TRAINS AND STREETS 5 CENTS

good fortune. Or I quantity of out buyer coolly pass g and reflects

se variety. There t there was almost peak for themsely

Skirts.

dress skirts were secured very finest ores are made ality. Trimmed with ruffs on Brussels net and Grea and an follows:

and Capes. cannot fail to ples to for \$2.08

5.00 jackets for \$10.00 hoods for \$1.98 per for \$2.98 addioth capes for \$3.98

h at 10c. order waists and men

is for \$1.29.

Butterick

スとスと

MUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS HE CHUTES-WASHINGTON GARDENS. V. Pres. and Gen. Mgr

SHOOTING THE CHUTES-Now Open WEEK OF SUNDAY, JUNE 9-NEW FEATURES. Harry A. Harmon, THE AERIAL METEON WORLD'S GREATEST

Swimming Races, Pony Races, Cake Walks SPECIAL-CAKE WALK WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 12. EDDIE GRIFFITHS Will coast the Chutes on a chainless cycle

PROF. RABE_His Performing Bear-His Den of Reptiles The Famous Prismatic Electric Fountain.

ADIES DAY—THURSDAY, JUNE 13.
HILDREN'S DAY—SATURDAY, JUNE 15.
TONIGHT—A BRILLIANT FIREWORKS DISPLAY—TONIGHT. alendid Music-5000 Electric Lights-100 Novelties-Fairyland Indeed Admission to Grounds 10 cents. Children 5 cents. HE MUSIC-LOVING PEOPLE-

Of Southern California are cordially invited to attend three exhibition recital to be given at the factory of the MURRAY M. HARRIS ORGAN CO. on The Great Stanford Electric Organ F. F. SKEELE, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons at 3 o'clock and Thursday ing at 8 o'clock, June 12 and 18.,754, 760 San Fernando St. Downey Avenue case the door. ADMISSION FREE.

STRICH FARM-South Pasadena-ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE GIGANTIC BIRDS

EHESY'S FREE MUSEUM—TOURISTS should not neglect this

PERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL

EW TRAINS-

XXTH YEAR.

AND THE REDONDO RY.

Santa Fe Trains.

Redondo Ry. Trains.

...9:15 a.m., 8:30 p.m., 6:10 p.m.; a11:55 p.m.; a6:45 p.m., 8:00 s.m., 1:30 p.m., 5:00 p.m.; a11:00 p.m.; a5:30 p.m.

to between Redendo and Los Angeles are good on either SANTA FE or

Tuesday, June 11, NACCABEE PICNIC AT REDONDO

In addition to the regular trains, the Santa Fe will run

A SPECIAL TRAIN ing Los Angeles 7:00 p.m. Returning, leave Redondo 11:00 p.m.

REE CAMP GROUND-WITH FURE MOUNTAIN WATER, AT AVALON,

...SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.

ster conditions prevailing last year. Attractions not possible at other resorts.

Interest power launches. Tuna Club Fishing Tournament New On. Our

wins band of 20 men, including Clas. Streeper of St. Louis, cornettist, and other

ists of national reputation. The best golf links. Acquerium containing hun
tists of national reputation. The best golf links. Acquerium containing hun
tists of national reputation. The best golf links. Acquerium containing hun
tists of national reputation. The best golf links. Acquerium containing hun
tists of national reputation. The best golf links. Acquerium containing hun
tists of national reputation. The best golf links. Acquerium containing hun
tists of national reputation. August through smooth transparent waters,

agreed stage ride. New tent city at Isthmus. HOTEL METROPCLE always

and Daily Steamer service. Take Southern Pacific or Salt Lake Route trains

mag Los Angeles delly at 90.5 and 8:50 am respectively.

The Round Trip from Los Angeles, Excursion \$2.50; Regular \$2.75.

UNDING CO., 222 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles. Telephone Main 36.

ALF PATES EAST_

Via SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

CHICAGO \$67.00—Sold July 3, 4, August 22. 23, Sept 5, 6.
CHICAGO \$72.50—Sold July 3, 4.
CNCINNATI \$76.50—Sold July 3, 4.
CREVELAND \$82.50—Sold Sept 5, 6.
COLORADO SPRINGS \$85.00—Sold July 8, 9.
DETROIT \$63.25—Sold July 1, 2,
LOUISVILLE \$77.50—Sold Aug. 20, 2t.
MILWAUKEE \$74.50—Sold July 17, 18.
Lave a choice of many scenic lines via Southern Pacific. Any agent will a to tell you about them.

LOS ANGELES TICKET OFFICE, 261 South Spring Street.

HE AIR IS FULL OF SWEET MELODIES EVERY SUNDAY AT TERMINAL ISLAND

N THE BAND PLAYS. It is at this resort the sunshine fills the ocean with a gold and permeates the earth and air with a tender glory, making it a most a spot to visit. Trains leave at 8:30 a.m. 10:30 a.m., 1:40 p.m. 5:30 p.m., Sunday. Returning at 4:10 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. Information and Tickets Sunday. Returning at 4:10 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. Information and Tickets Sunday. Returning at 4:10 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. Information and Tickets Sunday. Returning at 4:10 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. Information and Tickets Sunday in the sunday of the sunday in the sunday of the sunday in the sunday of the sund XCURSION TO-

DOD MOUNT LOWE TODAY GRANDEST SCENIC TRIP ON EARTH.

N FRANCISCO-by the "Fast Line"-24 Hours. First class; F.E. second class, including borth and meals; by Pacific Coast Steam.
Ch. is Fast and Riegant Express Steamships SANTA MOSA, 350 tons, and
St. ficto tons. Leare Wednesdays and Saturdays, It-20 a.m., via Port Los Angeles
AN DIEGO Mondays and Thursdays via Port Los Angeles and Redocdo.

Francisco and way poter, Stra Corona and Bonita, Moneays and Thursdays, via
and East San Pedro.

Office: 107 West Samuel.

AND RIGHT THE WEST SCHOOL STREET TOL MAIN 41 W. PARRIER Agent VAH, SAFIOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA VAH, SAFIOA, SAF of the Oceanic S.S. Co. 's new 6000-ton twin-serew steamers FIERRA, SONOMA VENTURA will leave S. F. every 3 weeks, calling at HONOLULU and SAMOA; seed steamer (for HONOLULU only) between these. Direct steamer service to HITI every 10 days. HUGH B. RICE, Agt, 200 8 Spring 5t. Tel Main 35. THE CRISIS IN CHINA

JOB LOT OF CHINA.

Europe Has Time to View it.

Relief Over Waldersee's Retirement.

Mandarins Likely to be More Dangerous Than Ever.

Vast Expenditure With Little Beneficial Result-Anglo-German Entente.

ONDON. June 9 .- [Exclusive Dispatch.] The continental horizon is not obscured by clouds in any quarter, for the negotiations between Madrid and Paris are perfunctory, and the menace of disturbance in the Balkans is merely a black spot floating before the eye of an alarmist corre-spondent. Europe has leisure for taking a complete inventory of the job lot of China policies, in which it has been trafficking for twelve months. The allied armies are in full retreat, and there is relief in every capital

over Count Von Waldersee's retire-ment and the ending of a bad game of European diplomacy. Veterans who have spent a lifetime in China, in the consular or diplomatic service, shake their heads ominously and declare that the mandarins will be and declare that the mandarins will be more dangerous than ever before, for they have lost neither prestige nor po-litical authority; have worn out the patience of Europe, and have proved that while they cannot fight the armies of civilization, they are invinci-ble when they retreat and bide their

\$250,000,000 without securing any other result than placing the Empress again in the saddle and demonstrating the

are tinged with bitterness. They per-ceive that the Anglo-German agree-ment has not been serviceable to Engment has not been seviceable and; that a concert cannot be turned up for any future emergency; that every nation will act for itself, and that the employment of Indian troops in connection with an European army

progress here against the Anglo-Ger-man agreement, since the truth is per-ceived that it has created a German lien upon Middle China without offer-

The policy of the Foreign Office, in agreeing to the excessive indemnity demanded by Germany and France, is also criticised, on the ground that it cannot now object to heavy taxation upon foreign imports, by which trade will be overweighted and the opening up of the empire with the vast hives of population will be prevented.

COURT'S RETURN.

SET FOR SEPTEMBER 1. [BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] PEKING, June 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Li Hung Chang has just reeived an edict stating that the cour will leave Singan Fu on its return to Peking on the nineteenth day of the

FORTIFYING LEGATIONS. The Germans are actively at work fortifying their part of the legation quarter. One fortress is being planned for the top of the city wall behind the legation. The ministers have issued a proclamation giving minute rules for the regulation of the quarter, and closely restricting the Chinese. Noth-ing has been determined in regard to similar restrictions against the lega tion guards going among the Chicoutside the limits of the quarters.

MISSIONARIES' ESCORT. The official escort sent by the Gov ernor of Shan Si to conduct mission aries to Tai-Yuen-Fu has arrived here aries to Tai-Yuen-Fu has arrived here. It is reported that soldiers will be posted at short distances apart along the route to Shan Si. The missionaries are somewhat doubtful of the expediency of making this trip until the effects of the evacuation by the allies are known, and it is apparent that the Chinese are sincere in their professions of protection, and that it is safe to travel through the country. Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister, has ad-vised the missionaries to postpone their departure.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

IS GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.
(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.) WASHINGTON, June &—The Chinese Minister who has been lending his coöperation to the movement for raising an American relief fund for the famine-stricken people of Shan Si province, a few days ago cabled Li Hung Chang that Louis Klopsch of the Christian Herald had, by cable, placed at the disposal of the Relief Committee formed by American missionaries in China, a preliminary contribution of \$20,000. Today Minister Wu received the following acknowledgment, dated Peking, June 8:

"Your cable of June 5 received. The famine in Shan Si is causing great suf-WASHINGTON, June &-The Chi-

famine in Shan Si is causing great suf-fering and distress to people there. The benevolent people of America, through the Christian Herald, are very through the Christian Herald, are very kind in raising a relief fund and remitting as a first installment the sum of twenty thousand American dollars to afford immediate relief. We are extremely grateful to the Americans, whose liberality and beneficence make no distinction of race or country. I have fully informed by telegraph the Imperial government and the Governor of Shan Si.

[Signed] "LI HUNG CHANG."

Hews Index to the Cimes Chis Morning

 Hush Fallen Upon White House.
 Oriental Steamship Proposition.
 Washington Legislature Called. 4. Americans Supreme on the Turf. 5. Striking Machinists Weakening. 5. Striging Machinists Weakening.
6. Military Topics Carefully Compiled,
7. Los Angeles Ball Team Loses,
8. Public Service: Official Doings,
9. Benefits of Direct Legislation,
11. Los Angeles County; Citles, Towns.
12. The City in Brief: Paragraphettes.

me News and Local Bo

Native Sons Go Picnicking,
 The Weather Report.
 Liners: Classified Advertising.
 Music at the Churches.

 Times' Excursionists' Merry Trip.
 Events in Local Social Circles.
 Out of Town Social Happenings.
 Bditorial Page: Paragraphs.
 Comments on Foreign Topics. Part IV.

1. Large Class of Pro 2. The Drama: Music and Musicians. 3. Cream of Current Literature, Baby Donner, Now Mrs, Houghte The Editorial Forum: Politics, 6. The Great Gulf Oil Gushers.
7. The Times' Current Topics Club.

CLASSIFIED NEWS SYNOPSIS.

THE CITY. Los Angeles man's dra-natic adventure with two highway-nen at El Cajon Pass....Barber Comner Drake has a razor sharpened for some of the Los Angeles shavers. for some of the Los Angeles shavers. Santa Monica preacher explains his "joke"....Councilman Walker says the City Council will not agree to pay over \$2,000,000 for the waterwork's plant...Poker players get the worst of it from Police Court...Frank Earl sentenced to five years in San Quentin...Two new trolley franchises will be advertised by City Council...Gov. Nash sends letter of thanks to Oblo. Nash sends letter of thanks to Ohio Nash sends letter of thanks to Ohio Society...Percy Wilson's leg crushed by S. P. train...Sewer contracts recommended...Recent school census was stuffed unconscionably, as recount shows...Divorces...Many applicants for teachers' places...Rousing banquet and good time of Native Sons at Santa Monica...Dr. John R. Haynes' lec. sports. Recent school census was stuffed unconscionably, as recount shows...Divorces...Many applicants for teachers' places...Rousing banquet and good time of Native Sons at Santa Monica...Dr. John R. Haynes' lecture on direct legislation...Eastern Consolidated Oil Company fails to come to time on \$25,000 payment...The Loologs lose again...Elks win local ball game...Finance Committee recommends purchase of Sycamore Grova.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Pasadena Shakespeare Club's "educational" day....Great strawberry crop at Tropico....Floating object like a dead man seen at San Pedro....San Diego oil investors want information...Covina teachers entertain...Commencement doings at Whittier...:Saloon burglary at Redondo...W. B. Snyder killed by train at Pomona....Shops abolished at Soldier's Home....Missionary reception at Claremont...Oiling the golf course at Avalon...Large school vote cast at Axusa....Water pressure at Long Beach tested and found ample. PACIFIC COAST. Extra session of Washingston Legislature to prevent convicted murderers from escaping the gallows....At least four men killed by explosion of a powder magazine at Jerome, Arls....Congressmen decide on itinerary for Northern California. Mrs. Lloyd Tevis taken ill....Mute boy burned to death by careless attendant. Great gathering of Indians at Tacoma. Compensation of Fruit Association officers fixed....Government expedition to Siberia abandoned...Train crew frightens off robbers...Passion play produced by Indians at Chilliwack...Famous Blythe block sold to Hellman syndicate...Little light on Lookout lynching....More arrests in Kern county...San Francisco strikers appeal for aid.

or aid.

WASHINGTON. Physicians take
the President in hand...Official statethe President in hand....Official state-ment as to Mrs. McKinley's malady. Hush fallen upon the White House. German chemists trying to produce blood oranges...Steamship line to Manila in abeyance...Secretary Long approves awards to heroes of China campaign....Consular report on com-merce of Korea.

nerce of Korea.
CHINA. Relief over Von Walderuee's retirement... Mandarins likely to
be more dangerous than ever... Little esult for vast expenditures....Reac ion against Anglo-German entente. Chinese court to start for Peking september 1...Germans fortifying heir legation...Missionaries advised not to risk departure from Sian Fu.
GENERAL EASTERN. Tornado
sweeps through Oklahoma...Collision
of trains causes dynamite explosion.
Disaster on the Frisco road...Wreck on the Union Pacific Cold weather n Iowa....Texas quarantine SPORTS. British turfmen

At night double precaution is taxen.
Attaches move about with noiseless
tread. The front door is closed at midnight, and is not open when important
news has come in response to a signal
from the outside, as has always been
customary, because it cannot be opened
without noise.
The policemen who patrol the

the same as reported in this morning's bulletin. She has rested comfortably today. There has been no material change, though possibly there has been a barely perceptible improvement. She

SILENCE.

Hush Fallen Upon MRS. M'KINLEY'S MALADY White House.

ELOQUENT

No Noise Must Disturb Mrs. McKinley.

Anxious Days and Sleepless Nights for the President.

Nation's Sympathy Shown for First Lady of the Land. Ray of Hope.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) ASHINGTON, June 8.—[Exclusive sispatch.] Nothing is so eloquent of sympathy and care for the suffering first lady of the land as the hush that has fallen upon the White House. The great mansion is given over to silence, that the sweetfaced woman who looks out upon the dark river may be brought back to strength and life that is worth living. The President of the republic is having long days and longer nights, while ing long days and longer nights, while men of science are making a fight that means so much to him.

It may be said that there is almost as much sympathy for the strong man bearing the sorrows of his hearthstone and the burdens of state so patiently and with such gentleness, as for the heroine of the sick room. His devo-tion to the frail woman through all the years of her invalidism, while at the same time guiding the ship of state, has won the heart of the world,

state, has won the heart of the world, and everywhere the prayers of the pesple go up that the bitter cup may pass from him.

That he is possessed of sleepless anxiety is known to those about him who see his comings and his goings. At night, long after others slumber, the Chief of the Nation, having seen to it that his patient lies quiet, eased for a time from pain, walks out in the grounds before the executive home, and paces slowly up and down the walks. He never goes beyond the brightness of two beaming lights above the entrance to the mansion, for he knows that at any moment he may be called for a change that has come swiftly upon the sufferer. There he passes the weary time of walting, alone with his great trouble, making, with sombre surroundings, a dramatic, striking picture of human anxiety. matic, striking picture of human anx-

matic, striking picture of human anxiety.

The physicians have directed that no sound be permitted to penetrate the sick room until after the danger uoint shall have passed. Until Thursday workmen were not even permitted to work on the conservatory roof, so badly in need of repairs, for fear that the noise might distract Mrs. McKintey. Her serious illness likewise has Her serious illness likewise has

At night double precaution is taken.

without noise.

The policemen who patrol the grounds tread gently as they pass the west end of the house. Mrs. McKinley's room is in that part of the building and faces on the front drivewoy. Not only is great care taken not to arouse Mrs. McKinley during the night, but much consideration is shown the nurses who are attending her. Two trained nurses brought from San Francisco alternate in doing duty for twelve hours at a time. They understand the case thoroughly, and it is of the highest importance that they have undisturbed rest, so that they may perform the delicate task with which they are charged.

Never was one sick cared for more

Never was one sick cared for more enderly than the President's wife tenderly than the President's wife. Never was there greater anxiety manifested from one end of the country to the other for the mistress of the White House. From San Francisco to the New England States come messages by mail and by wire making inquiry and expressing hope that her recovery may be rapid. From North and South come be rapid. From North and South come similar letters and telegrams. At home every Washingtonian seeks the official bulletins, for here Mrs. McKinley is held in loving regard, not only in official circles, but throughout the city generally. Her gracious, kindly manner and her labors to alleviate distress and comfort the afflicted have made her vastly popular.

CONDITION UNCHANGED

BUT MORE HOPEFUL FEELING. eft the White House at 11:20 o'clock onight, after a visit that extended wer two hours. Dr. Rixey said: "Mrs. McKinley's condition is about

night was a little more hopeful as to the outcome. The fact that Mrs. Mc-Kinley has been resting much better than usual in the past few days has been an important factor in fighting the disease. There have been no de-velopments during the day of an un-favorable nature.

Dr. Rixey stayed half an hour longer than usual tonight, spending consider-

able time with the President, in discussion and explanation of the case. The President saw no callers tonight, but a number of persons left their cards and made personal inquiries. The President spent an hour or more during this afternoon with Jefferson Reynolds of New Mexico, a relative of Mrs. McKinley.

A BLOOD INFECTION.

SONE FELON THE CAUSE OF SE RIOUS COMPLICATIONS.

Physicians Declare Her Case at the Present Time Presents a More Cheerful Aspect—Patient Receives Many Beautiful Birthday Remembrances.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M. WASHINGTON, June 8.—Mrs. Mc Kinley's physicians were in consulta-tion about two hours today, and subquently a very complete statement of the true character of the illness from which she has been suffering was is-sued. Such a statement has been prom-ised from time to time, and while in ised from time to time, and while in San Francisco it was said the Presi-dent desired a fuller announcement of the nature of Mrs. McKmley's illness given to the public. But for one rea-son or another it has been withheld up to the present time. The builtoin is as follows:

"Mrs. McKinley's illness has been a blood intestion resulting from periosti-

"Mrs. McKinley's illness has been a blood infection, resulting from periostitis of the index finger (bone felon.) which began in Los Angeles, and which was promptly treated by inclsion. The subsequent condition of exhaustion was due to the same blood infection associated with a diarrhoea. She improved, however, and was brought home in comfort without loss of strength. The principal cause of anxiety in her case since her arrival in Washington has been acute endocarditis (inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart) involving the mitral valve, the result of the same blood infection. This did not appear to be progressive, and there has been an improvement in the diarrhoea and in her general condition. Mrs. McKinley's

provement in the diarrhoea and in her general condition. Mrs. McKinley's case at the present time presents a more cheerful aspect."

The statement that Mrs. McKinley's case at this time presents a more hopeful aspect is the best word that has come from the sick room since the arrival of the distinguished patient in Washington. The President feels considerably esseuraged. Today is Mrs. McKinley's birthday, and many heautiful flowers and the state of the sta

STRAIN TELLING UPON HIM. UPON HIM.

The Physicians Obliged to Take the President in Hand.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, June 8 .-Exclusive Dispatch.] So great has been the strain under which the President has labored for the last month that obliged to take him in hand. Of course the President has no ailment, but he has been subject to such great nervous pressure that it is beginning to tell upon his strength, and the doctors have insisted that he refrain from seeing callers upon any but most urgent business, and that he take a walk in the open air every day. Mr. McKinley's face has be-come exceedingly pale and the lines of care are very deep upon it.

EX-CAPTAIN CARTER'S PALS.

Validity of the Indictment to b Tested Before the Highest Court of the Land.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)
NEW YORK, June 8.—Abram J.
Rose, counsel for Capt. Benjamin D.
Green, John F., William T. and Edwin H. Gaynor, accused of conspiracy with ex-Capt. Carter, U.S.A., to defraud the government in connection with south-ern harbor contracts, made a move to-day to question the validity of the in-dictment before the United States Supreme Court. He did this by revoking the bail bonds under which the four men were held for their appearance to stand trial in Savannah, Ga.

The men were surrendered to the custody of the United States Marshal,

out a few minutes later they were taken before Judge McCombe on a writ of habeas corpus. The writ was denied by the Judge, and Rose took an appeal. The bonds of the four defendants were then renewed, and they were at once released. The matter will now be taken before the Supreme Court at Washing

AT NEW YORK HOTELS.

AT NEW YORK HOTELS.

NEW YORK, Jnue S.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The following Southern Californians are at hotels: From Los Angeles—Hoffman, J. H. Braly and wife, A. L. Brown, K. Triest; St. Denis, Capt. Cross, C. W. Pendleton; Astor, J. A. Pinte; Cadillac, G. A. Brown, T., N. Canfield; Herald Square, A. C. Kennedy; Murray Hill, F. Conroy and wife. From Pasadena—Park Avenue, H. Everett, Miss G. B. Everett, From Santa Barbara—St. Denis, Mrs. Lewis; Herald Square, E. R. Spaulding.

HIT BY A TORNADO.

Disastrous Storm in Oklahoma.

Widespread Desolation in Kay County.

Houses Destroyed and People Killed and Injured.

Collision of Trains Causes Terrible Explosion-Other Train Disasters.

ever visited Oklahoma prevailed in Kay county last night. A tornade struck Billings, Eddy and Tonkawa, and its influence covered a stretch of country ten miles wide and thirty-six miles long.

Nearly, every farmhouse is north-western Kay county is more or less injured, not a windmill has been left standing, and the face of the country is covered with debris. Blackwell mif-fered considerably. Practically every

than \$100,000.

The tornado was the worst at Eddy, where Bob McGraffin was killed and his mother fatally wounded.

A telephone message from Enid tonight says the fatalities at Eddy were grounded.

night says the fatalities at Eddy were seven persons, but the report cannot be confirmed. Very little can be heard from the country places.

It is evident that it was not the same tornado that struck all to places. It is probable that three separate twisters prevailed at the same time. At Eddy

The prevalency of cyclone cellars undoubtedly saved many lives. It is estimated that not less than 10 houses in Blackwell, Eddy and Tonkawa were in-

Blackwell, Eddy and Tonkawa were injured.

The office of one tornado insurance company out of forty-three doing business in Oklahoma received eleven telegrame tonight announcing total losses. They claim that their losses will not fall short of seventy-five houses in Kay county, and that the total losses of the forty-three companies will be something enormous.

Van Arsdale Bros., hall insurance agents, doing business here, are receiving claims for total losses. The smallest claim they have received is for a 50 per cent. loss.

Kay county is said to be the banner single county in said to be the banner single county in the United States for wheat. Heavy hallstorms struck Blackwell, Ponca City, Lilyvale, Deer Creek and Perry.

The following is the list of fatalities of the county in the list of fatalities.

at Eddy: Dead: MRS. MAUDE M'GATHEY.

Injured: CHARLES GOLDSMITH, skull frac-JOHN M'BRAIN, leg bre

HUGH PRATHER, nose broken.
JUD M'WILLIAMS, head crushed.
HOWARD HAMAGAN, head badly RUBY HIGINBOTHEN, face crush and internal injuries. A. D. EVANS, leg broke

The cyclone came from the Sevest and struck Eddy at 5:30. west and struck Eddy at 5:20.

KILLIED BY LIGHTNING.

IBY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.;

PERRY (Okla.) June 8.—At Blackwell, a few miles north of Tonkswa, P.

H. Crawford, a carpenter who was
working on a house, was struck by
lightning during the storm and instantly killed.

COLLISION CAUSES AN EXPLOSION

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE LACAWANNA ROAD.

Dynamite Set Off by Impact of Car Creates Great Havoc-Six Men Killed. Disaster on the 'Frisco Road-Union Pacific Wreck,

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.W. BINGHAMTON (N. Y.) June 8.— While a freight train on the Lacka-wanna was taking water at Vestal, ten miles west of here, at 9:45 o'clock to-night, it was run into from behind by a double-header wildcat train. In the second car from the caboose from the stationary train was a large quantity of dynamite, which was exploded by the impact. Six men were killed and diffee fatally injured:

J. M. KELLY, Elmira. THEODORE POLHEMUS, EIMITA. FIREMAN WETHERBEE. ENGINEER MATTICE. WILLIAM MEDDICK, trai ELMER POLHEMUS, trainma Fatally injured: GEORGE MATTICE, trainman. ENGINEER LONGERAN of the

deat train.

emainder of their crews escape

and timon, across the river from ves-lal being shuttered.

Binghampton's plate-glass fronts
liance in the city being broken. The
shock was felt, at a distance of thirty
siles.

'FRISCO DISASTER AIN PARTLY BURNED UP.

TRAIN PARTLY BURNED UP.
WICHITA. (Kan.) June 1.—The
Prisco passenger train which left here
at 1 o'clock for the East was wrecked
at Greenwood at 4 o'clock this afterneon, but so far as heard from, no
one was killed. Conductor Acres had
his leg broken, and was seriously hurt
about the head. It is said be cannot
live. The dining-car and sleeper were
both burned, catching fire from the
cooking range. The dining-car was
ahead of the sleeper. Its front axle
broke, the car falling to the track at
that end. The Pullman tipped over it,
and both fell off the track. Gov. Stanley's partner, Mr. Vermillion, telegraphs to the Eagle that many are
seriously injured.

A wrecking train which left here at
5 o'clock, carrying physicians, has not
yet returned.

SEVEN PERSONS INJURED.

EVEN PERSONS INJURED.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M. WICHITA (Kan.) June 2.—A. telegram received here late (onight from the scene of the wreck says that sever

IBY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS CHEYENNE (Wyo.) June 8.—The werland limited, east-bound on the Julion Pacific Railway, was derailed

sarly this morning, near Hanna, Wyo.
No one was killed or injured.
The accident occurred at 2:20 o'clock
this morning, The engine, tender,
composite car, mail car and two Pullmans left the rails. A tramp stealing
a ride had his arm broken, but nobody
else was injured.

else was nigured.

[Mrs. Alice Morrisey of Prospect
Park, a suburb of Los Angeles, was
among the passengers on the wrecked
Union Pacific train. She telegraphed
to her husband, Henry Morrisey, yesterday, that she was uninjured, Mrs.
Morrisey is en route to New York.

—Ed.]

Mend-on Collision.

OTTAWA (Kan.) June 5.—Two Miasouri Pacific freight trains collided head-on at Lape last night, wrecking both engines and a number of cars. One crew jumped and was saved. Engineer Bungariner. was killed instantly, his fireman, George Davis, had his ekoli fractured, and was injured internally, and the head brakeman was baddy burt. All live at Osawattomie, Kan.

TEXAS QUARANTINE IS BAISED.

LONE STAR STATE RAISES HER SENSELESS EMBARGO.

Bealth Officer Blunt Says He Has no Means of Telling Whether There is Plague in San Francisco at Present Louisiana's Turn Mart.

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
AUSTIN (Tex.) June 8.—(Exclusive
Sapatch.) Gov. Sayers sent the follow: Blunt this morning. It raises th

"In accordance with your recommendation, as made in your favor of this date, anthority is hereby conferred upon you to raise the quarantine now being enforced against the city of San Francisco on acount of the bubonic plague, and to discoutinue the inspections that have been in dores for several months at Texline, at El Paso and at the Red River crossing of the Guil. Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad. "Yours truly,

Governor to have the bubonic plague quarantine raised against San Francisco that he is unable to confirm the rumors to the effect that the disease exists at that point, as the State has no agent there to look into it; also that the United States Marine Hospital will assume all responsibility in keeping the disease confined to a certain district, should it again make its appearance. Another reason is that there has been no case reported for some time.

The embargo will be raised at once. Louisiana has maintained a quarantine nor to have the bubonic

Louisiana has maintained a quarantine for the past four months, and the health board of that State has been

TIRED OF HIS CARRIE.

Mrs. Nation's Husband Says His Sa loon-smashing Spouse is Entirely too Swift for Him.

RICHMOND (Ind.) June 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] David, the severity-three-year-old husband of Carrie Nation, has grown tired of the salon-imashing habit contracted by his wife. He has grown tired of her. He told his Indiana relatives today he would the salon with Mer. Notice He not live again with Mrs. Nation. He intends to spend the remainder of his life with his daughter and her family at Marion. Sadly he said:

at Marion. Saddy he said:
"I am tired out. I could not keep
up with Carrie. The pace she set was
too fast. I used to think she would
set into trouble if I did not follow her
around, but I find she is able to take
care of herself. There is too much
hard work about this crusade, and too
little in it."

Read It In His Newspaper.

orge Schaub, a well-known Ger-citizen of New Lebanon, O., is a tant reader of the Dayton Volksconstant reader of the Dayton Volks-seitung. He knows that this paper alms to advertise only the best in its columns, and when he saw Chamber-lain's Pain Balm advertised therein for lame back, he did not hesitate in buying a bottle of it for his wife, who ising the Pain Balm for a few days ng the Pain Baim for a few days wife said to me, 'I feel as though n anew,' and before using the encontents of the bottle the unbearpains had entirely vanished and could again take up her household des." He is very thankful and wes that all suffering likewise will ur of her wonderful recovery.—[Adv.

WASHINGTON

ch damage was done by the con-con, most of the windows in Vestal Union, acress the river from Ves-elner stattered. PROPOSITION.

Steamer Line to Manila in Abeyance.

San Francisco Project Rather Vague.

Cities Farther North Working for Government Help. Washington Notes.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) WASHINGTON, June 8.—(Exclusive Dispatch.] During the latter part of April or early in May, George A. Newhall, president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and Andrew Carrigan came here representing the to ask the War Department to assist Ban Francisco in establishing a line of steamers between San Francisco and Manila.

Mr. Newhall stated while here that Mr. Carrigan and himself were not representing any steamship line in ex-istence, that what they wanted, and what San Francicso wanted, was a line of steamers, and Mr. Newhall said, after conversations with the President, with Secretay Root, and with Col. Byrd of the War Department transport service, that he felt assured the government was heartfly in favor of assisting in all legitimate ways the

stablishment of such a line. What Mr. Newhall and Mr. Carrigan asked from the War Department was that the government should guarantee to give to the new line a certain

amount of freight per month until it got upon a paying basis. After Messrs. Newhall and Carrigan left Washington an official in the War Department told The Times' corre-Department told The Times' correspondent that, while the government favored the general scheme proposed by these gentlemen, it could not, in his opinion, undertake to help San Francisco in establishing oriental commerce until most definite and concrete propositions were made. This gentleman said that Mesars, Newhall and Carrigan left no written proposition with the department, and presented no writing there "except letters of introduction." He added that he hoped that upon their return to San Francisco they would formulate some plan and submit it to the government, for the subject of development of oriental commerce is one in which all departments of the government are vitally interested.

rested.

cretary Root has written a letter
Washington man wherein he says
Mesers. Newhall and Carrigan
newer complied with his request that a definite proposition be made, and that, therefore, nothing whatever has been done toward the establishment of a steamship line. Meanwhile, cities farther north are working very hard to get the government help them get a to get the government help them get a line into working order with the Phil-

NAVAL AWARDS APPROVED. WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Secretary and the Secretary of the Navy today approved the tary of the Navy to WASHINGTON; June 8 .- The Secre-

MANT BLOOD ORANGES.

German Chemist Trying to Color Fruit by Artificial Means.

IBY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] WASHINGTON. June 8 .-Exclusive Dispatch.] They want blood oranges in Germany and the American Consul at Coburg has sent the following report about it to the State Department:

"There is great demand in Germany for the so-called Italian blood oranges. The popular idea here is this fruit is colored, not by nature, but by injections of some artificial vegetable dye. To discover the truth or falsity of this belief several well known German chemists have been experimenting, first to find out from the blood orange itself if the color is due to artificial means, and secondly, to change a common Italian orange into a blood orange by the injection of different kinds of coloring matter. The experiments, however, have not been attended with success. It was found that not a single injection of any solution would color more than one

part of the orange, and if several injections were made, the fruit was likely to decompose very quickly. The theory was then advanced that the coloring was produced by watering the roots of the trees with a blood vegetable solution. It I is needless to say this experiment was as barren of results as the first."

My little son had an attack of whooping cough and was threatened with pneumonia; but for Chamberiain's Cough Remedy we would have had a serious time of it. It also saved him from severe attacks of croup.—[H. J. Strickland, editor World-Herald, Fair

till the return of Arsistant Secretary Hackett.

The honors approved by the Secretary are as follows: Ensign E. C. Pettingill. U.S.N., letter of commendation for his skill, courage and and efficiency at the battle of Tien-Tsin: Ensign A. H. Marthy, U.S.N., to receive a very highly-commendatory letter from the Navy Department for his skill, courage and good judgment in handling, his vessel, the gunboat Calamhanes, in the Adgusan River, Mindanao, February 26, 1901, and the successful carrying out of the object of the expedition: Maj. George Richards, U.S.M.C., to be breveted Heutenant-colonel from July 13, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the battle of Tien-Tsin; Capt. N. H. Hall, U.S.M. C., to be breveted major from August 14, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the siege of Peking from June 20 to August 14, 1900, both dates, inclusive; Capts. Phillip M. Bannon, E. H. Fuller, Charles G. Long and First Lieut. Robert F. Winne, to be commended in general orders, for their gallant, meritorious and courageous conduct in the battle of Tien-Tsin.

The list also includes thirty-seven

Tien-Tsin.

The list also includes thirty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates, who are awarded medals of honor and letters of commendation for distinguished conduct during various stages of the siere of Peking, chiefly in erecting barricades under heavy fire.

COMMERCE OF KOREA.

AMERICAN CONSUL'S FIGURES.
BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.I
WASHINGTON, June 8.—No reports
upon the trade of Korea have been
published for the last seven years, according to Consul-General Allen at
Seoul, in a communication to the State
Department. Mr. Allen, therefore, submits a report compiled by himself,
which sets forth the principal facts relating to Korea's commerce with the
rest of the world and estimates of the
value of America's trade with that empire.

last year at \$895,815. Next in order, in this connection, comes mining supplies, of which at least \$150,000 worth was imported from the United States last year. American imports into Korea, the Consul-General states, have more than doubled in the past year, and the trade is growing. Korea's total exportation of 1900 amounted to \$4,701,054.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Pensions for Californians. WASHINGTON, June 8.- [Exclusive

WASHINGTON, June 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Pensions granted Californians: Original—Joseph A. Salicett, Mayfield, \$6; C. L. Burdick, San José, \$6; James M. Lillie, dead, Dunnigan, \$12; Mrs. D. Thomson, dead, Lakeport, \$12; Francis Dignan, Veterans' Home, Napa, \$8. Additional—Francis D. Jellison, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, \$12. Increase—Jerimiah Driscoli, Vallejo, \$12; John Cleary, San Francisco, \$12; Adam Motsinger, Portersville, \$10. Widows—Martha A. Thierman, Pomona, \$8: Amelia Lillie, Dunnigan, \$8: Derinda C. Thomson, Lakeport, \$8. War with Spain, original, August Dresel, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, \$17.

Re-appointment of Postmasters. WASHINGTON, June 8.—Representative Mercer of Nebraska called at the White House today to ascertain the policy of the President in the matter of the reappointment of posmasers and other Federal officers whose terms expire during the secess of Congress. He learned that, generally speaking, where it was the intention of the President to reappoint the incumbent the appointments would be held over until after Congress convened.

Immigration to Philippines. WASHINGTON. June 8.—The total number of immigrants arriving at Manila from July to November, 1900, was 5302, of which 507 were females. Of the total number arriving 5500 had been in the Philippines before; 3032 could neither write nor read, and 1517 brought 330 or more in money.

Census of Incorporated Places. WASHINGTON, June 8.—The census office today issued a bulletin giving the population of incorporated places in the country. The bulletin shows that there are 19,602 such places, as compared with 7576 in 1890.

Additional Bond Purchases. WASHINGTON. June 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury today purchased \$200,600 short-term 4s at \$113.81; \$100,-000 short term 4s at \$113.81 and \$50,000 is at \$108.969.

Gen. Grant's Leave Extended

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Brig.-Gen Frederick D. Grant, who is now in htt country on leave of absence from his command in the Philippines, has been granted an extension of leave until September 1 next, with permission to go abroad.

Ex-Gov. McCord Made Marshal. WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Presi-nt today appointed Myron H. Mo-ord United States Marshal, Territory Arizona. McCord was formerly Govof the Territory.

KILLED NEGRO RIVALS.

Competition in Ferry Business at Pine Bluff, Ark., Results in Death of Prominent Black Men.

PINE BLUFF (Ark.) June 8.—Robert and Tom Clegg, prominent young white men, shot and killed Everett E. Fluker and his nephew. Col. Fluker well known negroes, today. The trouble arose over competition in the ferry business.

business.

Everett Fluker was a leader of his vace, and was one of Jefferson county's wealthiest negroes. He was Grand Master of colored Odd Fellows of Arkansas, and a member of the order's executive board for the United States, His estate is worth about \$25,000. The Cleggs are in jail.

COMMONDER HULL'S FALL

BUFFALO (N. Y.) June 8.—Commander J. H. Hull of the United States navy, in charge of the hydrographic service on the Pan-American Exposition grounds, fell from the dome of the Government building today, and was probably fatally hurt. Commander Hull's skull was Freetured. Hull's skull was fractured above the left eye, and one of his legs was broken. The hospital authorities say that while his injuries are serious, he

Albrecht's Injuries Prove Patal. SAN FRANCISCO, June 8—Charles Albrecht, a resident of Forest Hill ded at the railroad hospital today at the result of injuries he received in street car accident on Thursday.

Whooping Cough.

BIGGEST BANK IN BUSINESS.

Morgan's Latest Billion-Dollar Scheme.

Agency for Vast Anglo-American Trade.

Rothschilds and Other Great Capitalists Enlisted in the Undertaking.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.1 NEW YORK, June 8.-According to he London correspondent of the World, is said that it is proposed to abolish all of the principal financial agencies and banks already engaged in Anglo-

American business.

The proposed institution, it is said, is intended to be the principal agency for the already-vast and rapidly-growing banking transactions between Europe and America.

Morgon is understood to have associated with him in the stupendous undertaking, not only the principal capitalists who aided in the organization of the United States Corporation.

of the United States Corporation, but also the Rothschilds.

SURPRISED TWO LAAGERS. BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.] CAPE TOWN, June 8.—[By South African Cable.] The British surprised two Boer langers at different points in Cape Colony Thursday night and cap-Cape Colony Trursday hight and cap-tured forty-two prisoners, fifteen rounds of ammunition and a quantity of supplies.

A railroad wreck occured near Pre-toria June 1, in which nine soldiers were killed and many injured.

MRS. BOTHA IN ENGLAND.

PROBABLY ON PEACE MISSION. THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.1 LONDON, June 8.—[By Atlantic Ca-ble.] Mrs. Louis Botha, wife of the Boer commandant general, arrived at Southampton this morning, on board from South Africa. She refused to grant an interviey, but a son of ex-Secretary of State Fischer, who accompanied her, informed a representative of the Associated Press, that Mrs. Botha was going straight to London and later would proceed to Holland and Belgium, but that the date of her departure for the ntinent had not been fixed.

continent had not been fixed.
Fischer was unable to confirm or deny the report that Mrs. Botha had come to Europe on a peace mission. He was released on parole in order that he might acompany her. NO CONFERENCE ASKED. BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.]

LONDON. June 8.—The War Office knows nothing of the alleged request of Gen. Botha for a conference with Lord Kitchener at Standerton. The of-ficials here point out that if any re-quest of the kind has been made. Lord Kitchener would immediately inform the government.

OPENING COMMUNICATION. CABLE COMPANY'S NOTICE.

TRY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M. NEW YORK, June 8.—The Commer cial Cable Company today issued th following: "We are advised that privat following: We are sured in the sender's risk and subject to censorship at destination, to the following offices:

"Orange River Colony—Edenberg, Bloemfontein, Brandfort, Kroonstad

"Orange and the control of the contr to delay.

LAWYER CAN'T TALK.

Collapse of Unger's Attorney, J. J. McDannold, Temporarily Delays the Insurance Conspiracy Case. V THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The Unger in-surance conspiracy case was brought to a sudden temporary stop shortly r court opened today, by the illness.
J. McDannold, attorney for er. McDannold fainted in the

SUICIDE ON A TRAIN.

Women Faint and Returned Soldier Goes Crasy on Seeing a Man Cut His Throat with a Rasor.

His Throat with a Rasor.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED | \$\frac{1}{2}\text{SS-P.M.}\$\)

DENVER, June S.—A special to the Republican from Albuquerque, N. M., says a man supposed to be Herman S. Johnston of St. Louis, Mo., from a card found on his person, cut his throat with a rasor in the doorway of the chair car of a Santa Fe passenger train at Winslow, and fell dead. The car was crowded, and several ladies fainted, and a returning soldier from the Philippines, driven crazy by the sight, leaped from the car window and ran across the sand hills a long distance before being overtaken.

THE PHILIPPINES MONEY FACTORY

MINT FOR SILVER MAY BE ESTAB-

FOR THE ORIENT.

LISHED AT MANILA. Two Plans Proposed for Supplying Stable System of Specie Circulation in the Archipelago-Secretary Gage's

Proposition.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M. DENVER, June 8.—The Denver Times today published an interview with George E. Roberts, Director of the George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, regarding the proposition for the establishment of a mint at Manila.

"I have heard nothing about the matter since the adjournment of Congress," said Mr. Roberts, "but I know that it is receiving the attention of the War Department, which is obtaining all the information possible on the subject. Army officers seem to favor the establishment of a mint at Manila, and are effort to substitute American coin-

stalists who aided in the organisation of the United States Corporation, but also the Rothschilds.

Locally the World says that several times since the panic of May it has been reported in Wall street that Morgan intended to organize a bank with \$100,000,000 caphetal. These reports have been invariably denied at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The creation of a bank with a capitalization of a billion dollars is an undertaking of a nature so colossal that nothing approaching it has ever been hinted at before.

The aggregate of the capitalizations of the sixty-four national banks in Greater New York is barely \$100,000,000 cach—the National City and the National Bank of Commerce. The greatest bank in the world—the Bank of England, has a capital of £14,553,000, or about \$12,785,000,000. The Bank of France, the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, the Bank of Berlin the Berlind the Berlind the Berlind the Berlind the Berlind the Berlind the Berlin can dollar and redeem it in gold would precipitate commercial disturbances that might result in disaster. Secretary Gage is opposed to it, and I am inclined to think that this plan will not be adopted.

"Two plans have been proposed. The first of these is to establish a free mint at Manila for the making of a Philippine dollar interchangeble with the Mexican dollar, and redeemable at a fixed price in gold. Under this plan producers of silver would sell their product to establishments having trade relations with the East, which would have it coined at the Manila mint, and put in circulation. This is the plan adopted by the British government which coins an Indian dollar, which is circulated from the Straits Settlements and has so far been successful in competing with the Mexican dollar and the rupee.

The second plan is to coin a token

whod have made a special study of the stuation.

"Secretary Gage favors the token dollar, as do many others who have given the subject attention. But some of its features are certainly attractive. But whatever may be the plan adopted, it is certain that the establishment of a mint at Manila and the coinage of a dollar which will not disturb the commercial relations of the country, will have a most important effect upon the market for American silver. There is no doubt whatever that the development of the islands will open an enormous field for commerce. The currency of the East will always be silver, and the demand will constantly increase, and there seems little, if any, doubt that some plans will be devised whereby the American will very largely replace the Mexican coins.

"Another important consideration in the situation is that eventually the silver market will be removed from London to this country. London has the fixing of the price today, because England has control of the trade to the Orient, and naturally supplies the greater portion of the circulating medium. But the trade with this country is increasing with great rapidity, and the time will certainly come

medium. But the trade with this country is increasing with great rapidity, and the time will certainly come when a large proportion, if not the greater portion, of the silver shipments of the world will be made from San Francisco. All indications point in this direction. It is morally certain that a large and increasing porportion of the trade with the Orient will come this country through our possession. of the trade with the Orient will come to this country through our possession of the Philippine Islands, and when that time comes, it is equally certain that the United States will at least divide the honors with Great Switain in the event of an adoption of a toker system of coinage, the governmen would necessarily become a purchase of silver bars, and this fact would have the effect of still further increasing the demand for silver of our own production, and of bringing the market to this country, as there would be no limitation to the coinage."

TAFT FIRST GOVERNOR. CIVIL GOVERNMENT BY JULY.
BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M. WASHINGTON, June 8.—When Judge WASHINGTON, June 8.—When Jud Taft of the Philippine Commission It comes head of the civil government the Philippine Islands, he will have a title of Governor. While, it is expect that he will become Governor of the Pittines about the first of Juthere may be some delay as the cigovernmental machinery may not ready at that date. Both-afge Tand Gen, MacArthur have Informed the Secretary of War that July I was early as the proposed civil government could be put in operation and neither has made any modification. ment could be put in operation and as neither has made any modification of his views, it is presumed that they still are of that opinion.

Secretary Root has referred to the Philippine Commission the claim made by certain parties to concessions in the Island of Palawan. This concession is alleged to have been granted by the Suitan of Sulu. The commission has been instructed to make a full report to the Secretary of War.

FEARS AT MANILA QUIETED.
[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M. MANILA, June 8 .- [By Manila Ca ble.] A dispatch received here yester-day saying the Philippine tariff stands until the new tariff, which is being framed in Washington, is put in force,

Unger. McDannold fainted in the firmed in Washington, is put in force, midst of his speech yesterday, but appeared in court today. He attempted to talk, but failed pitifully.

A physician who was summoned declared that the lawyer would not live ten minutes if he attempted to address the jury, and Judge Tulley accordingly declared court adjourned until Monday, when an attempt will be made to finish the arguments and gives the case to the jury.

James N. Gamble of the soap firm of Proctor & Gamble, Cincinnati, O., is a late arrival at the Van Nuys.

RAILROAD RECORD

TIM HILL ACCUMULATES ANOTHER ROAD

GREAT FALLS AND CANADA IS TAKEN INTO TOW.

Great Northern Shuts Off Competition From the North-President Hays Orders Larger Passenger Cars for the California and Oregon.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
GREAT FALLS (Mont.) June 8.—
[Exclusive Dispatch.] The rumor of last January to the effect that the Great Northern was negotiating for the purchase of the Great Falls and Canada Railway has developed into a fact. The news reached this city from authoritative sources today that the road had passed into the possession of the Great Northern and that the price paid was \$750,000. A circular has been issued to the stockholders of the company calling a meeting for the ratification of the deal.

The Great Falls and Canada Railway extends from Great Falls to

way extends from Great Falls to Shelby Junction, and at the latter point is joined by the Alberta Rail-way and Coal Company road, which is really a continuation of the former, is really a continuation of the former, in Canadian territory, with a terminus at Lethbridge. The Great Fails and Canada is 154 miles in length. The road is at present a narrow gauge, but it will be broadened to standard gauge during the present summer and utilized as a short cut by the Montana. Central between this city and the main line of the Great Northern at Shelby

shut out any competition that might levelop from the north.

HAYS FINDS FAULT.

ORDERS BIG NEW CARS.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June S.—President Hays of the Southern Pacific has returned from Portland, Or., where he has been on a tour of inspection. He was accompanied on his trip by H. E. Fitzhugh. On the way north President Hays made special inspection of the rolling stock. He found a great deal of fault, and one of his first steps on his return was to order some new passenger cars. An order some new passenger cars. An order was sent East for fifty coaches. Thirty of these will be chair cars, and the rest of the order will be made up of modern day coaches. All the cars ordered will be sixty feet long, the biggest ever ordered or used by the Southern Pacific. The new cars will be used on the overland service.

WHEELING NOT SOLD. ORDERS BIG NEW CARS.

WHEELING NOT SOLD. PHILADELPHIA, June 8.-It is offially denied at the office of the Penn sylvania company that the company has purchased the Wheeling and Lake Erie and Wabash roads.



NATICK HOUSE

HART BROS, Cor. First and Main XXX

"Seven Caks" Mountain Resort Best Trout Fishing for Many Seasons.

Phone 401 Redlands. Proprietor. THE COLONIAL Near Westlake F

The California—Cor. Second and Hill The California—treets, city A selection of the California

RESTAURANTS-



best girl BEST place for a dinner-

The Del Monte Third St., bet. Spring and B'dway

UPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL

O TO OCEANSIDE—For your summer outing, good clean by bathing, good bath house accommodated Guajome Ranch, the home of Ramona. People of moderate means don't have a small fortune to live here. If you bring your tent is costs you nothing, the ishes free water and free camp ground. Building sites on the beach to Houses and rooms to rent at moderate prices. Monthly excursions during the Houses and rooms to rent at moderate prices. Monthly excursions during the Houses and rooms to rent at moderate prices. Monthly excursions du You take conveyance here for Palomar Mountain and Warner's Hot Sprin

PIMELY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS-

UR LATEST AWARD-And Medal From Paris Expositi Carbons—Every picture a work of art. 17—Medals—17. Visitors should not miss the opportunity to have photographs taken under the most favorable con-

ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS-

Santa Monica by-the-s Pinest Summer Resort

on the Pacific. Surf Bathing, clean, smooth, safe to boating and fishing, delightful drives, links, hot and cold salt water baths, gant hotel, service, table and app cars every half hour. Fifty m Los Angeles.

W. E. ZANDER, M Squirrel Inn. SAN GABRIEL CANYON

AN IDEAL CAMPING GROUND.

Hot Springs

Beautiful Climate; Full Crops; No Irris for full particulars, address— SONOMA COUNTY BOARD OF THE Santa storm, California.

CITY BOTELS. Bellevue Terrace Cor. Sixth and Figueroa Tol Man

C. A. TARBLE & CO., Pre LAKE VIEW HOTE Corner Sixth and Sherma

HOTEL WATAUGA

THE WESTLAKE HOT J. B. DUKE, Prop. 720 Westlake Avenue. relest family hotel, delightful residents, one block from Westlake Park. In the manner of the month of the month of the month of the month.

ASSOCIATION OFFICERS. ANGE IN COMPENSATION.

NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]
N JOSE, June 8.—The board of din of the California Cured Fruit
ciation, elected yesterday, met this
on and reelected the former Exwe Committee and A. Barstow as
tary. With the consent of the
utive Committee, the compensaof the committee was fixed at \$10
ay for each day of actual service;
ame for the directors.
It year each member of the ExecCommittee received a salary of
per month, and the rule today was
to conform with the sentiment
the secured.

The secured in the
secured in the secured in the secured.

G OF PACKERS.

COAST RECORD

LINCH DOOM OF MURDERERS.

egislators to Amend a Doubtful Law.

xtra Session Called In Washington.

ellman Buys Blythe Block in San Francisco-Political Assassination.

RESSMEN'S INSPECTION ERARY FOR THE NORTH. Rivers and Harbors Committee, will inspect California water-during this month, has decided the following itinerary for North-

W ASSOCIATED PRESS-PM 1 L. June 3.—The annual he California Packern' Com-mpany allied with the fruit

man Buys Blythe Block in

signs for ten years, until the flates supreme Court recently that he must hang. The ques-me up on appeal this week in case, but the court today re-stake up the main question, agent then had to act quickly, land law will become effective and any change must be made

co. This sal

people who supplied the s for her long legal fight,

ESSMEN'S INSPECTION. RARY FOR THE NORTH.

NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.] KTON, June 8.—The Congress-livers and Harbors Committee,

CIATION OFFICERS.

IN COMPENSATION.

MYTHE BLOCK SOLD WILL IMPROVE IT.

San Francisco-Political

Assassination.



a Monica by-the-se Finest Summer Resort

ing, clean amooth, safe bean and fishing, delightful drives, got and cold salt water baths, et i, service, table and appointment d, orchestra. Reached by South fic railroad trains and electry half hour. Fifty minutes from

W. E. ZANDER, Mgr.

GABRIEL CANYON.

N IDEAL CAMPING

Hot Springs

VANT'S CAMP OPEN

DUNTY, CAL sees buildings. Heliman is presiof the Navada National Bank, and
only has the confidence of large
to BOARD OF TRAIL sters more completely than

Terrace Ho h and Figueroa Tel Main TARBLE & CO., Props

CITY BOTELS.

VIEW HOTEL

at San Francisco June 18, and until Sunday, June 23; leave atton by Southern, Pacific, arinday afternoon, June 23; leave Monday, June 24, by boat, San Joaquin to Sacramento and up Sacramento River to mic; leave, by boat, Tuesday for Maryaville; inspect River and sites for débris idnesday; leave at midnight, ay, for Portland, Or.

Leal Chamber of Commerce will abeat from Stockton to Sacrame provision it for the day, and congressmen and United stray engineers. at San Francisco June 18, and EL WATAUGA

aris Exposition

NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]
100E. June 8.—The board of dict the California Cured Fruit
iss. elected yesterday, met this
and reelected the former Excommitte and A. Barstow as
J. With the consent of the
committee, the compensathe committee, was fixed at \$10
for each day of actual service;
for the directors.

The each member of the Execmittee received a salary of
math, and the rule today was
conform with the sentiment
sources as expressed in the
math which failed of adoption
necessary two-thirds vote
a secured.

P COAST RECORD coast... urdn-tn z.lbsgsuhleas.coi.
son a... fhis is a reelection, save that Bills succeeds A. J.
Holtman, who declined a reflection.
TI board organized by the reelection of W. M. Griffin, president, and
R. W. Hersey, secretary and manager. Nothing was given out concerning the meeting, but that the directors
of the fruit association were in conference with the packers on matters of
mutual interest. CLINCH DOOM OF MURDERERS.

mutual interest.

It is understood that President Bend outlined his policy for the year in accordance with his annual address, and pointed out modifications he desired in the contract. Further onferences are to be held between the officer of the two boards on this matter. Legislators to Amend a Doubtful Law.

MRS. LLOYD TEVIS ILL. Session Called NO NEWS FROM YOKOHAMA In Washington.

IN THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]
SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—No details of the death of Hugh Tevis at Yokohama have been received. At the family residence today it was stated that since yesterday morning, Mrs. Lloyd Tevis has been in the care of a physician, and that Harry L. Tevis desired to see nobody. One of Mrs. Tevis's daughters, Mrs. Gordon Blanding, is with her. The other daughter, Mrs. Frederick Sharon, is in Paris, Will Tevis is in New York.

The steamer Doric, on which Mrs. Hugh Tevis will return with the body of her husband, is scheduled to sail from Yokohama next Wednesday.

Attorney M. F. Michael stated today that after his second marriage Hugh Tevis made a will, but its contents cannot be disclosed without the family's permission. Michael claimed inability to state with accuracy the total value of Mr. Tevis's holdings or how they are divided. BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.

CANOT LOSE CLAIMS. ELMER SCOTT ON BOUNDARY. ELMER SCOTT ON BOUNDARY.

(BY THE NHW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)

NEW WHATCOM (Wash.) June 8.—

Ex-Chief Justice Elmer Scott of the Washington Supreme Court, who is one of the most heavily interested parties in the Mount Baker mining district, and who started the agitation which resulted in both the American and Canadian governments sending commissions to resurvey and relocate the international boundary line on the western slope of the Cascade Mountains, was today show the dispatches relative to claim-jumping in that district; also one from Ottawa denying that the survey could have been completed by this time. He said:

"When the question was first raised as to where the lines run, all of the owners of claims taken under American laws relocated them under the laws of Canada, leaving absolutely no chance for claim-jumping, such as indicated in the dispatches."

Later reports from the Mount Baker district tell of the arrival of the Canadian party and confirm the news that the Americans had located the line correctly. BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.]

SOLEMN END OF PILGRIMAGE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.] VANCOUVER (B. C.) June 8 .- The

VANCOUVER (B. C.) June 8.—The presentation of the Passion Play, post-poned on account of the heavy rainfall, was begun this afternoon on the Indian reservation at Chilliwack. Five hundred Siwash Indians representing thirteen tribes and speaking seven different dialects were engaged in presenting the play. The Indians included 2000 aborigines from all parts of the Pacific Coast, all wearing brilliantly-colored costumes.

The solemnity of the opension was marked by the peculiarly devotional demeanor of the Indians. Outdoor altars had been erected on the reservation, the altars being used in the celebration of the impressive scenes in the sacrament procession. Four hours were occupied in presenting the play. The Passion Play was a solemn culmination of the week of pilgrimage to the new Sacred Heart Church in Chilliwack. Pontifical high mass will be celebrated by Bishop Dontenwill tomorrow.

GATHERING OF INDIANS.

FEATURE OF ELKS CARNIVAL. BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A'M.1 BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A'M.]
TACOMA (Wash) June 8.—The
largest and most representative gathering of Indians ever held in the Northwest will be a feature of the Elks' carnival to be held here in August. Representatives from thirty Indian tribes,
scattered over the territory between
Alaska and California, and west of the
Dakotas, are to be here. Practically
all of the famous Indian chiefs who
participated in the blood fights of the participated in the blood fights of the earlier days will attend, and they are to bring their famous warriors. An Indian village will be constructed and inhabited by 6000 of the red men. what has been an eyesore street for years. The old Thomas Blythe, died intes-tier years of litigation, his ghter, Florence, established this block on Market street,

SUSQUEHANNA OVERDUE.

SHIP PROBABLY MET DISASTER. BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.) SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—Disaster believed to have happened to the American ship Susquehanna. The Busquehanna, commanded by Capt. Bailey, sailed from Norfolk, Va., on November 15 last for Manila with a cargo of coal for the United States navy, and since February 5, when she was spoken in lat. 27 deg. S., long. 27 deg. W., the ship has not been heard form. Vesterally, instructions were

CHIN A REVOLUTIONIST. IBY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.1 SAN FRANCISCO, June 8 .- Su Shih Chin, the Chinese reform leader against whose landing Minister Wu and Consul-General Ho Yow had filed a protest on the ground that So had obtained by fraud the passport and other credentials upon which he was allowed to land, has been arrested on an order from Washington, and placed in the detention shed at the mail dock.

Consul Ho Yow said today, that So. Consul Ho Yow said today that Su

MINE DISASTER IN ARIZONA.

At Least Four Men Killed by Explosion in United

Verde Minc. INEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.1

JEROME (Ariz.) June 8 .-By the explosion of a powder magazine today in the United Verde mine, at least four men were killed and a number of others injured. Four bodies have been taken out of the mine and it is thought that a number of others were killed. The cause of the explosion and the identity of the dead

COAST.... urdh-tn 2.1hSgsuhleasKoel

son and an included as an accredited official of the Chinese empire, when, in fact, he was one of the leaders of the revolutionary party, which asserts that its purpose is to replace the Emperor, Kwang Hsu, upon the throne. He obtained his passport by representing the meeting, but that the directors of the fruit association were in conference with the packers on matters of

MORE ARRESTS IN KERN KERN COUNTY.

SEVERAL ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.

Among the Persons Wanted-Detective Tichenor Said to Have a Lot of Evidence Against the Accused.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) Dispatch.] E. J. Boust of the Producers' Guarantee Oil Company and John T.
Wootan of Selma, who has interests
at Midway, besides Claude Donley,
have been arrested on the blanket warrant on a charge of assault with
deadly weapons with intent to commit

Others to be arrested are J. A. Chans-lor, H. P. Anderson, a well-known oil man of Los Angeles (not H. P. An-derson of the liquor firm of Anderson & Ross of this city, as at first re-ported;) Charles Hall, H. C. Fertig, John M. Donley, Sam J. Dunlap, Charles Tqdd, C. A. Neal, Fred Price, J. T. Chick, J. W. Jameson, William Hen-dryx, Dr. A. F. Schaefer, George L. Berger, F. E. Manuel and eight others whose names are not known.

The arrested parties have been re-leased on bonds in the sum of \$2000

The arrested parties have been released on bonds in the sum of \$2000 each.

Though George Walker was seriously wounded on the night of the battle, the complaint merely refers to the injury to Cornell, as the investigation has proceeded, and will be carried through at the instigation of Cornell, Sr., who is reputed to be one of the wealthlest mining men in Plumas county.

In all probability the criminal proceedings to be had will be under the laws governing conspiracy. It is generally believed that the prosecution will not attempt to hold the men individually responsible for the shooting, but they will be charged collectively with a conspiracy, which, it is aleged, led up to the serious trouble that almost cost two men their loves. The punishment for criminal conspiracy is confinement; in the County Jail for not more than one year, or a fine not to exceed \$1000.

It is intimated that Tichenor, the Pinkerton detective, has a large amount of damaging evidence against the accused men, who deny their complicity in the assault. The nature of the evidence against those to be arrested, and those arrested is not made public, and may not be disclosed until the time of the trial in the criminal courts. More arrests are expected to-morrow.

Dr. SCHAEFER SURRENDERS.

Dr. SCHAEFER SURRENDERS. BAKERSFIELD, June 8.—Dr. A. F.
Schaefer, county physician, charged with complicity in the midnight assault on G. P. Cornell and J. T.
Walker in the Midway district, April 18. surrendered himself today, and was released on \$2000 ball.

YOUTH ASSASSINATED.

POLITICAL FEUD BREAKS OUT.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.]

ALTURAS, June §.—Alturas was thrown into another fever of excitement this morning by the news that Guy Williams had been killed at his home, about twelve miles east of Alturas was an unexpense. turas, by an unknown party. At the school election held in that neighborhood yesterday, there was a hot fight and some bad blood existed. Capt-Jones got the worst of a fight that occurred there in the evening. This morning, while the Williams family was seated at their morning meal, a shot was heard, and the oldest son, Guy Williams, fell to the floor with a builet through his brain.

Guy Williams was a young man of about 23 years, and highly respected.

about 23 years, and highly respected. He was to have been married next month. His father is a well-to-do sheep owner of this county. Coroner Pierce left Alturas this afternoon for the scene of the murder. An autopsy and coroner's inquest will be held on the body.

KILLED BY OFFICERS. MEXICAN RESISTS ARREST.

PHOENIX (Ariz.) June 8.—News was received here today of the killing of antonio Teareal at Metcalf by officers, while resisting arrest. Con-stable Burkner and another officer attempted to take Teareal into c when he opened fire. In an ex of a dozen shots he was m

BOLD BANDITS BLUFFED. FLEE FROM A TRAIN CREW BT THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.]
VANCOUVER (B. C.) June 8.—A
special from Efiolt, B. C., tells of a special from Eholt, B. C., tells of a hold attempt at a hold-up, three men stopping a Canadian Pacific mixed train near Summit Camp.

The would-be bandits flourished revolvers, but there was a large crew in the rear car, and on their approach the robbers decamped.

BRIEF COAST DISPATCHES.

Tents for Fire Sufferers, Tents for Fire Sufferers.

SACRAMENTO, June 8.—Gov. Gage has been informed by Maj.-Gen. Shafter, commanding the Department of California, U.S.A., that government tents will be shipped to Willetts, Mendocino county, for the sufferers of Thursday's fire. The Governor had been appealed to, but as the military tents belonging to the State are in transit to Santa Crus for the encampment there next week, it was impossible to comply with the request sent out by the committee at Willetts, and the Governor appealed to Gen. Shafter, with the result stated.

Perished With Her Lodging-house. EVERETT (Wash.) June 8.—Fire last night destroved a lodging-house. Edwin Kelly, a motorman, went into the burning building and found the landlady. Mrs. Fittehling, enveloped in flames. He succeeded in getting her to the street, but she was terribly burned and died this morning.

Brakebeam Traveler Killed. SACRAMENTO, June 8.-Charles P. Nourse, while stealing a ride on a freight train, fell from the brakebeam and was instantly killed in the railroad yards this morning. He was about 50 years of age, and is supposed to have come from Boston.

Routzahn & Gilkey, 314 W Third.

IN BATH TUB.

Little Deaf Mute Meets Horrible Death.

Attendant's Cigarette Ignites Alcohol.

Boy Expires After Many Hours of Agony-Careless Man to Be Prosecuted. .

ERKELEY, June 8 .- Wirt Allen, a ne-year-old deaf mute, died today a the Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Bilnd as the result of burns received yesterday while in an alcohol bath. Owing to the presence of smallpox in the institution, Dr. O. P. Hamlin, the physician of the institute, and Super-

physician of the institute, and Super-intendent Wilkinson decided to thor-oughly fumigate all the children who had not been attacked by the disease and send them to their homes.

Dr. Hamlin engaged George Hoff-man, who claimed considerable experi-ence, to act as official fumigator. Yes-terday Wirt Allen's turn to submit to the fumigating process came. One operation of the fumigation process employed by Hoffman is an alcohol-bath. Alcohol of concentrated strength is poured in a small tub and the sub-ject is laid in the bath and thor-oughly washed with the liquid.

spath. Alcohol of concentrated strength is poured in a small tub and the subject is laid in the bath and thoroughly washed with the liquid.

While Wirt Allen was lying in this bath, Hoffman paused in his work and rolled and lighted a cigarette. Whether it was the match or the lighted cigarette which he dropped in the bath as he leaned over to resume his work has not been definitely determined. When the burning object touched the alcohol the highly-combustible fluid at once blased up.

When the little boy, lying upon his back, with a portion of his body exposed from the alcohol, felt the flerce bite of the flame he attempted to Jump from the tub. Several times he falled and fell back into the blue fire, which by that time covered the surface of the liquid and the sides of the tub. Shriek after shriek burst from the lips of the anguished child. Hoffman, realizing the awful consequences of his own conduct, stood like a statue, all presence of mind gone.

After a few more contortionate writhings, the burning boy flung himself from the bath, with his naked body wrapped in flames, he stargered to his feet and ran to the hall beyond. Falling and scrambling again to his feet, until finally some attendants secured a blanket which they wrapped about him. The poor little fellow fought even against those who came to his aid, until a final collapse came, and he sank into a physical lassitude, which was only the precursor of death.

All night long Dr. Hamilin and Health Officer Rowell of Berkeley worked to save the life of the little sufferer, but they announced today that death would come within a few hours. The flames burned until, as the child ran about, the flesh dropped from his body laying bare the bones of his limbs. The appearance of the child when finally taken in charge was frightful. There was scarcely a trace of sembilance of the human features left.

Hoffman is under areat. Superintendent Wilkinson said: "Hoffman will be prosecuted as far as lies within my power. He had no right to smoke under such circumstances

NO LIGHT ON LYNCHING.

TESTIMONY REGARDING ROPE.
IBY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.) the same. Alturas is crowded with peo-ple, and the grand jury is still em-ployed in the investigation. Witnesses still continue to arrive. In the Lookout country there have been so many men taken out as witnesses that some fears are expressed as to the safety of the women and children. The Indians were very hostile over the hanging of the Indian boy, and while no threats were made by them, there is some fear that they might commit some dep-redation. Nothing has been revealed in the

DRAKE'S EDGE IS SHARP.

Some of the Los Angeles Barbers Must Quit.

Pollard W. Drake of this city, who has been appointed a member of the State Board of Barbers' Examiners, will leave for San Francisco Tuesday to meet in conference the other two members of the board. They will formulate plans which will govern their future actions.

The purpose of the board is to see that all men who follow the barber trade are thoroughly qualified to hold their positions. Every man who andles a razor professionally must demonstrate to the examiners or their representatives that they know "what's what" in the tonsorial line, and when this satisfaction is given, they will be awarded certificates entitling them to "practice" at any point within the confines of the State. Mr. Drake thinks that many men who follow the profession in this city are utterly incapable and that these are the ones who will be compelled to take a course in "barbering" or

Go hand in hand here—you discover that as quickly as the rugs, carpets or draperies are presented for your inspection. In addition to style and beauty, there's a background of economy that will appeal to every one who desires to clothe the floors and bare spots of the home in artistic and approved style.

We are selling the best goods in the city—because we know that our exclusive designs will in time bring us an increased

in time bring us an increased

patronage.

There are new goods here for your inspection today.



grand jury's investigation that wou'd throw any light on the tragedy. A. T. Raugh, a clerk in the store of George H. Knight at Adn. was on the stant today and testified as to whom he had sold rope during the past month. As he testified that he had sold rope to a great number in that vicinity during the past month, nothing was gained from his testimony. George Walker, a brother of H. S. Walker, who was killed at Adin a short time ago, was also on the stand today. He is a clerk in the Coop store at Adin, and his testimony was also as to the selling of rope.

rope.

These witnesses who have testified have been excused from the county seat subject to call. If all the wit nesses present are examined, it will take six weeks to complete the investigation.

BERTHOFF MAY STARVE,

SIBERIAN TRIP ABANDONED.

[BT THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.]
SEATTLE (Wash.) June 8.—The annual voyage of a government ship to Siberia after reindeer, according to Dr. Sheidon Jackson, who left for the Dr. Sheidon Jackson, who lett for the north on the transport Warren today, has been abandoned for this season. Lieut. Berthoff, who crossed Russia and Siberia last year to gather a herd of deer, will be left to get along as best he can until a year from the com-

best he can until a year from the coming July.

Dr. Jackson thinks Berthoff may
starve to death or perish while waiting
for a ship to take him off. He is likely
to be left all alone and to his own personal efforts for subsistence through
next winter, as there are few natives
where he will be. It will be impossible to attempt to rescue him until
after next June, as the ice will permit no approach to the coast.

TO DEPOSE BOSSES.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE FORMED

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE FORMED.

IBY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.I

SAN FRANCISCO, June S.—A new
departure in local politics is the Republican Primary League of California
incorporated here today. The chief
purpose of the league is to secure good
government through the active agency
of representative Republican citizens
and to displace bosses.

Directors are: Groavenor P. Ayres,
David Rich, George Boyne, Thomas P.
Woodward, E. E. Schmitz, John W.
Rogers, James F. Cheetam, Lincoln E.

BLUE SERGE SUITS.

That Stay Blue.

We like to recommend our Blue Serge Suits. They are so worthful and thoroughly dependable. Absolutely fast color, a very essential thing in this sunny climate. We are always careful to select just the right weave and weight, and the fit and finish of every garment is the sort to afford you perfect satisfaction.

\$10.00, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$15.00 \$18.00, \$20,00 and \$25.00.

MULLEN & BLUETT CLOTHING CO.

Corner First and Spring S reets.

Savage, Emmett P. Barrett, A. Ruef and I. W. Lees. The officers of the league are: President, Thomas P. Woodward; vice-president, David Rich; treasurer, Groovenor P. Ayres, and secretary, L. E. Savage.

LOADED WITH BONDS.

Package of Old Love Letters Turns Out to be Treasure Trove for a Needy Coffin Drummer.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW HAVEN (Ct.) June 3.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Old love letters of his father, as he thought them, have turned out to represent a fortune of over \$300,000 in New York, New Haven and Hartford bonds for William H. Warner of New Haven, a drummer for coffin trimmings, who has had a hard time to keep the wolf from the door.

Warner's father was stricken with paralysis in 1877, and became childlesh. (BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) Warner's father was stricken with paralysis in 1877, and became childish. Warner, who had married, took his ftaher away from the old place to his home, and brought all the effects from the old home to the new. The elder Warner died, and the son was kept so busy earning a living for his increasing family that he never found time to

ousy earning a living rop his increas-ing family that he never found time to examine all the helricoms brought from the old homestead.

Antique furniture, boxes of letters and so, on were packed away in the

Santa Fe

attic of his house. Recently he planned to move into another house, and an old package of supposed love letters was opened. It contained bonds worth \$252,000, and \$48,000 accrued interest.

Monday Train runs but twice per Thursday Leaving at 6 p. m. It. arrives in Chicago at

California Thursdays and Sundays Limited Its high

service is

Warning!

Don't be humbugged by scheming "Combine" methods. All the Los Angeles combine stores are making every effort to win your confidence, "gradually restore" prices, and make you settle later on. The only thing that keeps them so suave is "The Owl's" cut prices, and every patron of our store knows it.

Are you going to stand by the National Trust of Millionaire Patent Medicine Makers, the boycotting, blacklisting Wholesalers, and the local "Combine" of greedy retailers in their efforts to tax the sick room for "all the traffic will bear," or will you stand by "The Owl" in its single-handed fight for fair trade and fair prices?

Carter's Dyspepsia Tablets Help the overburdened and overworked stom-ach to digest food properly; 40c

Lydia Pinkham's Compound This standard remedy for women we buy in car lots; regular price \$1.00 bottle; 65c

Pierce's Favorite Prescription Regular price \$1.00 a bottle; we sell it at retail for less than the wholesale prices 500

Paine's Celery Compound

White Ribben Remedy \$1.00

Burton's Scalp Tonic druff, falling mair, itching soulp and diseases; 40c

Golden Medical Discovery

Dandelion and Celery Tonic

VANKEE TURF METHODS BEST

Sad But Fair Britons Confess Defeat.

land Favorites Lose-Chicago's Sporting Scheme.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]
LONDON, June 8.—[By Atlantic Cable.] London is still talking of the Derby and the Oaks, The discussion of the relative merits of American and British methods of training and riding has broken out anew. It must be confessed that the British comments are generally fair. They sorrowfully admit the superiority of America on every point. The Sporting Times says:
"The Derby has been won by a Prench horse and an American horse, but never until Wednesday was it won by a horse that had other than an English jockey in the saddle. Whatever our horses might be, the supremacy of our jockeys was deemed complete. But that fallacy is now exploded. Thus two records were broken, vis: A victory for a jockey who was not a subject of the King, and running of the race in the fastest time on record.
"The Derby was an Angle American."

"The Derby was an Anglo-American triumph, but not so that of the Oaks, which was American pure and simple. It is a fact that rivalry ran high in America last year between Mr. Whitney and Mr. Keene, almost amounting to bad blood, when a colt of Mr. Whitney's beat Olympian for the Futurity. Under the circumstances it is not a little singular that Mr. Whitney should have won the Derby and Keen the Oaks. To add to the American triumph, the Tammany Chieftian, awmed by Mr. Croker, ran third in the Oaks, while an American jockey rode the winner in the Derby, and the first three in the Oaks were ridden by jockeys of that nationality. Henry who was imported by Mr. Keene, who brought Sloan to this country, has made a rare beginning."

VOLODYOVSKI LEASED. "The Derby was an Anglo-America

VOLODYOVSKI LEASED.

The papers have printed New York dispatches saying that Mr. Whitney would take Volodyovski to America, but he cannot do that. He has simply leased the horse for £5000 cash and half of what the horse might win at three and four years of age, after which he was to be returned. Had Lady Meux cared to sell the colt outgist on an offer that was made, he would now stand at £25,000, the offer heing £15,000 and £10,000 more if he won the Derby. In these matters she has not looked on money at all. Her great desire was that as Huggins had borne the heat of the day, he should reap the reward. For that reason she accepted an offer that would admit of Volodyovski's remaining in his stable. Fabulous sums were won on Cap and

KEMPTON PARK WINNERS.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.) LONDON, June 8.—Chance Shot (Maher) won the Walton mile selling plate at the Kempton Park first summer meeting today. Mountain Buck (Henry) won the Windsor Castle selling handicap.

ing handicap.

The Durt maiden colt (Henry) came in first in the race for the St. Margaret's two-year-old piate, but was disqualified for bumping, and the race was awarded to Morris Banner.

A two-year-old selling plate was

A two-year-old selling plate was nothing with Taylor. White gave way to Orth in the fourth. The attendance was 2200. Score:

Mackintosh won the Westminster Plate. W. C. Whitney's Watershed (J. Reiff) was second, and James R. Keene's Disguise II (Henry) third.

We was 2200. Score: Chicago, 5; hits, 12: errors, 4. Philadelphia, 4; hits, 5; errors, 1. Batteries—Taylor and Kling; White, Orth and McFarland. Umpire—Dwyer.

GREAT AMERICAN, STAKES.

BLUE GIRL WINS CLEVERLY. NEW YORK, June 8.—The Great American Stakes of \$12,500 drew 16,000 people to the Gravesend race track today. John E. Madden's Blue Girl, at 6 to 1, won cleverly over a rather slow track, with the next four horses apart, Nasturtium, the favorite, getting the place from Maj. Dangerfield. The Great American was for two-year-olds at five furlongs. On the far turn Nasturtium was sharply cut off, losing three or four lengths. Carrigan, on the favorite, claimed a foul, but the stewards would not allow the claim. Summary:

2:08 2-5.

The Great American, \$12,500, five furlongs: Blue Girl, 123 (Burns.) \$ to 1,
won; Nasturtium, 115 (Garigan,) even
and 1 to 2, accord: Major Dangerfield,
115 (Bullman,) 20 to 1, third; time
1:02 4-5. Golden Cottage, Saturday, Andalusian and Whisky King also ran.
The Broadway Stakes, mile and a sixteenth: The Parader won, Ali Green
second; Vittelious third; time 1:49.
Five furlongs, selling: Honolulu won,
Man-o-War second, Stephen Ward
third; time 1:03 1-5.
Mile and seventy yards: Belvino won,
Anna. Darling-second, Blue Victor
third; time 1:49 2-5.

OAKLAND FAVORITES LOSE.

STILL PUBLIC WINS MONEY.

(DIT THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—Favorthes fared badly at Oakland today, but
well-played horses took some of the
events, in the last race Jim McClesvy
appeared to be hopelessly out of it,
but came fast and won driving by a
head from Rainier, a 50-to-1 shot. Excalante was bid up \$500 and Jim McCleevy \$200. Both were retained by the
stables. Jockey Gatierres, who was
thrown in the two-year-old race yesterday, is still unconscious, and his
injuries are more serious than was at
first supposed. Results:

Mile and seventy yards, selfing: Torsida, 106 (J. McCarthy,) 9 to 2, won;
Benator Matts. 106 (Burke,) 30 to 1,
second, Hohenlohe, 117 (Ruis.) 8 to 1,
hird: time 1:16%, Kastaine, Yule, Ca
nejo, William F. and Faunette also
ran.

Futurity course, selling: Rio de Altar, 104 (Alexander,) 11 to 5, won; Mission, 199 (Hoar.) 16 to 5, second; Catherine Bravo, 105 (Webster.) 25 to 1,
hird: time 1:11. Flamero, Sir Hampton,
I Don't Know, George Dewey, Beau STILL PUBLIC WINS MONEY.
THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.J

You've Probably Observed_

The advertisement that has appeared for the past week announcing the opening of

A New Custom-made Sult and Fur House. "THE ORIGINAL."

This is bound to become the most popular place of its kind in the city, for here is to be found a newest fashions, the handsomest materials, the finest tailor work, and all at modest prices very one ordering a suit made here will receive a hat, made of the some material, FREE. The largest stock of FURS this side of the Rocky Mountains will be carried.

Just call in and see what a model place the Original is with its elegantly-appointed fitting desicercome. You're sure to be pleased,

215-217 West Fourth Street.

Derby and Oaks Clinch
Our Supremacy.

Monde, Mountain Dew, Marinella and Clarando also ran.
Four and a half furlongs, selling: Escalante, 106 (Alexander,) 9 to 8, won: Snow Berry, 105 (Prior,) 12 to 1, second: Parizade, 102 (Colins,) 5 to 1, third: time 0:55%, Glendenning, Irma, B. C. Greene, Torso Maid and Black Cloud also ran.

Shamrock I Wins a Race--OakInna Equative Lose—Chi
Monde, Mountain Dew, Marinella and discuss the subject Lawson's position has been made known to the New York Yacht Club in the following letter: BOSTON, June 6.—Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, Chairman of Committee, New York Yacht Club. Dear Sir: Your cleved. I agree with you that further discussion can serve no useful purpose. Believe me, yours very truly.

[Signed] THOMAS W. LAWSON.*

time 0:55%. Glendenning, Irma, B. C.,
Greene, Torso Maid and Black Cloud
also ran.

Futurity course, selling: Raiston, 115
(Hoar.) 3 to 1, won: Vantine, 113 (Russell.) 2 to 1, second; Gibraitar, 118,
(Ruiz.) 7 to 2, third; time 1:11. Foul
Play Mullah and Duckoy aiso ran.

Seven furiongs, handicap: Good Hope,
102 (Hoar.) 7 to 2, won; Montallade,
112 (Russell.) 13 to 5, second; Byyon
Rose, 102 (Colis.) 6 to 1, third; time
1:27. The Miller, Donator, Rey Dare
and Grafter also ran.

Mile and seventy yards, selling: Jim
McCleevy, 118 (Tullett.) 6 to 1, won;
Rainier, 117 (Hazard.) 50 to 1, second;
time 1:47%. Rio Chico, First Shot and
Harry Thatcher also ran.

Newport Successes CINCINNATI, June 8.-Newport re

CINCINNATI, June 8.—Newport results:
Five furiongs, selling: Sister Kate
II wop, Nancy Dobyns second, Aushendrayne third; time 1:02%.
Four and a half furiongs, selling:
Anna A. B. won, Ingo second, Hand
Rail third; time 0:56.
Six furiongs: Lilly Pantland won,
Imperialist second, Northumberia third;
time 1:14.
Mile, selling: Strathboeck won,
Neckarnis second, Baffied third; time
1:42.
Seven furiongs, selling: Lady Kent
won, Fuiry Dell second, Pauline J.
third; time 1:28%.
Mile and an eighth, selling: Gov.
Boyd won, Slasher second, Albert Vale
third; time 1:56%.

Hawthorne Summary.

CHICAGO, June 8 .- Summary

CHICAGO, June 8.—Summary at Hawthorne:
Five furlongs, selling: Harry Beck won, Hans Wagner second, McChesney third; time 1:02.
One mile: Bangle won, Algaretta second, Lividia third; time 0:11%. Short course, steeple chase: Sallust won, Isen second, Frond third; time 3:24%.
Five and a half furlongs: J. V. Kirby won, Doreen second, Herodiade third; time 1:08%.
Mile and an eighth, handicap: Wild Pirate yon, Lady Schorr second, Ben Chance third; time 1:53%.
Mile and seventy yards, selling: Vincennes won, Hop Scotch second, Hosi third; time 1:46%.
Mile and seventy yards, selling: Federal won, Winter second, El Caney third; time 1:48.

EASTERN BASEBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRIESS-F.M.]
CINCINNATI (O.) June 8.—Matthewson was an easy mark for the locals during the early innings of today's game. Bunched hits in the fourth and fifth innings put New York out of the hunt. Hahn pitched a splendid game. The attendance was 10,000. Score:
Cincinnati, 6; hits, 9; errors, 1.
New York, 4; hits, 11; errgrs, 2.
Batteries—Hahin and Bergen; Matthewson and Warner.
Umpire—Emsile. NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES

Umpire-Emsile,
PITTSBURGH, June 8.—Pittsburgh
could not hit Kitson and Brooklyn
outplayed the home team at every
point. Brooklyn's errors were not
costly. The attendance was 6900.
Score:

Score:

Pittsburgh, 6; hits, 3; errors, 5.

Brooklyn, 7; hits, 11; errors, 5.

Batterles—Tannehill, Willis and Simmer; Kitson and McGuire.

Umpire—O'Day.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Good stick work gave the locals today's game, after they had almost thrown it away by loose fielding. The Philadelphia team played almost perfectly, but could do nothing with Taylor. White gave way

Umpire—Dwyer. ST. LOUIS, June 8.—The St. Louis-soston game was postponed on account

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

IBY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)

WASHINGTON, June S.—Chicago
was outbatted today. The attendance
was 4500. Score:

Washington, 8; hits, 14; errors, 1.
Chicago, 3; hits, 5; errors, 2.
Batteries—Lee and Grady; Patterson
and Sullivan.

BOSTON, June 8.—Sparks's wildness
in the fourth inning unsettled the whole
Milwaukee team today, and before they
recovered form eight of the home team
had crossed the plate. The attendance
was 8100. Score:
Boston, 12; hits, 8; errors, 3.
Milwaukee, 4; hits, 6; errors, 4.
Batteries—Lewis and Scheideck;
Sparks, Garvin and Leahy.
BALTIMORE, June 8.—The Cleveland team had a batting plenic with
Baltimore here today. Schmit was
batted out of the box in the fifth, and
Dunn, who relieved him, fared little
better. The attendance was 3500. Score:
Baltimore, 5; hits, 6; errors, 4.
Cleveland, 13; hits, 16; errors, 2.
Batteries—Schmit, Dunn and Bresnehan: Scott and Wood.

PHILADELIPHIA, June 8.—The Detroit team made their first appearance
here today, and were defeated by the
home club in a fast and interesting
game. The attendance was 10,000.
Score:

Philadelphia, 6; hits, 6; errors, 6.

home club in a fast and interesting game. The attendance was 10,000. Score:
Philadelphia. 6: hits, 6: errors, 6.
Detroit, 1: hits, 4: errors, 5.
Batteries—Plank and Powers; Yeager and Buelow.

SHAMROCK I IN FIRST.

* THE ORIGINAL *

SPORTS A LA SPARTA. CHICAGO TO TAX PRIZE FIGHTS.
[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.] CHICAGO, June 8.—Municipal super-vision and encouragement of athletic sports is proposed in Chicago, "in order to create a sound moral tone and en-hance the general health of the com-

munity."

The Council Committee on License recommended ordinances based on the governmental theories of ancient Sparta. Under the plan, athletics is to be taken seriously, like the traction question, municipal art and street cleaning. Sports are to have a commission of Aldermen devoted to their in-

cleaning. Sports are to have a commission of Aldermen devoted to their interests.

Prize fighting will be tolerated. Other sport will be fostered and a tax laid on prize fights for the support of athletics in general. In the resolution, the Council is asked to withdraw its disfavor from prize fighting and to instruct the Mayor and the Superintendent of police not to interfere with prize contests given by regularly-organized athletic associations.

Before such a contest can be held it will be necessary for the promoters to appear before the athletic commission, from which permits for the fight must be secured. The commission will have the power to place the limit of rounds and make other regulations to govern the contest. The Mayor must then sign the permit, and the fight may be held. Ten per cent of the gate receipts must be turned over to the city. This money will constitute an athletic fund to be used only for the promotion of athletic sports, for the equipment of gymnasiums and play grounds, athletic fields, swimming tanks and ball grounds.

Gen. Jackson Buys the Commoner. LEXINGTON (Ky.) June 8.—The Commoner, by Hanover, formerly the property of William Wallace, has been sold to Gen. W. H. Jackson of the Bellemeade stud, Tennessee, for 315,000. The Commoner sold last fall at auction sales here to Baker Bros., Kinseta Stone and J. J. Ewing for \$5025.

Pennsylvania Boat Crew Departs. PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—The University of Pennsylvania crew salled for Liverpool today on the Waesland to compete in the Henley regatta for the Grand Challenge Cup, July 3 to 5, inclusive.

Yale Tennis Players Win.

NEW HAVEN, June 8.—In the tennis match between Yale and Columbia teams, played on the grounds of the New Haven Lawn Tennis Club today, the morning play in singles resulted in four victories for Yale and one for Columbia.

Pierce Outrides Speedy Ones. PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—At the bicycle race meeting at Woodside Park today the principal attraction was a thirty-mile motor-paced race between Jimmy Michael, Burns Pierce and Archie McEachern. The race was won by Pierce in 48 min. 58 sec. Michael finished second, in 49 min. 42 sec.

Princeton Beats Yale Batting. PRINCETON (N. J.) June 8.—By heavy stick work today, Princeton de-feated Yale by a score of 15 to 5.

Salt Don't Corrode Aluminum.

Salt shakers, 25c a pair up. Pittsburg? Aluminum Co., 312 So. Spring st. Salt Don't Corrode Aluminum. Salt shakers, 25c a pair up. Pittsh Aluminum Co., 312 So. Spring st.

THE Broadway Coffee Parlor, Miss Baldridge, proprietor, removed to 421 Broadway, under Broadway Hotel.

Before He Leaves The City Have Your Hand Read By McIVOR-TYNDALL.



NO CURE, NO PAY
If you are sexually west, undeveloped or have drains, varienceis,
veloped or have drains, varienceis,
veloped or have drains. Varienceis,
veloped or for the veloped or for feet veloped or feet veloped or

"Barker's" is synonymous with "Good Furniture"-Since 1880.



Flemish Oddities and Rarities Galore.

Not merely a few pieces are here, just for the sake of saying we have Flemish Furniture, but an assortment that any store would be proud to show.

Our five floors and basement are crowded with the best furniture of all classes and kinds-Flemish pieces are not least in abundance.

Rare shapes, rich carving, odd styles—suitable for Dining-rooms, Halls, Libraries, Dens, and all other rooms where odd pieces are used. The largest and the rarest assortment in Los Angeles.

Furnishers 420, TO 424 S. SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES Basement



THE BEST NICKEL CIGAR IN AMERICA." The name Upmann in connection with cigars is famous in every country throughout the civilized world. It means cigars which are always uniform-always good. Sold by up-to-date dealers.

For Sale by Up-to-Date Dealers who are auxious to Supp'y Their Trade with the Bast Goods HAAS, BARUCH & CO., California Distributors.



Cleaning, Dyeing and Renovating

Wearing apparel is our business. Our up-to-date methods and large facilities bring us new friends. Telephone us and the wagon will call for your suits, dresses, skirts, blankets, curtains, household and merchants' goods. Finest cleaning Spring and Summer garments, such as organdies, swiss, mull, dimity, fancy gowns, laces, etc., superior to all others.

Our prices the lowest consistent with Arst-class work. "Quality is always worth paying for."

AMERICAN DYE WORKS, Main Office New Works, 608-610 S. Spring St.; Tel. M 1016. Store 210% S. Spring St.; Tel. M 850.

Branches is principal towns in Southern Cal. Mail and express orders given prompt attention.

Hawaiian Hats.

Formerly sold at \$5.00 each, with large assortment of genuine Hawaiian bands,

\$2,50 Each While They Last

S.W. Cor. Third and Spring Sts.

We have the largest assortment of Ladies' Shirt Waist Patterns in the city.



Annual Meeting OF STOCKHOLDERS OF REED CRUDE OIL

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Reed Crude Oil Company will be held in the office of the company, room 65, Wilcox building, Los Angeles, California, on Tuesday, June 11th, 1981, at 3 o'clock p.m., for THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK holders of the Reed Crude Oil Company with be held in the office of the company, room 44. Wilcox building, Los Angeles, California, on Tuesday, June 11th, 1921, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may combefore the meeting.

Dated Los Angeles, California, May 20th, 1994, By order of the board of directors.

WM. G. KERCKHOFF, Pres't.

T. S. FULLER, Secy.

Notice Of Annual Meeting

OF STOCKHOLDERS OF COLUMBIA OIL
PRODUCING COMPANY.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF COLUMBIA
Oil Producing Company; Notice is hereby
given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Columbia Oil Producing Company
will be held at the office of said company
arooms 212-213 and 214, Tays building, corner of
First and Broadway, Loe Angeles, California,
on Thursday,—the Bith day of June, 190; at a
clock n.m., for the purpose of electing directors and for the transaction of all other business
that may properly come before said
meeting.



For proof that NO POIS found in the coating, as our booklet, showing wh "Agate Nickel-Steel IS SAFE and why ARSENIC, ANTIMO LEAD is found in the gui

Lalance & Grosjean Mig.

Brownsberger shorts

see west seventh st. Typest

Tol. Sing roll. Conjundiidual work. Mashine at home free.

sebool on the Coast doing practical

Evening school, with 2 teachers and is

type writers, 1 teachers and 2 distanSchool. New Catalogue Free. HARVARD SCHOOL (M

Western Ave., Los Angeles, Catalogo plication, Information at 207 W. Take Tel. West 201. Gymnasium (1920) be GRENVILLE C. EMERY, A.B., Bad Throop Polytechnic Ins

DR. KING & Specialists For



PAY WHEN CURE
Cures guaranteed. Cogne
free. "Medical Guide for
illustrated, free. Call or
Question Blank for Homi
ment.

1301 South Spring S

SUNDAY, JUNE 9. FIRST SIGNS OF

WEAKENING

San Francisco Striker Appeal for Aid.

Money Needed to Keep Wolf From Door.

Result of Employers' Meeting Eagerly Awaited—Eastern Strike News.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) An appeal to all organized labor in this city, throughout the State, and in parts of the mation wherever there is a branch of the America Federation of Labor, has been issue by the officers of the unions affected by the machinists' strike here.

This appeal is the first sign of waskness on the part of the strikers, and while it cannot be considered an evidence of yielding, it is a step in that direction. The strike has been in progress three weeks, much longer than any of the strikers expected it would continue. Had the men known at the start that they would be out of work so long, they would have hesitated before blindly obeying the orders of their lendwa, but having walked out, they are compelled to make the most of a lad bargain.

the Cooks' and Waiters' Alliance, was treat and vesches boat heeping, we then banking and all commercial was transported by the cooks' and Waiters' Alliance, was transported by the cooks' and was served upon the compariments unsacelled. It does the margarithments the proposed of the complaint ants. These strikers at once obeyendent, the injunction and stopped their work but their places were at once filled by the continuation. This was kept up for hours, and more than forty person were served during the afternoon. The suppassed on the Facility accretised by lighted by gas and electricity. New great the places were also served with the places of the complaint ants. These strikers at once obeyendents and suppassed on the participation and suppassed when the injunction and stopped their work but their places were also served with the surpassed on the Facility Course. The classical light proposed on the participation of the places were also served with the surpassed on the Facility of the surpassed on the Facility of the courts and try to induce people not to patrons and try to induce people not to patrons and try to induce people not to patrons were accretely to the courts. The cases will be the decision is against the atrikers the difference of the proposed of the courts. The cases will be the decision is against the atrikers the places are placed to the courts. The cases will be the decision is against the atrikers the places are placed to the participation of the places are placed to the participation of the places were at once of the participation and the places were at once of the participation and the places were at once of the participation and the places were at once of the participation and the part moved. The cooks and waiters are the only classes who have made public shows of their troubles, and if they are enjoined, as it is expected they will be, their striks will be practically lost.

be, their atriks will be practically lost.

INCREASE GRANTED.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—F.M.]

LIMA (O.) June 3.—The striking machinists in the Lake Erie and Western Railroad have been granted their 19 per cent. increase. This includes helpers, blacksmiths and boller makers. The office force has been granted a Saturday half holiday.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

DY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

TORONTO (Ont.) June 8.—The International Machinists' Association today dopted a resolution to the effect that

TORONTO (Ont.) June 8.—The International Machinists' Association today
adopted a resolution to the effect that
"after due consideration we accept the
thallenge of the National Metal Trades
association, and after accept in the
thallenge of the National Metal Trades
association, and after accept in the
thallenge of the National Metal Trades
that association of war, we cheerfully pick
the than the same that the second that
accept any modifaction of our demands or results
abor until the cause for which we
struggle is triumphant and a shorter
work day is an accomplished fact."
F. P. Sargent, grand master of the
Cocomotive Firemen's Association, asured the delegates that his order
would assist them by all means in their
sower.

BOYCOTTED TRANSPORT.

BOYCOTTED TRANSPORT.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

TACOMA, June 8.—The tus Fearless leaves tomorrow with the transport Rosecrans in tow for the Fuger Soundayal station at Port Orchard. The overnment will begin Monday completing the repairs to her. It is resorted that the boller-makers at the saval station will refuse to work on the Rosecrans. The employes at the saval station are union men, but have o grievances as to hours or wages.

TO ORGANIZE UNIONS.

BY THE NEW ASSCCIATED PRESS—A.N.T.

DENVEY.

RAISER VISITS SPINSTERS.

EAISER VISITS SPINSTERS.

BERLIN. June 2.—Emperor William, who was accompanied by the Empress, oday presented the Abbess of the Content of Hellegenrode with a croster. Aprening the hope that it would "ever the the Destoral staff of motherly love, as of steadfast faith and pligring of steadfast faith and pligring of Joyous life." The convent is accompanied by titled spinsters.

SAFE and why ci



ve. Les Angeles. Catalogue information at 20 W. Third in 201. Gymnasium (2016) bein LE C. EMERY. A.B. Head

WHEN CURE

FIRST SIGNS OF WEAKENING.

San Francisco Strikers Appeal for Aid.

Money Needed to Keep Wolf From Door.

Result of Employers' Meeting Eagerly Awaited-Eastern Strike News.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] An append to all organized labor in this city, throughout the State, and in parts of the nation wher-

gan FRANCISCO, unes — Excellent very Dispatch.) An append to all organization this city, droughout the court throughout the machinists' strike here are of weaking the machinists' strike here, and while it cannot be considered an evidence of yielding. It is a step in that direction. The strike has been in progress the strike and the most of the same that they would be out of work as the trips of the same the most of the same that they would be out of work as the same that they would be out of work as the same that they would be out of work as the same that they would be out of work as the same that they would be out of work as the same that they would be out of work as the same that they would be out of work as the same that they would be out of work as the same that they are same the most of the same the most of the same the most of the same that they would be out of work as the same that they would be out of work as the same that they would be out of work as the same that they are same that they would be out of work as a same to the same that they are all the same that they have all they are all the same that they have all they are all the same that they have all they are all the same that they have all they are all the same that they have all they are all the same that they have all they are all the same that they have all they are all the same that they have a new to the same that they have a long that they are all the same that they have a long that they are all

try to induce people not to patronit, and the question of whether
have that right will soon be setby the courts. The cases will be
iduring the coming week, and if
decision is against the strikers, the
outward evidence of labor trouble
e seen on the streets will be resed. The cooks and waiters are the
classes who have made public
is of their troubles, and if they
enjoined, as it is expected they will
their strike will be practically lost.
INCREASE GRANTED.
THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]
MA (O.) June 8.—The striking
hinists in the Lake Erie and Westtallroad have been granted their
er cent. increase. This includes
ers, blacksmiths and boller makers
office force has been granted a

Structure of the pioneer of the pioneer.

REDDING, June 8.—George A. Poore.

One of the pioneer of the pio

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.] LIMA (O.) June 8.—The striking achinists in the Lake Erie and West-m Railroad have been granted their

mailtond have been granted their per cent, increase. This includes pers, blacksmiths and boiler makers. It is office to the source of the National Metal Trades and shalf-furlongs: Kaloma won, Harry Wilson second, Kaffir third; time 1:124.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]
TORONTO (Ont.) June 8.—The Interstional Machinists' Association today beted a resolution to the effect that the due consideration we accept the lellenge of the National Metal Trades lellenge of th

COMA, June 8.—The tug Fearless tomorrow with the traceport rans in tow for the Puget Sound it station at Port Orchard. The imment will begin Monday comparts the repairs to her. It is reduced that the boiler-makers at the distation will refuse to work on Resecrans. The employes at the station are union men, but have the station are union men. TO ORGANIZE UNIONS. R. June 8.-Within a few

Hellegenrode with a crosler, the hope that it would "ever storal staff of motherly love, steadfast faith and pilgrim's brous life." The convent is occupied by titled spinsters.

There is only ONE BEST

FLASHES FROM THE WIRES.

The estate of Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright,—after paying all claims, amounts to \$132,106.

The Russian Minister of Finance has raised the duty on American bicycles 30 per cent. and on several American resins 20 per cent, the new rates to become effective in a fortinght.

Road Making—Petition to Council.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Sunset Boulevard Improvement Association was held on Friday evening, at the store of J. M. Wollum, over twenty members being present. H. J. Whitley of Hollywood was present by invitation, and gave an interesting talk on boulevards, promising that the Hollywood people would be glad to coöpprate in this improvement. Mr. Larracee of the Los Angeles and Pacific Raliroad Company brought maps showing some proposed small changes in the line of the road between Echo Park and the city limits. Mr. McLain, the Council man from the Second Ward, was also present. By a unanimous vote, the association indorsed and signed a petition asking the Council not to take action that would interfere with the operation of the Santa Monica lire. The members of the association believed that the grading of Sunsat Boulevard from Douglas street to the city limits, or which they have waited so many years, will now soon be an accomplished fact.

COLD WEATHER IN IOWA. DUBUQUE (lowa) June 8.—A temperature of 29 deg. was registered here today, the lowest June temperature in fity-one years. The previous low resort was 40, in June, 1877.

Salt Don't Corrode Aluminum.

Mail Orders.

Any article in this ad. can be ordered by mail. If you live out of Los Angeles, this store takes care of your wants just the same. Mail orders are filled the day we receive them and our care and precision in making selections assures you assisfaction.

Jacoby Bros.

Ladies' Gloves

The Alteration Sale.

333-335 South Broadway.

The second week of this great room-making sale offers still greater opportunities in all departments.

MEN.



After you see these suits you will wonder how we can make such an offer. Every sparkle of style-not one kind only, not one routine way of fashioning, but hundreds of suits made in every new, striking and popular style. Handsome stripes, plaids, mixtures and plain effects in cheviot, worsted, cassimere and plain blue serges, in the

newest style sack; black clay worsteds in sacks or frocks; good linings, good trimmings, silk sewed seams, and in every respect high grade, guaranteed clothing worth every cent of the original price, \$12.50. This is but one item. Every suit and every pair of

pants in the house is marked at alteration prices.

Sults that sold all season at \$8.50 are now \$5.85

Suits that sold all season at \$15.00 are now \$9.85.

Suits that sold all season at \$17.50 are now \$11.75

Suits that sold all season at \$22.50 are now \$15.75

Suits that sold all season at \$22.50 are now \$18.65

Suits that sold all season at \$27.50 are now \$18.65

Suits that sold all season at \$27.50 are now \$21.00

\$2.50 to \$4.00 Men's Shoes \$1.62

Good solid leather shoes. The manufacturer that made these shoes turns out nothing but what we can sell with a guarantes. These are all new shoes, in tan or black vici kid calf, in patent leather, lace or button, all the latest toes and lasts.

Men's Lot 218—Men's fancy stripe silk finished underwear; Underwear blue or Helio stripes, or white ribbed Balbriggan, form fitting, full cut and French sewed, seam-less; regular 50c values. Al-teration price......

Men's Lot 217—American silk underwear appearance, full finished, silk facings and guaranted to wear 52c and give satisfaction; regular \$1 values; Alteration price Men's Lot 220-Fancy liste or black and tan hose, elastic tops, fast

Hosiery. colors and perfect fitting. 9c regular 20c values; Alter ation Price.

Lot 232—Swell line of fancy Hosiery. polks dot and zigzag embroidery, all the latest color effects and guaranteed fast; regular 40c values; Alteration Price.

Men's Lot 211—Fancy stiff bosom or Shirts percale, and some slik bosoms; latest colors and stripes, neatly made and perfect fitting; regular \$1.00 values: Alteration

Men's Lot \$14-Egyptian cotton ribbed underwear, body fit faced and finished; these are garm-25 cents soid regularly at 50c at any store in Los Angeles; Alterat'n price Lot 230-Summer weight

Special Bargains in Hats

ALWAYS LOWER PRICES AT JACOBY'S.

gates is that J. Edward Addicks, the

the New York Yacht Club, and that

Lawson and Addicks are not friends. Their alleged differences are said to have grown out of a business transac-tion in Boston several years ago, in

which Bay State gas stock played a part. Whatever may have been the in

fuence of Addicks, as against Lawson, t is said that there are other reasons,

antedating the business matter noted

bership in the exclusive body of yachts-

that operate against Lawson for mem

offered to propose Lawson for mem-bership in the club. For some reason

FOR WOMEN.

For tailor made suits worth

\$15.00 and \$20.00.

Of course this offer could not be made under any consideration were it not that the lines are so badly broken. So we'll tell you in the start there are only about eighteen or twenty suits-no two alike. All odds and ends from our \$15 and \$20.00 tailor made lines, they are good fabrics, well made and we expect to sell the whole lot of them tomorrow at this ridiculously low figure, so come early.

Regular \$17.50 tailor made suits now \$10.00 Regular \$20.00 tailor made suits now \$15.00 Regular \$27.50 tailor made suits now \$20.00 Regular \$45.00 tailor made suits now \$30.00



\$2.50 to \$4.00 Women's Shoes \$1.62

This is a fact and without the slightest tendency toward exaggeration; the greatest shoe values this big shoe room ever offered. New up-to-date shoes in vici kid, patent leather or calf, with plain or fancy vesting tops; every pair guaranteed.

Women's dongola lass or button shoes, good, solid leather throughout, kid or patent leather soles, plain or fancy inlaid vesting tops; specific require & values; \$1.50 tan or black; all sizes; regular \$1.97 tan or black; all sizes; regular \$1.97 Yomen's dongola hand-turned and hand well shoes, kid or patent leather tips, kid or cloth tops, neat kid tops or full cut patent leather vamp, all sizes and widths; regular \$15 values.

Children 'dongols strap sandala; spring heeia, hand turned in red or black; sizes \$% to 11%; regular \$4.25 values; sale price.

Women's dongola hand welt and hand turned oxfords; low or new Cuban heels, fancy cloth tops; tan or black; regular 48 values; sale price.....\$2.19

Silk Lot 608—Fine grade of black taffeta collariess Etons; some plain Etons some tucked; blabop and bell sleeves; all in the newest styles; worth regular \$12.50; \$7.50

Mercerized Lot 680-Black mercerized

Cheviot Lot 618—Handsomely made Skirts latest flare, taffeta trim'd floonce; regular \$11.50 \$7.50 values; Alteration price.....

Silk Lot 618. Old rose, gray, lavender, plnk, yellow and black silk Waists waists, new styles cluster tucked and plaited frents, bishop sleeves; reg. 87.50 to 59.00 \$3.95 values. Alteration price..... Percale Lot 627. Good fast colors in percale; neatly made with Wrappers flounce; all sizes; 70c

regular \$1.35 values.
Alteration price.....

Cloth Lot 607—Tan or black broadcioth Etons effects, latest sleeves, regular \$10 values; Alteration price.

Children's Lot 681—Children's resfers in brown, blue or red cheveled the control of the contr

Great Reductions in Women's Underwear

| Reductions in | WOMEN S UNIVERSE | Reductions in | WOMEN S UNIVERSE | Reductions in | Reductions in | Reductions | Reduc

ALWAYS LOWER PRICES AT JACOBY'S

AWSON IS KEPT OUT BY BUSINESS ENEMIES.

REASONS FOR NOT JOINING NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

Addicks of Delaware and Broke Weidenfeld Said to Have Wielded Their Influence to Exclude the Millionaire Owner of the Independence

NEW YORK, June 8 .- [Exclusive Dispatch.] There has been much pub-Dispatch.] There has been much pub-lic wonder that Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston millionaire, does not be-come a member of the New York Yacht Club, thereby acquiring the right to race the Independence himself. It is continually asked why he has not averted all the controversy and nego-tiations growing out of his desire to have his boat defend the cup by seek-ing membership in the organization charged with the cup's protection. It is generally supposed that a man of Lawson's prominence, with his wealth, and with a yacht upon which the high-

est skill has been expended, need only crook his finger to get into the New York Yacht Club. One of the reasons advanced for the fact that he still remains without the

CLEAN-UP OF THE YEAR IS NOW IN FULL SWING.

Giant Nugget Found in Washout on American Hill-Long-brewing War Against Concessions Opens-No Scar-

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.1 ports from the north indicate excepbership in the club. For some reason which he has not made known, Lawron declined to allow Weidenfeld to present his name. Since that time Lawson and Weidenfeld have had a business disagreement—a very bitter one, it is suffered to presume that were it Lawson's wish now to enter the club he would have to make his peace with Weidenfeld as well as with the Delaware politician.

In clean-up of 1991 is in full swing. The clean-up of 1991 is in full swing. From all parts of the camp come reports of water running freely and claim over the camp come resorts. From all parts of the camp come resorts of water running freely and claim over taking prompt advantage of the opportunity to wash up their dirt. Summer work is also beginning. Miss Picher of Pasadema Association, places.

Sulphur Creek reported a good flow The books are now being prepared.

The clean-up of 1991 is in full swing.

COSTLY EDITION OF RAMONA.

An edition de luxe of Heien Hunt Jackson's Ramona is being prepared by the Pasadema Association, places.

Sulphur Creek reported a good flow The books are now being prepared.

The clean-up of 1991 is in full swing.

COSTLY EDITION OF RAMONA.

An edition de luxe of Heien Hunt Jackson's Ramona is being prepared by the Pasadema Association, places.

Sulphur Creek reported a good flow The books are now being prepared.

The clean-up of 1991 is in full swing.

COSTLY EDITION OF RAMONA.

An edition de luxe of Heien Hunt Jackson's Ramona is being prepared by on uniform sheets about fourteen by seventeen inch in dimensions, the places.

Sulphur Creek reported a good flow The books are now being prepared.

THE MINING FIELDS IVELY TIMES IN ALL THE KLONDIKE CREEKS.

SEATTLE (Wash.) June 8.—The Times says a giant nugget worth \$269 was found in the recent washout on American Hill, Klondike. Today's re-

of water all along the stream, and activity at all points. Eldorado is busy everywhere on the creek bottom and hills. The report comes from there is running full blast, and an aggregate of 1000 men are estimated to be employed on the hill. The big pumping plants of McDonald & Grant and Borden & Co., are working to their full capacity. Hunker and Gold Bottom are alive with men engaged in slucing, and Hunker is already sending some gold to Dawson. Bonanza has also sent in some new crop gold, and is working at nearly all points.

No reports are heard of scarcity of men, and some predict that there are more men in the camp now than will be needed at the busiest season.

The long-brewing war against concessions in the Klondike has opened with attacks against the big grants from all quarters, according to the Dewson News. Suit has been filed in the gold commissioners' court against the Doyle concessions on Bonanza and the Matson concessions. A third suit is also to be brought against the Matson concession.—

[COMPILED FOR THE TIMES BY A VETERAN OFFICER.]

The correspondents remarks and section of the chief medical manufacture where the content of the case in a section of the chief medical arrangements in the theory of Agreement in the three of Agreement in Pecking the Combatant's and the Combatant's medical arrangements in the Temple of Agreement in Pecking the Combatant's and the Combatant's medical arrangements in the Server of the Server o

ground some distance in front of the slope. This plan was finally carried out, with the result of gaining enormously increased protection from the English off. Cronic could never bring himself for Cronic could never bring himself for Cronic could never bring himself to see the advantages of the plan, until the bombardment which preceded the battle of Magersfontein made them as clear as daylight. For a whole afternoon, until after sunset, the English bombarded the koppes from top to bottom with forty-eight cannon. The result was five burghers elightly wounded. Oom Piet's trenches were full of fragments of shell and rock splinters; in Delarcy's positions, where the shells themselves. The famous wire at kill and wound more than the shells themselves. The famous wire antagement at Magersfontein was also Delarcy's idea.

Delarcy will never forgive Cronic for evacuating his position at Modder River after the British had refrested. There was a furious dialogue between Delarcy and Cronic, but the latter held from. In the exile home of Napoleon Englagent, who never gave up a place of the properties of the state of the conditions are ampliant to the conditions are ampli

COMPILED FOR THE TIMES

OUR MEDICAL SERVICE AHEAD.*

THE correspondent of the British Medical Journal with the China expeditionary force found much to waise in our army medical service, of which he speaks in a letter published at that periodical on April 13. That is observations were made discriminatingly is apparent from this passage a his letter: "I am not one of those whose habit it is to be only faults in our own departments and virtues in others, but the picture of some of the equipment I saw in the American hospital at the Temple of Agriculture' is still inforce my eyes, and I reflect that if any local community is anxious to start a museum they could make an excelent beginning with one of our ancient with the toward accomplishing this end that the methods of cavalry training in the United States are clicet d. "Save the man, and likewise save with the horse." That is the maxim, Eye y

dernment set apart a strip of land for a foreign concession, dividing it into lots or parcels for the several powers interested, and handling over two of these to the United States. Japan did not vest the actual title in us, but gave us what is known as a "permanent lease," with all the insignia of sovereignty, and subject only to a nominal ground rent, amounting to about \$60 a year in our money. The sole condition under which the lease could lapse would be our refusal or neglect to pay the rent. Having no immediate use for the site, the government has, until lately, permitted the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to occupy it, the company relieving the government of the annual payment. The Spanish war convinced our naval authorities that we needed coaling stations all over the world; so the steamship company was notified of the suspension of its privilege, and the Government proceeded to fit up the quarters for the coal.

It cannot be said that the Japanése government has regarded our latest

Cloak

The Greatest Bargain Monday in Our History

Cloak

Every Suit, Every Jacket, Every Skirt, Every Waist-in fact every garment in our house SACRIFICED. This will be the greatest sacrifice sale you have ever known. Come tomorrow expecting to see bargains such as you have never known before, and you will not be disappointed.

Suits.

For fine tailor made suits, worth \$15.00. Colors, tan, navy, black, gray, red and castor. Eton jackets silk lined. Skirts cut seven gore flare;

\$14.95 For regular \$27.50 and \$80.00 Soits. This is the greatest suit offering ever made by any house. Made of finest homespuns, venetians

"Raglans."

We were the first to show this popular garment and in no other house will you find such a complete showing \$10.50-For Fine Covert "Raglans." \$14.95 - For Cheviot and Covert "Ragians."
\$16.50 - For Finest Oxford Gray "Ragians," lined throughout with guaranteed sile.
\$24.95 - For "Cravenette Ragians," dust proof and

Box Coats.

\$10.50 For choice of any box coat in the house, made of fine t coverts and kerseys, full back and half tight fitting. Colors tan, gray, black, navy, red and brown.

Golf Skirts.

Shirt Waists.

Our Shirt Waists in white and colors are world beaters. Have you seen our pure Irish Linen Waists, none like them elsewhere.

Copeland's Cloak House, Third and Broadway.

Who Have Lost Their Fire of Youth, Can Be Restored to New Vigor By Taking

· Lapidaire's Vital Restorative.

Lapidaire's Vital Restorative, pill or liquid . . . Price \$2.00 Lapidaire's Rheumatic Cure....

Lapidaire's Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure ... Price \$1.00 Specifics for Syphilis and all other contracted dis-

H. Lapidaire Medicine Co.,

We Close Our Going-Out-of-Business Sale In Next Five Days.

Must vacate in that time. Will po itively not move or store our stock. IT IS YOURS AT SOME PRICE.

feet, in the different sizes up to 12x15 feet. Linoleums and Oil Cloths, Couches of all kinds, Couch Covers and Pillow Tops

An Opportunity to Cover Your Old Furniture.

Now is the time to buy Tapestry, Velours, Corduroy, Cords, Gimp, Buttons, etc. FIXTURES FOR SALE Don't wait until it is too late. Five more days only. This is

BROADWAY FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY CO.

421 South Broadway.



success is that we turn out firstclass work in every case, use the best linings and trimmings, employ only the most expert tailors, and guarantee you a substantial saving on every garment we make

Suits to measure \$20.00 and to order \$5.00 and to order

BRAUER & KROHN, Tailors

128-130 S. Spring St. - and - 1144 S. Main St.

Wall Paper.

Can transform those dingy walls at house-cleaning time into bri brilliant colors, so much needed in the house. HIGH GRADE, NE EST PATTERNS and COLORS—Borders and ceilings to match. are overstocked and will give big values for little money this Estimates cheerfully given in decorating. We have skilled artists. We are sole agents for THE MOUND PAINT CO. - nothing else quite so good

Main 724 G. A. THIELE, 307-309 S. Main S

Now S. BELLER & CO.

SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1901

LOSE AGAIN.

Hard-fought Battlewith

the Senators.

Protests of Game by

Both Managers.

ill Devereaux Pitches Winning Game-San Francisco

Beats Oakland.

LOOLOSERS

is twirling and two hagger in the were instrumental in winning me. Croil played a star game ter. He made five put outs addists. Dunleavy won an ovaly making a difficult catch and hrowing Hildebrand out at the Score:

LEAGUE STANDING.

ELK'S WIN.

GREAT EXPOSITION

best of linings and trimmings throughout.

Made of finest homespuns, venetians breadcloths and pebble cheviots. Colors, black, navy, red. gray, brown. Exquisitely made and trimmed. Compare these with those shown by other houses at double our price of \$14.95.

See display in Third Street window.

household should possess a complete dictionary. Every child should be encouraged to talk correctly, giving words their true meaning and finding the right word to express the thought.

"The principal value of an education lies in the fact that it disciplines the mind, enlarges the mental horizon, and enables one to view men and things in their proper relation. It makes its possessor the heir of the ages and enables him to judge of the future by the experience of the past."

This paper closed the year's course of study in the various branches of literature, art and science. The club devoted the remainder of the session to the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the arrangements for the annual reception to be held on June 18.

The officers elected were: President, Mrs. L. H. Mills; vice-president, Mrs. Dora C. Higble: recording secretary, Mrs. G. J. Mosbaugh; treasurer, Mrs. Arthur Johnston; corresponding secretary, HMrs. Sarah C. Earhart; parllamentarian, Mrs. Clark Leelle; press correspondent Mrs. F. A. Marks.

The new calendar for 1901-1902 was read and approved. Amendments to the constitution and bylaws were discussed and referred back to the committee for the same, with power to act.

the France Militaire the view that the universal zervice is doomed. He speaks of this institution as a detestable legacy of the war of 1870, and a far more grievous blow to France than the loss of Alsace and Lorraine. There is certainly a very active discussion in France as to some modification of the conditions of enlistment so as to make the burden of military service less onerous upon the young men of France.

The British War Office is to experiment with a locomobile light steam car. Lieut.-Col. R. E. Crompton has stated publicly that not only are impreved traction trains to be adopted, but that lighter kinds of automobiles are to be used wherever a wheeled carriage can travel. He reminds us that enteric killed three times as many men as were killed by the Boers, and that this dreadful disesse was entirely due to the drawbacks of animal transport. the France Militaire the view that the

dreadful disease was entirely due to the drawbacks of animal transport.

According to the Paris Rappel a new rifle is now undergoing exhaustive trials in several of the French army corps. It is the invention of an Italian watchmaker named Lamacchia, living near Toulon, who has spent over ten years in perfecting it. The rifle is on the lines of the Lebel, but it much lighter and carries nineteen rounds of the magazine.

worked, 'every one was astounded at their wonderful training.'

The New York Medical Journal, commenting on this, says: "We hope Congress will take this view of the matter. For its size, our little band of regulars is the finest army in the world. We are much mistaken if the people will knowingly allow it to be crippled by anything that can be avoided: least of all will they tolerate anything bot the best that can be had in the way of care for the boys in bine when they are sick or wounded. Nothing should more strengthen Surgeon-General Sternberg's hands than this appreciative British picture of the operation of his survice."

DELAREY'S LESSON TO CRONJE.

Many have oeln-ved that there was a practical ag eernent among Boer leaders early in the war regarding the general principles of warfare, but that their wide differences of opinion on fundamental ideas is shown by such instances as the one narrated by Mr. Rumpel, a South African editor, for-

tity from the foreigner that their use in war will have all of the demogalizing effect of a surprise.

A military historical museum has been founded at Wilna, near the eastern border of Russia, for the preservation, chiefis, of souvenirs and mementos of Naroleon's great march to Moscow in 1812, and the loss of his grand army. It was between Moscow and Wilna that the greatest suffering was experienced by the French. Col. Girkevnitch was the originator of the museum and gave it a good start by

rians.

In a European medical contemporary, the Vratch. Dr. D. I. Vierluisky, discussine initial stages of heart discase in soldiers, calls attention to the fact that in the initial stages of organic heart lesions there may be no physical signs warranting the d'agueris of heart discase, and that, under taverable conditions of military life, a well-marked set of physical signs may appear during the third or fourth year of service. It is difficult to decide in many instances whether one has to leal with a set of physical signs may appear during the third or fourth vear of service. It is difficult to decide in many instances whether one has to leal with a healthy heart or with a latent heart disease. In 57 doubtful cases 45 had been rejected as having heart disease; the rest were found to be cases of functional disturbances—new astimita, maemia, etc., and the cardiac symptoms disturbances—new astimitation in the military hospital. Of the 45 men in whom heart lesions were found. 26 were recruits and 9 were privates with move less service behind them. Of the 45 cases. 20 had well-marked physical signs. 17 imperfectly developed signs and 8 no other sign than a slight inconstant murmur at the apex.

The Electrical World and Engineer believes there is nothing in the idea that wireless telegraphy may solve the problem of dirigible torpedoes, as not been that they are hand'capped—bythe conducting when the gets far away from with the shore, but that the operator on shore cannot see the torpedo that he isteering when it gets far away from him, Wireless control will not help this. "Unless the portion of the apparatus which profudes from the water is not outrageously conspicuous, it becomes very hard to locate accurately from a point near the level of the water before it has gone half a mile, even with a glass. Ferhats the markers gha be sen in the chop by persistent attention, but the chance of aligning them and locating them with reference to the mark is very small. At a mile the task is nearly impossible, and in the experiments carried out by the United States Corps of Engineers such torpedoes have repeatedly run ashore or turned competely around, owing to no failure of the mechanism, but solely to the inablity of the operator to see what he was doing."

act.

A number of new names has been added recently to the list of members, and there has been a marked increase of attendance, with a renewed interest in the line of work taken up by the club. The meeting closed with a plano solo by Mrs. Maude Winbigler and Mrs. G. J. Moebaugh. 0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0 WOMEN'S CLUBS. Santa Ana Woman's Club. "What is True Education?" was the

Mrs. Dora C. Higbie at the regular meeting of the Woman's Club Tuesday afternoon. She said, in part:

"It is not the object of an education to turn a man or woman into a dictionary, nor is an acquaintance with this or that science necessary; but the mind should be trained in habits of accurate thought. You would not expect a child to do any kind of mechanical work without a reasonable supply of tools suitable to the task imposed. The most important part of every man's work in this world is done with his brain, and every child is rendered more able and every child is rendered more able and efficient in his brain work if he is supplied in his youth with a complete set of mental tools. This means a complete set of words, a good knowledge of language, a good vocabulary. Every Mrs. Dora C. Higbie at the regula

WHITE MEMORIAL FUND. Important Meeting of the Executive

day to Discuss Form for Memorial.

The Executive Committee of the Stephen M. White memorial fund met in the office of Mayor Snyder yesterday afternoon. The secretary reported the receipt of \$432.50 from George Lunstedt of San Francisco. Mr. Lundsteut is Grand Secretary of the N.S. G.W and the contribution sent in by him represents an installment of the contributions by various parlors of the oruer in different parts of the State.

An important meeting of the committee will be held next Thursday afternoon, and the secretary has been instructed to send to every member a notice of this session, when it is intended to discuss the proper form for the memorial and to hear suggestions of the secretary has been and the secretary has been instructed to send to every member a notice of this session, when it is intended to discuss the proper form for the memorial and to hear suggestions of the second control of the second

Send Name and Address Today---You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.



INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from nervous weakness lost vitality, varieocele, etc., and regain full strength and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapn. 1900 Hull Bldg, Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions, so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail, show what men think of his generosity.

"Dear Sir:—Pour method worked beautifully. Sure stirstended. Strength and vigor have completely and vigor have completely and receipt and find no trouble in making use of the receipt and find an truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, scaled envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and he wants every man been extraordinary, It has completely braced

The Closing Out Sale

AFTER RARE VALUES. When the fact

is considered that this stock is all NEW

and strictly up-to-date in style and fin-

ish, and that it is being sacrificed in the

interest of a quick clearance, the import-

ance of the event cannot but impress you.

All goods are marked in plain figures that will

High grade Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Draper-

JUNE TO

SEPTEMBER

surprise YOU BY THEIR LITTLENESS.

W. S. ALLEN, 345=347 S. Spring.

PREVAILS

At Allen's



Cordurey, Cords, Gimp.

TURE AND

HE secret of our success is that we turn out firstwork in every se the best linand trimmings, y only the most tailors, and ee you a subal saving on evrment we make

er \$5.00 :

DHN, Tailors

144 S. Main St.

per.

9 S. Main St.

SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1901,

LOOLOSERS LOSE AGAIN.

Hard-fought Battle with the Senators.

Protests of Game by Both Managers.

till Devereaux Pitches Winning Game-San Francisco Beats Oakland.

SACRAMENTO, June 8.—In a wellcatested and well played game, Sacsacre of 2 to 1. The game was incasely interesting from start to finish
at was marked by long hits, superbly
ded on both sides. Deveraux pitched
of Sarramento as Thomas is on the
catestal list, Doyle covering first base

Hanton going to short. Deveraux

SAKLAND DOWNED.

By Evans, 3; by Johnson, 2.

EAGUE STANDING.

ELK'S WIN.

AT EXPOSITION

which a man would ice to see, almost a ire cars running that

Moore to Arellanes to Strieb its, Dunleavy to Lohman, Moore iman to Arellanes. —th. Mm.

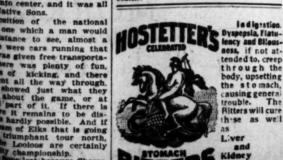
POTTAWATTOMIES TO SQUAT.

and Decide to Invest the Lake Front at Chicago.

Ist The New ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.1
ST. JOSEPH (Mich.) June 8.—The
tribe of Pottawattomic Indians living
in Van Buren county, held a secret
powpow at Hartford to listen to a repowpow at Hartford to listen to a report of scouts sent to Chicago. By a
unanimous vote, the tribe decided to
sail for Chicago June 22, under the
leadership of Chief Isaac Quigno, the
youngest and most daring full-blooded
Indian of the tribe. Chief Charles
Pokagon, son of the late Simon Pokagon, was deposed, together with his
council of seven advisers, because of
their lukewarm attitude.

The Pottawattomic purpose is to invest the lake front of Chicago, and
then proceed to prove their claims to
the land, which they believe will he
sustained. If the Chicago claim is
established, they will squat on all the
lake front from the Indiana line to
Grand Haven, Mich., which they say is
their land by virtue of the same treaty
upon which they base their Chicago
claim.

Maler was the bright parchining star at Washington
resterday, when the Elke'
dewned that of Ramona Parkw, by a score of 9 to 8.
thene with effulgent rays that
microus shadow, one of such
that it completely envelGus Hill, and he only made
ppearances. Freddie pulled
uple of pretty sky scrapers
t sarden, and then in the
se, with two men on bases,
st, and the score tied, what
that little stick of his, drove
into center, and it was all
Native Sons.
Docition of the national



Salt Rheum

It may become chronic. It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering. It has been known to

Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It. was not long before I was cured and I have never had any skin disagrees."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequaled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

	A.B.	. H.	R.	P.O	. A.	E
Sepulveda, If	6	3	2	4	0	
Matthewson, cf	- 5	1	.0	1		-4
Patterson, c		2	1	7	4	
Youngworth, 2b	4	1	1	4	1	- 1
Holbrook, 3b	. 5	1	1	1	4	
Deeney, ss	3	1	3	0	1	. 0
Wilson, rf	5	2		0	0	- 3
Lipps, 1b	. 6	1	1	13	0	. 1
Sherer, p	8	0		0	5	. (
	-	-	-	-	****	-
Tetals	42	8	12	*28	15	3
*Two men out when w		nig s	un	score	đ.	

FAKE POOL ROOM RAIDED.

Chicago Police Think They Have in Jail one of the Largest Confidence

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.1 CHICAGO, June 8.—In the rear room of a saloon on Cottage Grove avenue fitted with a mase of wires, telegraph instruments and all the paraphernalia necessary to a well-equipped poolroom. Chief of Police O'Neill and several detectives from the central station arrested twenty-five men last night and uncertified what they say was the head eling man who slieges he came near be-ing the victim of a swindle involving several thousand dollars. Seabrook himself assisted the police in making the raid. It was but a short time af-ter the men reached police headquar-ters before many of the prisoners were recognised and the commanding officers realized the importance of their arrests.

Among those arrested in the raid are: Frank Dubois, Edward Dunne and Archie Donaldson. From the appearance of the place a poolroom in full blast was in progress. The names of norses cunning at the different acctucks with their odds were conspicuously posted on the walls, ticker machines were bring operated and the continuous click of telegraph instruments was drowned by the calling off of the progress of the different races by the "official announcer."

Redskins Choose Daring Young Leader





ject to catarrh.

catarrh both winter and summer.

in some women pelvic catarrh.

female disease.

book on Catarrh.

any address.

ON. JUDSON W. LYONS, Register of the United States Treasury, writes as follows:

"Ind Peruna to be an excellent remedy for the catarrhal affections of Spring and Summer and those who suffer from the depression of the beat of the rummer will find no remedy the equal of Peruna."—Judson W. Lyons.

Felvie Catarra.

"I have taken several bottles of Peruna and now I am entirely well.

Peruna has not only cured me of catarrh. but also of female com-

plaints, of which I suffered a great

deal. I shall always keep Peruna, and I do highly recommend it to every one in the land, especially to

"I feel that I owe a world of gravitude to D: fartman and Perupa."—Miss E. L. Williams.

young girls and women

Both men and women are subject to

We have then summer and winter

In summer catarrh is more likely to as-

sume the form of dyspepsia, blood derange-

ments, nervousness, systemic catarrh, and

To thoroughly understand this subject

This book contains ninety-six pages of

reading matter and will be sent free to

"Many people of Douglas Co. know how long and seriously ill the editor of this paper was with systemic catarrh. "We count it simply an act of justice to say that after trying several dectors and proprietary medicines, we were induced to try S. B. Hartman's Peruna as put up by the Peruna Medicine Co. of Columbus, O. This remedy I believe saved my life and effected a permanent care. I will not say it is the best medicine on earth, but I will say it is the best medicine I ever used."—W. H. Shields. In a letter dated February 11, he

In a letter dated February 11, he

A Physician's Letter.
D. Russell Hayes. M. D., Physician and Surreon, of New London, Conn., writes:
"I would add my testimony to the mass ac-

one should send to the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for Dr. Hartman's

If you do not derive prompt and satis-factory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will

be pleased to give you his valuable ad-

Tried Medicines of all Schools.

Mra Laura J. Smith, National OrganIzer Anti-Treat Society, writes from
1217 W. SSrd st., Minneapolis, Minn.

Cut off that expense for heating appliances and fuel. Get a Solar Water Heater. It will furnish hot water free for the bath and domestic use. Over 2000 in use here, on the roofs of modes cettages and palatial homes.

Climax Solar Water Heater Co.

EN'S SUITS DRY-CLEANED MODEL DYE WORKS, 219 West Fourth Street.

VITALIZED AIR

Means Much to SEEKERS

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.



the satisfaction of many people—one, two or all teeth being extracted ABSOLUTELY without pain or sore gums.

Do Bad After Effects.

We do this work with our PURE VITALIZED AIR, which

VITALIZED AIR. Especially good for the weak and nervous, old or young. Free of charge if not perfectly satisfactory to patients.

SPINKS' DENTAL PARLORS, Spinks Block, Cor. 5th and HIII

FLAT AND ROLL-TOP DESKS



Office Desks \$6.50 to \$60 Office Chairs \$4.50 to \$10 We believe we give you the best for

T. MARTIN Furniture and Carpot House Furniture and Carpet House

LAWN MOWERS.

GARDEN HOSE.

We think and plan for the inner man.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE CREAM FREEZERS. H. GUYOT, 414 South Spring.

DRUNKENNESS Liquor, Morphine, Opium Tobacco, and all drug

DR. A. B. BARNES, Medical Direc

DAWSON'S DERNAL CREAM-



令

and Chinese Herbs Very few try my medicine when first taken sick. No, they try everything else first, then as a last resort try Chinese herba. In-

Dr. Wong

Tel. Main 516.

FOR ITCHING BUMORS

Have Your Hand Read McIvor-Tyndall,

The Principal Cause is Curable but Generally Overlooked

YOU TAKE

of deafness is traced to throat trouble; this is probably overstated but it is certain

tube and by clogging it up very soon affects the hearing and the hardening of the a

Those who are hard of hearing may think this a little far fetched, but any one all observant must have noticed how a hard cold in the head will affect the hearing

and that catarrh if long neglected will certainly impair the sense of hearing an

If the nose and throat are kept clear and free from the unhealthy secre

of catarrh, the hearing will at once greatly improve and anyone suffering from ded ness and catarrh can satisfy themselves on this point by using a fifty cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a new catarrh cure, which in the past year has won the approved of the satisfied of th

proval of thousands of catarrh sufferers as well as physicians, because it is in convening form to use, contains no cocaine or opiate and is as safe and pleasant for children

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is a wholesome combination of Blood root, Guaiacol, Eucaluptol as similar antiseptics and they cure catarrh and catarrhal deafness by action upon the blood as

All druggists sell and recommend them. They cost but fifty cents for full sized package

any catarrh sufferer who has wasted time and money on sprays, salves and powders will

cretion makes the loss of hearing permanent, unless the catarrh which caused

true that more than half of all cases of poor hearing were caused by catarrh. The catarrhal secretion in the lungs and throat finds its way into the Eusta

Many things may cause

times cause deafness. But by far the

most common cause of loss of hearing

to the full the merit of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

A prominent specialist on ear troubles

gives as his opinion that nine out of ten cases

deafness, and very often it is

difficult to trace a cause. Some

people inherit deafness. Acute

diseases like scarlet fever some-

is catarrh of the head and throat.

trouble is cured.

as for their elders.

ant enough to do up artistically.

there are many simple alds for

line of Switches in all colors is complete, and I show the cor

rect Jane pompadour roll.

Good-by,

Free.

Crow's Feet.

hav: a new electric

MRS. WEAVER-JACKSON,

Leading Hair Store and Toilet Par-iors in the Southwest.

318 South Spring Street,

10 8 0K

\$5 to \$20 Cut on Yale Bicycles.

E. R. KISDEN CYCLE HOUSE,

ultimately cause deafness.

Val. Laces.

Outing Flannels.

Silks and Dre

Prices have been mercile Goods sections. The sell Bargains like these don't can-but come, and bring

Venetian Cloth—all wool, in new and popular abades, the regular 70c quality, at only.
Novelty Dress Goods—40 inches yids, soid regularly at 85c, the yard; closing price.
Alpaca—in navy blue or black, just the thing for bathing suffu, 50c value, cut to.
Pabble Cloth—in new and popula mailty soid regularly at

ENEFITS OF DIRECT

LEAGUE LAST NIGHT.

Dr. John R. Haynes Tells an Audience at Ebell Hall of the Corruption of the Representative System, as Compared

mucous membrane of the nose and throat.

As one physician aptly expresses it; "You do not have to draw upon the imagination to discover whether you are getting benefit from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; improvement and relief as apparent from the first tablet taken.

ABBO MEDICAL & SURGICAL INS PERMANENTLY LOCATI

100 (Seven hours) For One

Z. L. Parmelee Co., 334 South Spring St.



The Engineer
to wear the best Working
will demand the riches



MORRIS'

Sheep and Hogs Has now become the Standard of the World. Sold unier a positive guarantee by all dealers. Leaves no excuse for sick-ness in fowls or live stock, and always pays

Pile Cure

OFFICIAL DOINGS.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY.

The City Attorney is preparing nothere of sale for two new street-railway franchises which will be considered by the City Council at its meeting today. The Sewer Committee of the City Council has recommended to the Coun-cil that contracts be awarded for sev-

The Board of Health has granted 119 odditional milk permits, and they are new in the City Health Office awaiting

claimants.

The County School Superintendent has almost completed the work of re-taking the census of school children in Los Angeles, and finds that the first enumeration was 500 too large.

Frank Earl was sentenced to five years in San Quentin for burglary yesterday.

Justice Morgan overruled the poker players' demurrer yesterday, and they will have to come to trial.

AT THE CITY HALL TWO NEW FRANCHISES

WILL BE ADVERTISED. COUNCIL TO ACT ON NOTICES OF THEIR SALE.

Road Cut-off on the Passdona Line to Come up—Sewer Committee Recemmends Awarding of Contracts.

Notices for the sale of two street-railway franchises will probably be ordered published by the City Council at its meeting Monday. The City Astorney is now preparing these notices, and if acted on favorably by the Council, both will be sold July 15.

One is for a double-track electric line half a mile long on West Adams street, from Western avenue to the city limits. This is the one passed on last Friday by the Board of Public Works, and is similar to the Jeffersons street franchise recently sold, except that the clause providing that no person not provided with a seat shall pay fare is stricken out of the Adamsstreet notice.

SEWER CONTRACTS.

The City Attorney has in preparation an ordinance whereby the charging of more than-cost for service connections on the part of the City Water Company will be done away with. At present any one desiring a water service connection must deposit with the company from \$12 to \$16 in payment for the wrivings of securing; a connection the withings of securing; a connection.

To Buy Sycamore Grove The Finance Committee of the City Council, at its meeting yesterday, voted to recommend the purchase of Sycamore Grove by the city. The decision was reached by a vote of two to one. Plerce and Blanchard favor the proposition, while it is opposed by Allen. It will probably come before the Council at the session tomorrow.

On Monday Mayor Snyder will take up the matter of selecting a committee of citizens to take charge of the Los Angeles Fourth of July celebration.

Engine-house Plans Ready.

nication to the City Council, stating that plans, specifications and details for the new Hill-street engine-house are completed and ready for the advertisement for bids. The lease on the present house expires in November, and it is probable that the new house will be built at once.

Milk Permits Ready. All persons who made application for permits to sell milk prior to June 5 can now secure them by calling at the city health office. At the called meeting of the Board of Health Friday 119 permits were granted, including all that had been applied for prior to June 5. This makes a total of 319 permits granted to date.

AT THE COURT HOUSE LIVE HUNDRED

TOO MANY CHILDREN.

NEW SCHOOL CENSUS REVEALS SOME BIG STUFFING.

First Enumerators Seemed too Eager to Give Los Angeles a Good Posterity ord-Childless Homes Often Invested with Lots of Children.

County Superintendent of Schools J. H. Strine and his special deputies have almost completed the work of retaking the school census of Los Angeles, made necessary from the fact that he could

necessary from the fact that he could not lend his official approval to the census marshal's completed report, as required by law.

Mr. Strine now finds that the corrected report gives Los Angeles about five hundred less school children than returned by the first enumeration.

The marshal's report fixed the number at 32,603. As soon as the County Superintendent became convinced that many mistakes had been made, he immediately advised with the City Board. many mistakes had been made, he immediately advised with the City Board of Education, and a new census of children between the ages of 5 and IT years was determined upon. The cost of the original census was about a second original census was a second original census was a second original census was a second original

childres home was allowed eight children.

The apportionment of State money is made on the basis of \$500 to every seventy school' children. If Los Angeles were actually credited with 500 children too many and the original census had stood, the city would have been given \$3500 more than she is entitled to. The clerical tabulations are as yet incomplete, however, and the excess number may be larger. The exact figures will be known tomorrow or next day.

SEWER CONTRACTS.

BIDDERS ARE RECOMMENDED.
In its report to the City Council, filed in the office of the City Council makes the following redommendations:

That the contract for constructing sewers on parts of Pourth and Molino streets be awarded to A. P. Paisch, at 20 cents per lineal foot; that the contract for a sewer on Michigan avenue, from Cummings street to a point twenty feet cast of State street, be awarded to B. Lorensi at 85 cents per lineal foot, that the contract for a sewer on Pennsylvania avenue, from North Boyle avenue, to a point twenty feet west of Ealiey street, be awarded to B. Lorensi at 85 cents per lineal foot, that the contract for a sewer on Pennsylvania avenue, from North Boyle avenue, to a point twenty feet west of Ealiey street, be awarded to B. Lorensi at 85 cents per lineal foot, that the contract for a file and that in the matter of the sewer, to be constructed on Tomple street to a point twenty feet west of Ealiey street, be awarded to B. Lorensi at 85 cents per lineal foot, that the contract for a file street, from Grand avenue to Bunker Hill street, and on Bunker Hill street, from Grand avenue to Bunker hill street, the plans offered by the City Engineer be adopted.

WATER PLANT PRICE.

GOUNCILMAN WALKER TALKS.

H Councilman Walker's sentiments can be taken as a criterion of the feeling of the City Council, the City Water.

The class of the city Council, the City Water from the feel of the City Council, the City Water.

The penalty for a violation of this act which shall neglect or fall, within ninety days of this act.

The Direct Advance of this act.

The INTERIOR COURTS IN THEIR COUNTS IN THEIR COUNTS IN THEIR COU

COUNCILMAN WALKER TALKS.

M. Councilman Walker's sentiments can be taken as a criterion of the feeling of the City Council, the City Walker and up-hill fight in the pending compromise proceedings with a proposition of \$2,000.00 or more.

Mr. Walker and yesterday: "I believe the Council would instantly turn down, a proposition to pay \$2,200,000 of the water company's plant. I would price, I would not hand the process of the Council, but I believe every member would look hard at even a \$2.000,000 offer.

"It will be only a short time until we get a decision on the Crystal Springs smit now before the Supreme Court. The briefs are submitted and there is only the argument to hear.

"Then I believe as soon as the income of the briefs are submitted and there is only the argument to hear.

"Then I believe as soon as the income of the company has amounted to a sum equal to the award made by the board of obritration, there will be not rouble is securing a receiver for the company for a long time? I shall fall to comply with this act, can be maintain any suit or action, either profits they have resped since the expiration of the original thirty-years lease."

WATER CONNECTIONS.

PATRONS SHOULD NOT PAY.
The City Attorney has in preparation an ordinance whereby the charging of more thans-cost for eservice connections of more than-cost for eservice connections of more thans-cost for eservice connections of the same and the council process of the council process of the contract of

COURTHOUSE NOTES. BREVITIES MISCELLANEOUS. TO FORECLOSE. The Security Savings Bank is suing John M. Walsh,
executor of the estate of Joseph Manning, the deceased "King of Little
Paree." to foreclose a \$2200 mortgage,
executed February 13, 1895.

SMITH'S TRIAL. The trial of William T. Smith, the assayer, was set down by Judge Smith yesterday for July 16. Smith is accused of emberaing money from the Bank of Calicornia.

EARL'S SENTENCE. Frank Earl, convicted during the past week of burglarizing a Southern Pacific freight car at River Station, and stealing several pairs of ladies' shoes, which he was caught attempting to sell to women of the demimonde, was sentenced by Judge Smith yesterday to serve five years in the penitentiary at San Quentin.

MAN-KILLING WING. ig Wing, the Chinaman recently convicted of mansiaughter for the killing of Wong Woon last October, was not sentenced yesterday, but a motion for a new trial was presented, and will be argued on

THREE PAILURES. While Judge Allen was busy divorcing Claire J. Kerch from Gustavus Kirch yesterday away any more witnesses in battery on the ground of desertion, Judge cases if she knows it, for Justice Austral Manager Cases if she knows it, for Justice Austral Manager Cases if she knows it, for Justice Austral Manager Cases if she knows it, for Justice Austral Manager Cases in the first of the first of the complete, 200.

other disgruntled couples. The latter judge divorced J. W. Toms from May Toms, on the ground of cruelty, and Elanche Willis from Harry C. Willis on the ground of desertion and non-

GOLDEN DIVORCE. Katherin Gol-

NEW CITIZEN. Leonard Kolbet, a

JUDGE GOES NORTH. Judge Shaw went to Santa Barbara yesterday, where he will preside in the Superior Court the greater part of next week. exchanging benches with Judge W. S. Day, who will sit in the probate court

LULL IN LITIGATION. An order has been entered in the case of the city against the Loa Angeles City Water Company, to the effect that all motions and proceedings be continued from June 24 to July 8. This step is taken in view of the present agitation for a compromise.

FURREY TRIAL. . The trial of the \$50,000 libel suit begun by Maj. W. C. Furrey against the Committee of Fifteen, has been continued from June 18 to July 16, on the committee's motion.

SOUTHWICK ESTATE. Clara A. Southwick died on June 1, leaving property valued at \$11,000. Francis A. Clarke asks that the will of the deceased be probated.

PETITION FOR LETTERS. George W. Lawrence, Sr., has petitioned for letters of administration in the \$7000 estate of his deceased son, George W. Lawrence, Jr., who died at the family home at No. 1015 West Seventh street, on Wednesday,

MARITAL MISTAKES. Suits in divorce were begun yesterday by R. H. Pierce vs. Sarah C. Pierce, W. R. Ehrnman vs. Laura E. Ehrnman, Ella Chantry vs. Charles Chantry, Jennie Van Ness vs. Roy R. Van Ness, Amelia S. Allen vs. F. W. Allen, Emma Beggs vs. J. H. Beggs.

seventy school children. If Los Angeles were actually credited with 500 children too many and the original census had stood, the city would have been given 13300 more than she is entitled to. The clerical tabulations are as yet incomplete, however, and the excess number may be larger. The exact figures will be known tomoreow or next day.

CORPORATION LAW.

FOREIGN COMPANIES INVOLVED.

Considerable inquiry has arisen over the effect of the new act of March 5 requiring corporations organized under the validity of the city ordinance.

overruled yesterday by Justice Morgan and Willey will accordingly come

The decision in effect is that the ordinance comes under the general rule of law that gaming is a vice which the State may regulate by police power, specifying porticular games or places where they are played. The ordinance is held not to be in conflict with a former city poker ordinance, and not in conflict with the general law in section 330 of the Penal Code. In the Oregon case of Lee Tong the right is granted to suppress, but not to punish for violation of a gambling ordinance, but Justice Mergan holds that that case and the Willey case are dissimilar, for in the former the powers granted are more limited than in this State.

In the San Francisco case of ex-parted Myers where poker was said to be as innocent as choss. Justice Morgan points out that there was no ordinance of the Supervisors, making unlawful the conducting of poker reasms or the The decision in effect is that the ordipoints out that there was no ordinance of the Supervisors, making unlawful the conducting of poker rooms or the playing of games therein, and such a case cannot be held as similar to the local one. For these reasons the demurrer is overruled.

E. Lemieux and W. Samis, the other players arrested when the game was pulled, will be tried June 13.

a row with a young fellow name simmons, and was thrashed out to be the Nelson woman, who lived with Fitzsimmons. After a search Conyers was found in a shack on Terminal Point opposite San Pedro, and the Nelson woman was discovered near by. She was arrested and brought here for trial and convicted, and her stiff sentence verterlay will probably make

Baby Burglar.

Charley Blodgett, a twelve-year-old boy who broke into a building near Agricultural Park some days ago, and assisted in stealing a lot of pipe, was examined in Justice Austin's court yes-terday, and held to answer with bail fixed at \$500, the charge being burglary.

MT. PLEASANT MINE. ROARING GIMLET PROVING UP FOR CALIFORNIANS.

THE MINING FIELDS

DICH ORE FOUND IN

Arizona Prospects That Prove Rich Mines After Being Condemned as "Wildcats"-Some of Them Held at Millions-Market Figures.

Nine miles west of Redding a strike of rich sulphuret ore is reported to have been made in the Mt. Pleasant mine, owned by E. W. Brackett. The mine has been a good producer all winter, but the new find gives the property considerably greater value, and it is probable that it will now be worked on a larger scale.

The output has been handled by the Keswick smelter.

ROARING GIMLET STRIKE. ROARING GIMLET STRIKE.

The Roaring Gimlet mine on Kane Creek, in Southern Oregon, is proving a hummer under its new management. Sanborn and Rease, who were for many years identified with the mining districts in this State, purchased the property recently, and have since made several good strikes. As soon as the work was begun the new owners coened up a rich vein of ore, richer than the Gimlet had shown up before. In two weeks they obtained from \$10,000 to \$12,000.

NEVER CONDEMN A PROSPECT.

NEVER CONDEMN A PROSPECT.

It is never safe to condemn a mining prospect, without fair exploration, and nothing but intelligent development work will determine whether or not the prospect can be made into a mine, is the observation of the Redding Scarchlight. The great Congress mine, the deepest in Arisona, was accounted a "wildcat" at a depth of 150 feet; at the depth of 550 feet it was a bonanza, and held at \$3,000,000. The Fortuna was worth \$100,000 at a depth of 600 feet. At a depth of 100 feet the King of Arisona sold for \$30,000; when 500 feet deep it was worth \$1,000,000. The Crowned King mine was not considered worth being got out of debt, when the workings were 185 feet deep; at a depth of 400 feet its value was \$1,000,000. NEVER CONDEMN A PROSPECT

SAN PRANCISCO STOCKS.

Int Illy went week	STATES LUBORAL
BAN FRANCISCO, Ju	ne 8 The official
ing quotations for mini	ng stocks today we
follows:	
Andes 4	Occidental Con
Beicher 6	Ophir
Best & Belcher 13	Overman
Caledonia 18	
Challenge Con 17	
Choilar 7	
Confidence 73	
Con. Cal. & Va240	
Gould & Curry 6	
Hale & Norcross 24	
mante de vantetemerere to	Ctan Con

NUGGETS FROM THE DUMP. The Jilison mine, which is located at The Jilison mine, which is located at Hornbrook, Siskiyou county, has been lost after producing \$1,000,000. Col. W. H. Wilson has a bond on the Ballard group of mines for the Amalgamated Copper Company. The property is west of Congress Junction.

WASHINGTON'S COACH.

Historic Conveyance Presented by Augustus Frey to the Ladies' Asso-

ciation of the Union.

(BY THE NEW ASS. CIATED PRESS—A.M.)

NEW YORK, June 8.—George Wash-

NEW YORK, June 8.—George Washington's state coach has been presented by Augustus Frey to the Ladies' Association of the Union, the New York vice-regent of the association being Mrs. Townsend.

The coach, according to the history given by Mr. Frey, was used by Gen. and Mrs. Washington on a journey which they made from Mt. Vernon to Savannah and return. It was pur-

which they made from Mt. Vernon to Savannah and return. It was purchased at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876 by Benjamin Richardson, a brother of the Richardson who won notoriety by building his "spite house" in Lekington avenue, this city.

Richardson drove in the coach through the streets of Philadelphia. At his death, it became the property of relatives, and later passed into the possession of Mr. Grey. The upholatery of the vehicle is the worse for time, but otherwise it is in fairly good condition. It will be shipped to Mt. Vernon on Monday.

BOYS STAND BY TUBBS.

All Threaten to Quit Wesleyan University if the Professor is Dismissed

for Teaching "Higher Criticism."

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

SALINA (Kan.) June 8.—Practically

all the students of the Wesleyan Unitreatment whereby I can permanently recraity here have threatened to that institution forthwith, if the move crow's feet from about the eyes. This treatment is highly satisfactory in every respect Consultation

that institution forthwith, if the board of trustees insist upon removing F. D. Tubbs, professor of natural science, whose name was dropped from the faculty list on Thursday, owing to his ideas on evolution.

A secret meeting of the Executive Committee of the board was held last night to listen to the defense of Dr. Tubbs by the students, who protested vigorously against the removal. The committee seems determined to displace the professor. Dr. Tubbs was accused of teaching "higher criticism" to private classes of students at his home.

The Lady Undertaker. Mrs. M. H. Connell with Orr & Hines Co., the only lady undertaker practicing in Los ingeles. No extra charge. Tel. M. G.

Lipton's Teas.

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Member Royal College of Physicians, Member Royal College of Surgeons, London, England.
Successfully treats and cures: Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafacess, Bronchild ma and Consumption, Nervous Dyspepsia, Kidney, Liver, Stomach at Disorders. Pies, Bladder and Urinary Troubles, Rheumatism, Physicians and remedies. Caneers, Tumors, Pibroida and Evangued growths. Uterine displacements and Ovarlan diseases cured without the use of the knife.

Diseases of Women such as have bassed the akit of all other physicians and remedies. Consultation and Examination and Examinat who imp ants movable glass eye-and makes ar-ided a pupits throuth which the patient can see. Rectures white eye-to their natural bolor. His original metaod of removing catar-ets does not confine the patient to the bed or dark room, but restores the sight immediately. Errors of Refraction accurately corrected.

FREE! FREE!



Economy Gas Lam

The Greatest Light in Existence Today.

We offer these Lamps as low as \$5.00 each while the Regular price \$7.00 each. Come in and See it Bers



R. L. McDONALD &



Poultry, Horses, Cattle,

ten times its price in egg product.

Switches, \$1.50 to \$3.00 Janes. - - \$2.00 to \$5.00 }

making a be utiful colifu e. My

Foot Tubs

Pillow Shams.

About fifty pairs pretty ruffled muslin

Pillow Shams, newest designs, never

suffering from deaf-a fifty cent box of year has won the ap-ecouse it is in conven-l pleasant for children

For One C

rmelee Co., Tel. Ma

RIS

Cattle,

Cure

Il the cut prices of 6 :-4c and 7 1-2c ight and dark Outing Flanuels are row's selling, and you ake your choice at

SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1901.

Outing Flannels.

Val. Laces.

Pure Vaseline.

shrunk; good line of colors, \$1.50 only.

Fancy Plaids, silk and wool mixtures; qualities sold regularly at 75c, in this sale.

Lining Silk, good line of colors; same you're paid 80c the yard for; sale price.

Fancy Parasols.

Entire stock to be closed out this wask.

Entire stock to be closed out this week at about half price; \$1.80 sort at 75c; \$2.00 kinds at \$1.00; \$2.50 values go at \$1.50; and \$3.50

with the sole object of working for its own interests, which are, of course, opposed to those of the people. THE REMEDY—DIRECT LEGISLA-TION.

CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY.

mills of Alabama, and other Southern States, there are children 8 years old working from 5 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night; thirteen hours a day, six days in the week? Can you picture these baby white siaves, little weasen-faced old men and women, dragged from their wretched beds at 4 o'clock in the morning;

beds at 4 o'clock in the morning; breakfasted with corn meal, and possibly fat pork, and driven to their slave pens, the factories, there to work in the dust and dirt and heat through a long, hot southern day? Do you know that the legislatures of these States have been petitioned time and time again to stop this hideous crime against humanity, but these factories are earning from 40 to 100 per cent, per annum upon their capital, and can afford to pay large prices to prevent legislation? It is a case of boodle versus flesh and blood, and of course boodle wins every time. And this is called an ideal republic.

"Do you know in England this child-murder was stopped thirty years ago? Do you know that in New Zealand no boy or girl under 18 years of age is permitted to work in a factory more than 8 hours a day, and then only between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.? If the people of Alabama could initiate legislation do you not think this would be stopped at once?

"My hearers, if you will believe in direct legislation, and believing, work and strive for its accomplishment, you will get it; and then will you be nobler, better, freer men and women, broader, fairer-minded, and then will our nation be indeed an ideal repuvile, veritably the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Yes, they sometimes need repair. Phone Greez 1893. Mills & Chick will send for and return to you repaired as good as new. Satisfaction guaranteed. 218 W. 5th st.

Wedding Invitations. By the typogravure process, faceimile of graving, no plate necessary; 100 for 4, graving department Jones's Book Store, West First street. Samples malled free.

Salt Den't Corrode Aluminum.

Salt shakers, 25c a pair up. Pittsburgi

F. M. Parker, Plumbing

MASURY railroad lead, 85c; 7-feet opaque shades, 25s; best mixed paint, \$1.65; lates styles wall paper. Walter, 627 South Spring

"Do you know that in the cotton

Silks and Dress Goods Slashed

Prices have been mercilessly cut in the Silk and Dress

Goods sections. The selling will be furious tomorrow.

Bargains like these don't go begging. Come early if you

can-but come, and bring your friends too.

astian Cloth—all wool, in new a popular shades, the regular c quality, at only rely Dress Goods—40 inches as sid regularly at 88c the di closing price.

sea—in navy blue or black, the thing for bathing auits, the thing for bathing auits, the cloth—in new and popular shades, this Cloth—in new and popular shades, this sold regularly at C1 A C

sold regularly at \$1.45

TH OF DIRECT LEGISLATION LAUDED.

ind in an income tax, in ind in an income tax, in ind in a representative to these? He, therefore, picks ich he believes to be most advotes for the man who ily represent him on that only, and will misrepresent other two—but if A had the measures, as

his State; give an absolute power of attorney to your for two or four or more entrol your business as they the gentlemen addressed by axy. We would have no still the work of the would be ruined; you cany. And yet how much pilcated is the business of an that of any ordinary priorporate enterprise. I have tune to be a director in crations, but I can be inconcided out in ten days by a senting two-thirds of the with me will go the presided out in ten days by a senting two-thirds of the with me will go the presided out in the stockholders so desire. The stockholders so desire breasntative government has twetcherly inefficient and this city, in this State, and this city in the nation. No thinking people can deny, the remedy? Elect honest wou say. All who have uphill, thankless struggle for thirty-five years by the lasses.

Slashing Prices Right and Left.

We are nearing the wind-up. Like all good things the "Going-out-of-Business" Sale at the Up-to-date must have an ending. Come quickly if you want any of these bargains. Never in the history of merchandising did dollars have such purchasing power. Opportunities lost now are lost forever. Come tomorrow.

Linens, Sheetings and Muslins

Economical women—those of you who need Table Linens, Sheetings or Muslins—you cannot afford to miss Monday's extraordinary offerings in these lines. Of course, if you cannot come Monday, you may have them on Tasaday or Wednesday at the same prices—provides there's any left. But the biggest bargains are bound to go Monday.

towels, size 18x40 inches, sold regularly at 90c the

Playing Cards.

towels with fancy red berders, size 18x34 in., worth \$1.40

Bleached Muslin: Well brands of 36 inch best quality bleached muslins; worth 8 1/2 to 10c yard; Monday. 16 yds. for \$1.00

Lines Napkins: Good size damaak napkins, warranted all pure lines, sold in regular way \$1.35 doz, for. \$1.00

Another Lot: Two cases best damaak ed muslin you ever saw for 6% cand 7% c the yd. will go Monday 20 yds. for \$1.00

Wash Goods Fearfully Cut.

Pudding Pans.

Price, cost, value, everything forgotten in our desire to clear the decks preparatory to going out of business. Come prepared for surprises. Come expecting more for your

money than you ever got before. Grass Lines Suiting, the regular 12 1/4c and 15c lines, on sale Mon-Nainsooks—plain white, asserted pretty checks, the same you've seen at Sc, only day morning at Novelty Piques, in famcy stripes and figures; regular 20c qual-ity, cut to close at. Fancy Organdies, figured Dimities, in newest and prettiest designs; the 20c sorts, in this sale at Silk Zephyrs, fine mercerized finish, new designs and colorings; 221c 85c values, at only....... Percale, shirting and dress styles, full 36 inches wide; the regular 12 1/2 quality, out to...... 72

Colored Lawns—fancy stripes and figures, 40 in. wide, worth easily 15c, closing price Seersuckers—sew crinkled effects, quality regularly sold at 18c, in this sale at Organdies—In black and white stripes and figures, always sold for 30c;
Closing our price

Up-to-Date Department Store,

113-115 North Spring Street.

Positively Going Out of Business.

Appeal to Weak Men



Are You Suffering From Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Losses of Vital Power, Loss of Ambition Early Decay? I Will Cure You.

How many men are suffering miseries for the want of a simple remedy! They do not live; they simply exist. In the faces of thousands can be read the story of a wasted life and blighted hopes; joys and pleasures are unknown to them because of the secret waste which is sapping their vitality. Varioocele, wasting drains, unnatural losses, have exhausted Nature's Electrical forces and left them wrecks upon the shores of life. Many have sought in drags and patent remedies to relieve their mental and physical suffering. They are soothed for a day, or maybe a week, falsely braced up, until, the effects of the daug wearing off like the momentary bracing of whisky, they sink still lower in vitality, and, with hope exhausted, lose confidence in themselves and their fellow-man and decide to abandon all efforts to recover the manly power, feeling that there is no help for them. Man, do not sacrifice yourself in this way. Do not endure this living death while nature holds out to you relief in the form of Electricity—that vital element of which by a life of indiscretion and excess you have deprived yourself, tearing down faster than Nature could rebuild. In this great restorative—Electricity—there is life and happiness for you. It restores lost power to the weak and indifferent, to those whose sense of pleasure has been dailed; it builds up the weakened system, and by its vitalizing, stimulating cure it makes the blood jump through sluggish veins, increasing the circulation to every part, assisting Nature to carry off the impure matter which clogs up the wheels of life. If you are weak and sick don't depend on doctors or drugs any longer, but try

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

DON'I DELAY Try Dr. McLaughin's Electric Belt at once. No matter what alls you, there is a been performed by this famous file, and it is recognized to doay as the greatest remedia agent knows to manifed. It cures every form of weakiness, reslores the fire and victor of youth, cures all forms of Nervous Diseases, Kidney and kiedder Troubles. Refundament, Sciatics, Varicoccie, Lumbago and an any other compilaints, after every other

VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED IN A NIGHT.

HOW DOES IT CURE? How simple that is to me! I have studied and developed upon it for years, and I will explain it to you as simply as I can. Your weakness is like the running down of the steam in the engine. There is not enough power in the nerves to make the physical body go. Nerve power is electricity. Electricity runs your body just as it runs an electric car, when there is enough power. If the power is short, the car won't run. Neither will your body. Now, when you have abused the laws of Nature, when you have been excessive in the enjoyment of the pleasures of life, you have drained away the reserve vitality and caused injury to the nerves and glands which retain the vital force, so that you are now subject to a constant drain of this power. You are losing it as fast as your creative organs generate it, hence you have never regained what you originally lost, and never will until this drain is stopped. I can stop it, and cure. My Belt pours elec ricity into your impoverished nerves for hours every night. They drink it up gladly, absorb it and retain it. They expand and develop under its powerful influence. They get strong emough to retain the life fluid, and the drain is stopped; they grow in size and power daily, your step becomes quicker, and you look into the glass and see a MAN; you are CURED! RESTORED! MADE OVER! and the sun shines gladly upon your future "The world is mine," you say, and the people in it proclaim you a man. So my Belt cures you, and when you pay for it you make an investment which returns you more profit than any that has ever been made by man.

CAUTION! If you value your health, do not accept an imitation of my, belt. There are many on the market. Old style, blistering scorehers, whose only merit is their ability to want your health, your manhood, see being offered with a chean imitation of my possible Electrode. But it is a cham. Don't accept it. The best is mone too good when you want your health, your manhood, so avoid imitations. The cushion electrode is my special invastion. Without it all electric belts bilater and burn hoise in the flesh and can do no good. take the other belts in trade.

REE BOOK Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book closely scaled, free upon request. If you are not the man you should be, consult me today. Bring or send this ad.

Dr. M. A. McLaughlin, 129¹ W. Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.

The Cheapest Household Necessity in This City Today

Reduced Rate of \$1.25

Per 1000 Cubic Feet, And which goes into

Cost of labor and materials considered, this is the lowest gas rate in the United States today. That's what we believe Los Angeles is entitled to, and we intend to keep up with the step

AND REACH \$1.00 GAS

Just as Soon as We Can.

There's a profit at \$1.25, but we need the patronage of everybody to extract it, and this new rate should put a GAS RANGE in every house in Los Angeles. It has been ever before us, this ambition, and that we have been moving in the direction is evidenced by a cut in the rate of 50 per cent. (from \$2.50 to \$1.25) in a period of twelve years. That's not very slow moving either.

OUR FREE LIST: SERVICE CONNECTIONS, METER, METER CONNECTIONS, COOKING LESSONS.

GAS RANGES CONNECTED AND CONNECTIONS FURNISHED - AT TIME OF PURCHASE-

AT ABSOLUTE COST: ALL GAS APPLIANCES, ON INSTALLMENTS OF \$1.00 PER MONTH-IF PREFERRED

Come and order a GAS RANGE—there's no possible excuse now—unless you're one of those people who would rather polish the tack heads in the carpet than polish the mind. A Gas Range lends an air of refinement. LOS ANGELES LIGHTING COMPANY.

ouse cleaning means NEW WALL PAPER Big reductions this week. G. A. THIELE, 307-9 S. Main St. Tel. 374

Business Builders for Us X X Health and Strength Builders for Our Customers X X X

Sonoma, Zinfandel or 50c 20-year-old Port, Sherry, An-Physician Prof. Fusch's Eye Kilnik, Vienna, Austria; Member of the Oriental Society of Yogis, Bombay, India.

Old Bourbon Whisky, medi-

EDWARD GERMAIN WINE CO.,

397-399 Los Angeles Street, Corner Fourth.

Silk Draperies and

Embroideries Direct from China, cheaper than ever. The ladies will remember the many

Bargains we gave them recently on South Spring Street. We have now moved to 414 North Main Street. We pay very little rent, but have received lots of new goo's ordered over a year ago. You can stretch a dollar out where it takes three e'sewhere. Call and see our Chinaware Hand-carved Ivory(n:w) Clo sonne, very expensive goods at little prices. Silk and Cotton Underwear made right in store. Bamboo Furniture,

F. SUIE ONE CO., 414 N. Main, SOUTH OF

ills the Hearts of Suffering Humanity With Gratitude.

enormous demand for his services to striking evidence that superior educa-tion and natural adaptability is a com-bination which is sure of its virtual re-

ward.

His offices are crowded from early morning until late at night with people suffering with every form of human affliction, and all go away satisfied. They say they never had medicines to produce such wonderful effects in so short a time, and have not words to express their gratitude. Many of the wonderful curse performed by Dr. Abbehave no parallel in the annals of medicine and surgery. cine and surgery.

What Some of His Greatful Patients Say of Him.

Dr. Abbo removed a caterast from my ope, and my sight in I might say, perfect, as I can reed the smallest print with glasses and set as good as ever at a distance without glasse. The airli with which he did it was simply weaker, fol, and more successful than usual, as I have related to the same of the pro-

Abbo offers a treatment that is not Abbo offers a treatment that is not experimental, but that has been proven wonderfully successful; he offers a treatment based upon the latest scientific and medical authorities of this country and Europe, combined with the oriental practice of medicine and art healing. He does not resort to the methods of floating quachs and itiper-ant venders of bottled herbs and goots, who are commonly classed as fakirs.

who are commonly classed as fakirs.
The dector presents the following cradentials: Graduate Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; graduate of the Post-Graduate Hospital of New York; graduate Charing Cross Hospital, London, Eng.; Member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of London, Eng.; Associate Physician of the Frauen Klinik, Berlin; Associate Physician Prof. Fusch's Ross Klinik

Abbo Medical and Surgical ... Institute...

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION

109 South Broadway, LOS ANGELES

LOUIS RICHBART. Ladies' and Gents' Misfit Parlors. Highest cash price paid for Misst Clothing.



San Bernardino and Riverside Counties—News of Their Towns.

CUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK DONE AT RIVERSIDE.

TWO DAYS CLOSED.

ident of State Sunday-school Union and Others Deliver Addresses. Pythian Memorial Services This Afoon-Ohio Society Picnic.

es' Resident Correspondent.] The ention of Sunday-school workers id at noon today at the Methodist th, after interesting sessions church, after interesting sessions ex-tending over two days. The attend-ince was large and the utmost enthu-siasm was manifested. Things went with a vim. The speakers yesterday flormoon were Rev. D. L. Macquarrie, astor of the Arlington Presbyterian hurch; Mrs. C. A. Baskerville of Los ingeles, State superintendent of pri-lary work; David P. Ward, State unday-school missionary for the Bap-Angelea, State superintendent of primary #ork; David P. Ward, State
Sunday-school missionary for the Baptist Church, and W. C. Weld of Los
Angeles, chairman of the Executive
Committee, and superintendent of the
State normal work. In the evening,
Mr. Williams led the song service. Rev.
W. H. Wolcott of Moreno, led the devotional service. Mr. Weld spoke on
"The Laws of Teaching," giving a
model normal lesson. Rev. F. M.
Dowling of Pasadena, president of the
State Sunday-school Union, delivered
an inspiring address. Rev. E. F. Goff
Pronounced the benediction. The speakers at this morning's session included
Rev. Mr. Dowling, Mrs. A. E. Larkin,
Mr. Weld, Mrs. Baskerville, and Rev.
Mr. Ward. The closing business was
transacted and the convention adjourned at noon.
During Mrs. Baskerville's brief stay
in Riverside she organized a city primary union, with the following officers:
President, Mrs. L. A. Zinn; vice-president. Mrs. E. L. Koethen; secretary
Miss Difan!; treasurer, Mrs. Hillerman.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

Lyman Evans, was yesterday elected to succeed himself as a member of the city beard of school trustees. The election was held at the Grant building. Only eighteen votes were cast, all being for Mr. Evans. Down the valley J. M. Ollendorf was elected trustee, fifty-seven votes being cast for him, and twenty-four for E. F. Moulton.

MEMORIALL SERVICER.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

o'clock, o'clock, o'clock, o'clock, commence of brothers and low temperature during the last few months.

Commence of brothers and low temperature during the last few months.

Commence of brothers and low temperature during the last few months.

Commence of brothers and last few months.

A large crowd assembled in Phillipp's Operahouse Thursday evening to witness the class-day exercises of the Corona school. The commencement exercises were held in the Opera House last evening. There were but two graduates, Miss Mary L. Drinkwater whose theme was "Things That Cost Nothing" and Wilbert O. Miller, who spoke theme was "Things That Cost Nothing" and Wilbert O. Miller, who spoke theme was "Things That Cost Nothing" and Wilbert O. Miller, who spoke the was "Things That Cost Nothing" and Wilbert O. Miller, who spoke the was "Things That Cost Nothing" and Wilbert O. Miller, who spoke the was "Things That Cost Nothing" and Wilbert O. Miller, who spoke the was "Things That Cost Nothing" and Wilbert O. Miller, who spoke theme was "Things That Cost Nothing" and Wilbert O. Miller, who spoke the was "Things That Cost Nothing" and Wilbert O. Miller, who spoke the was "Things That Cost Nothing" and Wilbert O. Miller, who spoke the Was and the Tourney Superintendent of Schools, delivered an address upon "Will a Higher Education Pay?"

CORMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

A large crowd assembled in Phillipp's Operahouse Thursday evening to witness the class-day exercises of the Corona school. The commencement exercises were held in the Opera House last few months.

A large crowd assembled in Phillipp's Operahouse Thursday evening to witness the class-day exercises of the Corona school. The commencement exercises were held in the Opera House last few months.

A large crowd assembled in Phillipp's Operahouse Thursday exercises of the Corona school. The commencement exercises were held in the Opera House last few months and low temperature during the Corona school. The commencement exercises were held in the Opera House last few months and low

NO FAIR SHOW FOR EXPRESSION AT THE POLLS.

nance to Make it Ridiculous and Unconstitutional-Mal. Finley, Minority

Member of Board of Trustees, Gives

SANTA ANA, June 8.—[From The Times' Resident Correspondent.] The Times man today called on Maj. 8. H. Finley, one of the Board of City Trustees, and asked him: Does the Anti-Saloon League intend to deposit \$300, or any other sum, for the purpose of Aspecial.

are so strongly objected to by the antidefraying the supenses of a special
election in this city on the liquor question, with the knowledge that the
Board of Trustees, should the vote be
against retaining the saloons, adopt
the ordinance now in their possesshon?"

"I have never heard any of them
state that they had any intention of
doing so, and I presume they will not,"
said he.

"Why, in your opinion, do they not
intend to do so?" was asked.

"My understanding of their wish,"
said Maj. Finley, "is to secure an election on an ordinance aupposed to be
satisfactory to the majority of the
woters. I have yet to hear one man
favorable to the passage of the ordinance prepared by the majority of the
Board of Trustees, and I take it for
granted that the Anti-Saloon League
will not put up \$300 to secure an election on an ordinance which it is conceded in advance that no one wants,
and which is encumbered by provisions
and which is encumbered by provisions
and which is encumbered by provisions
are os strongly objected to by the artiaddinance."

I do not care to express an opinion
of other people's motives," was the
major's reply. "I will say for myself,
however, that if I were opposed to
any kind ot a prohibition ordinance,
and were afraid the voters of Santa
Ana were in favor of ft, and held Jay
Gould's opinion of the public, I should
insist on saddling onto the ordinance
sure that no one would be willing to
put up money to have it submitted to
a vote of the people, or if they did,
that the ordinance wild he so obnoxious to the people, or if they did,
that the ordinance wild he so obnoxious to the people, or if they did,
that the ordinance wild he so obnoxious to the people, or if they did,
that the ordinance wild he so obnoxious to the people, or if they did,
that the ordinance wild he so obnoxious to the people, or if they did,
that the ordinance wild he so obnoxious to the people that they would
doubtless not indores it, that the
courts would knock it out."
These statements, coming at the

coded in advance that no one wants, and which is encumbered by provisions obnoxious to the temperance as well as to the saloon people, and which would probably render it unconstitutional, if passed."

"But had not the anti-saloon people

Marvin, the mother of Mrs. Rumsey, who have spent the winter in Riverside, left last evening for their home in Pittsburgh, Pa. They will return in the fall.

Mrs. W. Helmer has purchased the residence on Lemon street long occupied by the familias of N. W. Austin and George W. Freeman. The property will be extensively improved.

H. H. Tracy, head of the Tracy Engineering Company, was in town yesterday, inspecting the work his company has done on the city's new electric-light plant.

R. H. Beamer, a member of the State Brother, Released—Pioneer of the State Revention of the State Brother, Released—Pioneer of the State Revention of the State Brother, Released—Pioneer of the State Revention of the State Brother, Released—Pioneer of the State Revention of the State Brother, Released—Pioneer of the State Brother, Released—Pioneer of the State Revention of the State Brother, Released—Pioneer of the State Brother of the State Brother

tric-light plant.
R. H. Beamer, a member of the State Board of Equalization, spent yesterday in Riverside inspecting the affairs of County Assessor Montague's office.
H. T. Hays and E. P. Clarke attended a meeting of the new board of managers of the State Hospital at Highland last evening.

Miss Ivérson entertained a small company of friends last evening at the home of Mrs. O. T. Barber on Magnolia avenue.

lia avenue.

The Ban Jacinto schools held their closing exercises last evening. There were six graduates.

Miss E. M. A. Herron will leave Sunday evening for her home in England.

RAILWAY FRANCHISE GRANTED AT CO. GRANTED AT CORONA.

OTHER BUSINESS OF THE BOARD OF CITY TRUSTEES.

Fungus Disease Killing Many Thousand Free Budz-Damp Weather the Cause-Commencement Exercises in Public Schools-Water Company's Work Progressing.

CORONA, June 8.—[From The Times' Resident Correspondent.] At the meet-ing of the Board of City Trustees last Resident Correspondent.] At the meeting of the Board of City Trustees last evening. E. C. Crane applied for a franchise to construct and operate a street railway along the west side of the city, work to begin within four months from date of franchise. The board in compliance with the law, ordered that the franchise and privilege above mentioned, be advertised in the local paper, and awarded to the highest bidder making application to the City Clerk on or before July 27, conditioned, that the successful bidder shall, during the life of the franchise, after the first five years, pay to the city of Corona 2 per cent. of the gross receipts. The board adopted a resolution granting the right of way for the construction of the road.

A resolution was also adopted authorizing the purchase of 500 feet of firehose, and an ordinance was passed establishing new fire limits.

SERIOUS TREE DISEASE.

SERIOUS TREE DISEASE. SERIOUS TREE DISEASE.

The budders in this vicinity are confronted with a serious malady, in the form of a fungus, which attacks the freshly-inserted buds. The disease manifests itself by blackening and killing the buds, and then spreading to the bark of the stock, which also dies back. The loss thus far aggregates forty thousand buds in citrus orchard trees alone, not to mention nursery stock or deciduous trees. The unparalleled mortality is ascribed to dampness and low temperature during the last few months.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

MANAGERS MEET

FIRST SESSION OF NEW BOARD

Mexican Who Robbed a Boy Convicted, and Another, Accused of Stabbing His Brother, Released-Pioneer of San Bernardino Passes Away at Seventy.

SAN BERNARDINO, June 8.-From The Times' Resident Corre-spondent.] The new board of managers of the Southern California State Hos-pital held their first meeting last even-ing at Highland. The members of the new board are T. A. Lewis of Los An-geles, Randolph Seeley of Highland, H. T. Hays and E. P. Clarke of Riverside, and John McGoniels of Verture Verture. and John McGonigle of Ventura. Mr. McGonigle, who has served as chairman of the board during the last term, resigned, and Mr. Lewis was chosen to succeed him. The nomina dino as steward, to succeed W. A. Sel-kirk, resigned, was confirmed, the ap-pointment to be effective August 1. The committees of the board are made up as follows, the director first named to act as chairman of the committee: Finance, Hays, Clarke, Lewis; Grounds, Seeley Clarke, Lewis; Grounds, Seeley, Clarke, Hays; Management, Clarke, Hays, Seeley; Buildings, McGonigle, Lewis, Clarke. No action was taken with reference to

ROBBER CONVICTED. pronounced next Tuesday. Defendant is a Mexican, who was charged with robbing Celestino Rodriques, a boy who came from the Declez quarry one Sunday, got drunk and was rolled for his woney.

MORENO RELEASED. MORENO RELEASED.

The trial of Santiago Moreno, who is charged with stabbing his brother, who is recovering from the effects of a bad wound at the County Hospital, has been indefinitely postponed, and defendant was released from custody this morning on his own recogizance. His brother refuses to tell who stabbed him.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.

Edward A. Nisbet, one of the pioneers of San Bernardino, died last evening at the home of his son, H. W. Nisbet, corner Ninth and D streets. The deceased was 70 years of age and was a native of Athens, Ga. Death resulted after an illness of about two months. The deceased came to San Bernardino in 1867. The following year he, with Joseph Brown and S. P. Waite, established the San Bernardino ardian, the pioneer paper of the Waite, established the San Beraardino ardian, the pioneer paper of the city. He subsequently became the sole proprietor of the paper. In later years he served as a deputy in the County Clerk's office. He was a courteous gentieman, of marked intelligence, and all who knew him were his friends. He is survived by his widow and the following children: H. W. Nisbet of this city. Emmet Nisbet of Nordhoff, James Nisbet and John Nisbet of San Francisco, Byron Nisbet of Bakersfield, Edward Nisbet of Jerome, Ariz.: Prentiss Nisbet, now in Mexico; Wesley Nisbet, Miss Fanny Nisbet and Mrs. Lulu Atwater of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Kate Wiggins of Nordhoff.

SAN BERNARDINO BREVITIES.

SAN BERNARDINO BREVITIES.

Orange County Towns: Santa Ana and Garden Grove.

RANCH BALL.

About seventy-five guests assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Irvine on the San Joaquin ranch Friday evening in response to invitations from the Santiago Golf Committee, where a most delightful evening was passed, dancing and cards being the order of the evening. The sanchus residence of the evening The sanchus residence of the evening The sanchus residence.

passed, dancing and cerus being the order of the evening. The spacious res-idence was artistically decorated with evergreens, and the yard libuminated with Japanese lanterns. Delicate re-freshments were served at the close

of the evening's entertainment. Guests were present from Santa Ana, Orange and Tustin. and Tustin. CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR OUTING.

streeties of the Corona schools last evening. There were two graduates, Mary Lucy Drinkwater, formerly of Riverside, and Wilbert Osborne Miller. Judge Noyes yesterday ordered that the long-drawn-out suit of McBean vs. the Fidelity Deposit Company be submitted on briefs, the plaintiff to have five days' the defendant ten, and the plaintiff to have five days' the defendant ten, and the plaintiff to nave five days' the defendant ten, and the plaintiff to assen of Dissail, and the redwood inverted syphone are completed. The concreting of the plaintiff in the case of Edward R. Fuller vs. Orrin Banks and W. S. Banks, Judgement was rendered yesterday. Miss Rollins of Brockton, Mass, who have rendered yesterday in the Superior Court in favor of the plaintiff of the sum of slissil, d. and locats. The defendants defaulted.

The Relating point of the estate being located in that county. Miss Rollins of Brockton, Mass, who have rendered yesterday in the Superior Court in favor of the plaintiff of the sum of slissil, d. and plain-life in the sum of slissil, d. and plain-life in the sum of slissil, d. and plain-life in the sum of slissil, d. and plain the relevant of the sum of slissil, d. and plain-life in the rire of the defendant ten, and the relevant display over \$500,000 on a large tract of land bout two hundred other defendants to forecome a mortgage aggrent of the days of will in each case be open to the public at \$0 clock.

RUBBED IT IN.

The Redlands police were compelled to the small portion of the estate being located in that county. More elegible departed Wednesday noon for New York City.

J. A. Rice, principal of the Corona small portion of the estate being located in the sum of slissil, d. and the rire of the state. The sum of state of the sum of slissile to the sum of slissile to the sum of slissile to the su

Anthony Loll left Thursday evening for Pittsburgh, Pa., to attend his sis-ter's funeral.

Mrs. John W. Barton and son have returned from a visit of several weeks in Los Angeles.

OVERWHELMING VOTES

FIFTEEN OUT OF ONE THOUSAND have been given parts of the Dunlap AT TAX ELECTION.

CAST AT REDLANDS.

Bond Issue Unanimously Carried by a Dosen Ballots-Probable Extension of Proposed Trolley Line-Today in the Churches-Commencement Notes.

REDLANDS. June 8.—[From The Times' Resident Correspondent.] When the Redlands zchool districts need money on special taxes or on bond issues, no manipulation of votes or stuffing of ballot boxes is necessary. The approved method seems to be to detail a small committee of the faithful and send them account to the polls to detail a small committee of the faithful and send them around to the polls to attend to the matter.

Yesterday Rediands district had a special tax election to raise \$4500, and the tax was unanimously voted by the fifteen electors who dropped ballots.

There are about 1000 voters in the district. It is a special tax elected to the fifteen electors who dropped ballots.

The Wedness Retlands: Children's day.

Morning sermon to the children by Rev Mr. Bruce.

First Methodist: Ch'idren's day.

Mr. Bruce.

Yimit Pries Presbyterian: Children's day.

Special tax election to raise \$4500, and the tax election to the children by Rev Mr. Bruce.

Yimit Pries Methodist: Ch'idren's day.

Mr. Bruce.

Yimit Pries Methodist: Ch'idren's day.

Mr. Bruce.

Yimit Pries Methodist: Ch'idren's day.

Mr. Bruce.

Yimit Pries Methodist: Children's day.

Mr. Bruce.

Yimit Pries Presbyterian: Children's day;

Special tax election to raise \$4500, and the tax election to raise \$4500, and ta

ELECTRIC ROAD'S MOVE.

The new electric railroad seems to be preparing for an extension along Orange and Pioneer streets to reach gan Bernardino. If this is done, it probably means that the line will not take in Highland, as was anticipated. A sale of eighty acres of the Hewitt ranch has, it is said, been made to thine, and it is also known to have purchased eighty acres of the Summers-Madden tract in the same direction. This tract is entirely unimproved, and was owned by Sacramento people. None of those interested in the road could be found today, but it is the general impression that the land is bought as a speculation on the knowledge of the route of the new road. COMMENCEMENT COMING.

COMMENCEMENT COMING.

The Redlands schools are preparing for elaborate commencement exercises on Friday. Lugonia school will have its exercises in the Academy of Music, beginning at 7:45 o'clock in the evening. The programme will be as follows: Invocation, Rev. O. H. Spoor; salutatory, Frank Gore; oration, Gerald Miller; class history, Leonia Riggs; class prophecy. Frankle Shorey; class will. Alyda Gerber: presentation of diplomas, Lulu Claire Bahr. County Superintendent of Schools.

The evening will conclude with the cantata, "A Meeting of the Nations," class of 1901.

The eighth grade of the Kingsbury school will hold its closing exercises the same evening at the First Congregational Church. Rev. J. H. Williams will deliver an address to the. class, and County Superintendent of Schools Lulu Bahr will deliver the diplomas. The doors will in each case be open to the public at \$ o'clock.

an Exposition.

so much water the past few years, through the sinking of hundreds of artesian wells, has greatly improved the opportunities of the ranchers, and they are not slow in taking advantage of them.

GARDEN GROVE BREVITIES.

Mrs. James Howell has gone to Los on account of the serious illness of her son, William Howell, who is at the California Hospital.

The school election in this district passed off quietly Friday, J. Fulsome being reflected trustee, with little or no opposition.

SANTA ANA BREVITIES.

Joe Mauriquez, a rural resident, became involved in a quarrel late last night with several of h is "friends" who had been looking upon the wine when it was red. He was fined \$5 today for having disturbed the peace.

Judge Hallard yesterday rendered judgment in the case of Maria L. Gripper vs. W. P. Cullen et al., the amount found due on a promissory note being \$7505.60, and \$360 attorney's fees, a total of \$7805.60.

The following marriage licenses were issued today: George W. Christenson and Miss Ann Wright, residents of Orange: Walter A. Sansome of Santa Earbarn and Miss Isabel C. Pulle of Los Angeles.

Robert Alien was arrested today on the same of the same can be same and the same can be same and the same can be same as a same can be same as a same can be same as a same can be same can

The Chamber of Commerce will arrange to give the hundreds of visiting the following marriage licenses were and the following committees: Saturday, and to this end the chair.ran has appointed the following committees: Santa Ana—George W. Minter, E. S. Wallace, A. J. Visel, O. M. Robbins, A. H. Thomas, Frank Ey. Fred Rafferty, J. Fayment was suspended, however, to give him time to leave the city under the solution promise never to return, Mrs. Laura S. Cutler and two chillerton, S. Armor, D. C. Diving Evan Davis.

The following marriage licenses were the christian Endeavorers will arrange to Christian Endeavorers and Miss Ann Wright, residents of Orange. Walter A. Sansome of Santa and Miss Isabel C. Pulle of Los Angeles.

Robert Alien was arrested today on a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge of being drunk. He was fined to be a charge

Santa Barbara and Ventures Angeles Coun

TENTURA THRASHING MACHINES RUNNING.

forces, threw Ramon into a three-cor-nered mass and jumped on him. he came back to Rediands in sections for revenge, but was told his only recourse would be to return to Beaumont and swear out a warrant for assault and battery. FOREMEN EXPERIENCE DIFFI-CULTY IN GETTING LABORERS. It has about been decided that the Board of Trade will hold mass meet-ings in the Academy of Music for the

CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION

public discussion of the advisability of voting the municipal water bonds at the September election. Nine members of the board's Executive Committee

ranch proposition to look up and ex-ploit, and when their labors are com-

CHURCHES TODAY.

Over Three Hundred Thousand Bags of Grain the Estimated Yield-Huene-Soft Soap for Cleaning Chicken.

VENTURA. June 8.—[From The Times' Resident Correspondent.] The threshing of grain on the Conejo, Simi and oher wheat and grain sections has commenced. The threshing outfit of Scott Saviers has left for the San Fernando Valley for a seventy-day run. piote, and ween their labors are com-pleted, the meeting will be called, and the result be made known. The board is almost a unit in opposing the vot-ing of the bonds, and they will put up a strong fight. Public sentiment, how-ever, is in favor of the bonds, and it remains to be seen if the Board of Trade's missionary work will ture the rando Valley for a seventy-day run. The machines will all have long runs. There will be a great difficulty to secure laborers to supply the machines with grain. There is already a scarcity of men, and the employed are receiving good wages. It is estimated that the grain yield will exceed \$10,000 bags. Immediately after the threabers complete their grain runs they will commence on beans.

FRATERNAL NEWS.

The Knights of Pythias have elected the following officers: O. T. Jones, Chancellor Commander; E. M. Jones, Vice-Chancellor; C. F. Allison, Prelate; A. M. McFadden, Master of Work; George N. Mickel, Keeper of Records First Baptist; observance of birth-day of the Sunday-school at 9.30; pastor's sermon on "Religious Beginnings" at 11 o'clock.

First Congregational: Children's day,
morning; song service led by quartette
in the evening.

First Methodist: Ch'idren's day.
Morning services

detail a smail committee of the polls to add hem around to the polls to attend to the matter.

Yesterday Rediands district had a special tax election to raise \$4500, and the tax was unanimously voted by the fifteen electors who dropped bailots. There are about 1000 voters in the district. U. L. Dike was also elected trustee by the same overwhelming majority of his fellow-citizens. Today a bond election is being held in the same district to provide \$5000 for a new schoolhouse, and if there is not a rush on the polls after 2 o'clock, it will be carried by unanimous consent and adozen votes. W. D. Clark is elected school trustee from Lugonia district, but Crafton will be unrepresented, as the clerk forgot to post the legal notice, and the election must be postponed. Last year there were but nine votes cast for a special tax in the Rediands clistrict, and the tax was therefore voted by less than the one-hundredth part of the voters.

ELECTRIC ROAD'S MOVE. The new electric railroad seems to be preparing for an extension along Orange and Pioneer streets to reach

HUENEME, June 8.—[From The Times' Resident Correspondent.] The beach will be made more attractive for summer visitors by the Hueneme Improvement Club. It is proposed to build an addition to the pavilion. Last

shell of Los Angeles. Later in the evening refreshments were served.

The various Christian Endeavor societies of San Bernardino county will hold a convention at Redlands on June 18 for the purpose of perfecting a county organisation. Delegates and speakers from all over the State will be present. evening refreshments were served.

The various Christian Endeavor societies of San Bernardino county will hold a convention at Redlands on June is for the purpose of perfecting a county organisation. Delegates and speakers from all over the State will be present.

The funeral of H. E. Smith will be held Sunday at the residence of his sin H. C. Smith. No. 138 Grove street. At 10:30 the Knight Templar service will be conducted by the Los Angeles K. T. officers.

THIS EDITION OF THE TIMES is served to subscribers at all points in San Bernardino and Riverside counties.

Florida at the Exposition.

(Exposition Circular:) Florida has a very interesting exhibit in the Hor-ticulture building of the Pan-Ameri-BOAP TO CLEAN CHICKEN.

Under Sheriff A. J. Snodgrass has sold the stallion George W. Kinney, formerly

morning from Honoluu via san Francisco.

Mrs. D. T. Perkins, Miss Anna Perkins and Miss Lucy Kelly are home
from a two weeks' visit in San Francisco.

The families of Charles Donlon and
W. S. Saviers, accompanied by Mrs.
Li lie and Miss Ruby Lillie, will spend
the next two months in Los Angeles.

Miss Anna Parsons will spend the
summer in San Francisco.

Mrs. W. H. Lower and children will

R ISSUE HOT
IN SANTA ANA

accept... these 'objectionable' provides and the time the Board of Trustees special election, or, if the money of city, w. L. Adams, Henry Adams, He Pension List of Monte Carlo.

FLedger Monthly: | Monte Carlo, the most famous gambling place in the world, has a very curious pension list. Here are inscribed the names of men and women who have lost their fortunes at the tables and who are allowed small sums daily for the rest of their miserable lives. This practice, which was inaugurated by Pere Blanc in his paternal care for the decaves, is also being dropped as the pensionaires die out. The pensions now paid range from \$1\$ to \$3\$ a day, according to the amount which has been lost at the tables, and the social position of the recipient.

tables, and the social position of the recipient.

For instance, a tall Scotchman, who is a familiar figure upon the Promenade dea Anglais in Nice, receives two louis (about \$5) per day. He lost a After de fust servin', sah, desmillion and a quarter at roulette. He profit.—[Chicago Tribune.]

OXNARD.

OXNARD. June 8.-(From of Prof. R. B. Haydock, prine actual number of days taught whole number of days at 28,912% number of days absolute of tardiness, 337; average tendance, 232; percentage of tendance, 232; percentage of dance, 56; grand total of percentage of the condition. The assessed years of the condition. The assessed years of the condition.

T AND TO BE WRESTED

PLAN TO RECLAIM A TE ACRES AT GOLETA

cite Man With Ris Launch



IT WAS UP TO HIM.

CATIONAL WORK OF PASADENA CLUB.

IN THE SCHOOL" THE SUB-

JECT TREATED.

Shakespeare Club's Meeting-Chapter in Municipal Sq

sheltered canon next to the Rosa ranch, has an abundant kinds of fruit. His olive ore particular promises a very crop.

Mr. Crawford has extracted not honey up to date.

The school election was had and A. McLean, was chosen in In Santa Ritta Isaac Guy was for jecal director and George in for High School director.

7 HIS EDITION OF THE TI served to subscribers at all yentura and Sasta Barbara continued to keep this broken was coming to the ground. If so through the whole list story might be written an item!

Mike (opening his pay Faith, that's the stingiest was worked for.

Pat: Phwat's the matter didn't ye git as much as ye mike: Yes, but I was easigittin' more than I expecision, a daughter of John the May and Army and are making an effort to arouse in a project to pay off a small on the home of Mrs. Ruth hompson, a daughter of John the home of Mrs. Ruth hompson, a daughter of John the home of Mrs. Ruth hompson, a daughter of John the home of Mrs. Ruth hompson, a daughter of John the home of Mrs. Ruth hompson, a daughter of John the home of Mrs. Ruth hompson, a daughter of John the home of Mrs. Ruth hompson, a daughter of John the home of Mrs. Ruth hompson, a daughter of John the home of Mrs. Ruth hompson, a daughter of John the home of Mrs. Ruth hompson, a daughter of John the home of Mrs. Ruth hompson, a daughter of John the libertor who with her libertor who wi

Genter Penniless.

The of the Grand Army and are making an effort to arouse in a project to pay off a small e on the home of Mrs. Ruth Thompson, a daughter of John the liberator, who, with her is living in a little cottage on its of the arroyo in the southof the city. Through sickness eraity in other forms their has become involved to the faveral hundred dollars, and little prospect of their being clear the incumbrance. The hope of the city have instrument, and had a meeting for Monday and the Board of Trade hen they hope to make arrat for adding to the relief

Its Cities, Towns, Villages, Resorts and Suburban Places. Ventura is Angeles County

OF PASADENA CLUB,

June &-{From

IN THE SCHOOL" THE SUB-JECT TREATED.

Papers and Discussions at kespeare Club's Meeting—An-tapter in Municipal Squabble, swn's Daughter Penniless.



DEATH AT SEA.

The bas received notice of the a few weeks ago of the consultation of t

AROTHERHOOD.

Ting of the Fraternal
as held last evening,
as officers were elected;
competen; Past

ants held up.

apter was written today
rawn-out and somewhat

ticipal serial story which

ticipal serial story should

to story being the Mayor's

ach his signature to the

the May suitiries of Act
Balley and Acting Engi
to hold their positions on

rom the Council, and of

Superintendent Buchan
superseded late in May

ner. This action on the

typor is not expected, how
the wearisome twaddle

four members of the

the Council have the

f the wearlsome twaddle four members of the file Council have the the Payment of the dest the wishes of the other demand which the to sign today was that of Arthur Boydston, a sewer farm. All other approved and sent to

ER PENNILESS.

of the Grand Army and making an effort to arouse a Broject to pay off a small the home of Mrs. Ruth agon, a daughter of John liberator, who, with her living in a little cottage on the arroyo in the souther of the arroyo in the souther forms their become involved to the reral hundred dollars, and prospect of their being the incumbrance. The of the city have interested in the movement, and a meeting for Monday at the Board of Trade they hope to make arfor adding to the relief

ATH AT SEA.

President, H. H. Webb; Vice-President,
Kate Gingerich; Secretary, Mae E.
Gird; Treasurer, John W. Coffin; Chaplain, Alvina Mitchell; Bergeant, Mary
Rogers; Master at Arms, Harriet
Flounders; Inside Doorkeeper, Electa
Schermerhorn; Outside Doorkeeper,
Herbert Banbury; Trustees, J. M.
Thurston and J. W. Rous; Musician,
J. H. Murphy; Assistant Musician,
Edith C. Parker; Finance Committee,
H. H. Webb, and O. T. Fellows; Physicians, J. W. Laird and A. D. S. McCoy; Correspondent, Jessie A. Bracken,
PASADENA BREVITIES.

Coy; Correspondent, Jesse Pasadena Brevities.

sienns, J. W. Laird and A. D. S. acCoy; Correspondent, Jessie A. Bracken,
PASADENA BREVITIES.
Rev. George Thomas Dowling, D.D.,
rector of Christ Church, Los Angeles,
will deliver the baccalaureate sermon
before the graduating class of Throop
Institute Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock
at All Saints' Church, Euclid avenue.
His subject will be "Working and Worrying." An attractive musical programme which has been arranged for
this service will include selections by
the Pasadena Ladies' Philharmonic
Quartette, and many numbers by the
choir and organist.

Children's day will be observed tomorrow in Pasadena as follows: Morning, North Congregational Church,
First Congregational Church, First
Baptist Church, Lake Avenue Congregational Church, First Presbyterian
Church, and Universalist Church, the
latter being at 9:45 o'clock, while the
remainder will be at the usual hours
for morning services; evening, Lincoinavenue Methodist Church.
Property owners on South Raymond
avenue are agitating the project of
grading and improving that thoroughfare from California street to Raymond Hill. The street department at
present is engaged in impraving the
street surface from Vineyard to California street, and the completion of
the work through to Raymond Park
would make the finest north and south
boulevard on the east ride of the city.

The local lodge of the Knights of
Pythias will hold memorial services
will be decorated and ritualistic services
will be held at Mountain View Cemetery, and at 2:30 o'clock p.m. other
ceremonies will be held at the headquarters of the lodge, North Fair Oaks
avenue.

The rustees of the Universalist
Church have decided to close the

weeks.

Mrs. Judge Macy of Harian, Iowa, is a guest of her sister. Mrs. J. C. Chambers, No. 142 North Fair Oaks avenue.

G. F. Sterron shot a pair of foxes this morning on the groun is of the Valley Hunt Club on Colorado court.

George H. Coffin and family left today for their summer home at Alamitos Beach.

You will always be good-natured if your meats and poultry come from Briener's City Market. Drawbaugh sells paints and wall

wadsworth sells paints. COVINA.

TEACHERS ENTERTAIN. COVINA, June S.—[From The Times' Resident Correspondent.] On Thursday afternoon the teachers of the first eight grades in the public schools entertained the mothers of the pupils in the lower rooms of the schoolhouse. Over 135 ladies attended. The punch bowl was presided over by young ladies of the senior class of the High School. The walls of the various rooms were decorated with samples of drawing and manual training work done by the rupils during the past year.

COVINA BREVITIES.

On Wednesday evening, Rev. J. S.

On Wednesday evening, Rev. J. S.
Matthews was pleasantly surprised by
a large party of his friends at the rectory. It was his birthday.
The election for school trustee yesterday resulted in the reflection of L.
L. Ratekin, whose term had just expired.

L. Ratekin, whose term had just expired.
On Wednesday afternoon Miss Helen M. Fuller and W. L. Scott were married at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Conklin, Rev. J. W. Utter, pastor of the Christian Church, officiating, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Fesler have returned from a trip to Greydon, Tex. During the past week the Cynnessavenue Water Company completed a well on the Frank Hostettler place, It is 300 feet deep, with 132 feet of water-bearing gravel. There are sixteen growers interested in the company, representing 202 acres.
B. Cilley has purchased from H. G. Remis a residence on Cottage drive.
The Covina grammar school will close for the summer holidays Friday, June 14; the High School two weeks later.

GREAT STRAWBERRY CROP.
TROPICO, June 8.—[From The Times' Resident Correspondent.] In the immediate vicinity of Tropico there are over fift acres of strawberries under curlivation, and there are picked daily an average of 5000 boxes. The services of over 160 people are required to gather and cars for the fruit. From one patch of seven acres, 1800 boxes were picked in one day.

During the winter months, seemiweekly shipments were made to New York, Borton and Chicago from Tropico, the choice fruit selling in the eastern markets at \$1 a box; the express rate is about 30 cents a box.

TROPICO BREVITIES. GREAT STRAWBERRY CROP.

TS THERE A CORPSE IN SAN PEDRO HARBOR!

FLOATING OBJECT LIKE A DEAD MAN IN CHANNEL

Four Women and Two Children Dropped Into the Bay by Overturning Skiff, but All Rescued by Seamen from a Pleasure Craft.

SAN PEDRO, June 8.—(From The Times' Resident Correspondent.) An object which had the appearance of a lead mai was seen floating up the in her harbor channel Thursday evening At about 8 o'clock one of the men on the pleasure yacht San Diego, which was moored on the westerly side of the inner harbor not far from the foot of Third street, noticed the object and attempted to arrest its movement its snatch lines. He failed to do so, and th aunch Friday morning and there was other search made for the sun

San Diego who saw it the object had the appearance of a man's body float-ing with the head projecting a little above the water and the other parts MARINE INCIDENTS.

Four women and two children, one of whom was a baby, attempted to land from a skiff on the Perry Lumber Company's wharf Thursday. The first woman to start to leave the boat was quite heavy, and stepped on the rail of the craft instead of stepping from its bottom on to the landing. The skiff was overturned and all of the people in it were thrown into the water. Seaman Skewes of the pleasure yacht San Diego dived without stopping to remove his clothing and, swimming to the spot, heiped the people cut of the water. Philip Bone, the mate, and John Walterson, the boastwain, ran from the San Diego around to the landing and righted the overturned craft while with that sid the other members of the crew helped the woman and chlidren out of the bsy.

A child fell from the dock into the inner harbor waters on Memorial day. Hearing the frightened acreams of the mother, Luri Mosholder, a seaman on board the San Diego, which was moored near the place, dived overboatd, clothes and all, and swam to the child, which he restored to its mother. whom was a baby, attempted to land

SOLDIERS' HOME, June 8 .- [From SOLDIERS' HOME, June s.—[From The Times' Resident Correspondent.] A circular order from headquarters, New York, just received, abolishes a number of shops in this branch. Among these are the carpenters' shop, engineers' shop, paint shop, soap shop and tin shop. Repairs and fabrications heretofore conducted to a considerable heretofore conducted to a considerable extent through these shops, will here-fter—except those of a slight and un-important character, such as are ren-dered necessary by daily casualties—

THANKS FOR FLOWERS. Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Vawter for their abundant gift of flowers for the recep-tion of the President, and for the decoresolution is signed by J. H. Simpson nuartermaster; H. E. Hasse, surgeon; J. Cochrane, treasurer, and O. H.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT. The Casino Lawn Tennis Club of Santa Monica held a tournament on the tennis court at the home this after-noon. Following are the names of those participating: Dr. T. V. Parker and Mrs. E. Hoy, R. H. Gray and Miss Daisy Moore, C. Simmonds and Miss G. Hutton, Dr. F. S. Dillingham and Miss Cleanor Peralta, Miss Mary Carter and G. Holmes, Jr., Miss E. Ryan and Spencer Kennelly, Erwin Hoy and Miss Lalla B. Holmes.

Miss Lalla B. Holmes.
At the close of the game, all adjourned to the lawn of the Governor's residence, where luncheon was enjoyed, to the music of Prof. Elser's Home Band. HOME BREVITIES. Miss Laura Campbell's class of the Dive-street (Los Angeles) public school

Olive-street (Los Angeles) public school enjoyed an outling on the home grounds today, and had no end of frolic with the veterans, who are never so happy as when contributing to the happiness of children. A luncheon in the great dining hall, with the old soldiers was keenly relished by the little ones, with whom it will doubtless form a topic of conversation for many form a topic of conversation for many ie ones, with whom it will doubtless orm a topic of conversation for many lays to come.

An election was held in Sawtelle esterday to fill vacancies in the Bartt school district. Frank Gdiley was lected trustees for the short term (one car.) and A. A. Bynon for the long rm (three years.) John Brown is se other member.

THEIR BATTLES FOUGHT. THEIR BATTLES FOUGHT.

Benjamin F. Persons, late Troop M.
Tenth Illinois Cavairy, native of Connecticut, admitted from Benson, Ariz.,
July 7, 1897, died June 3, aged 56 years.
Daniel Theale, late Co. I, Second
Louisiana Infantry, native of Germany,
admitted from Downey, Cal., August
l. 1889, died June 4, aged 71 years.
John J. Pugsley, late Co. H. Fifth
California Infantry, native of Indiana,
admitted from Tucson, Ariz., February
4, 1898, died June 6,
Albert Daggett, late Battery I, Third
Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, native
of Massachusetts, admitted from
Yuma, Cal., April 7, 1892, died June 7,
aged 65 years.

mer patch of severa acres, 1800 boxes were picked in one-day.

During the winter months, weemi-weekly shipments were made to New York, Boston and Chicago from Tropico, the choice fruit selling in the east-rem markets at it a box; the expression and the series about 30 cents a box.

TROPICO BREVITIES.

Mr. Rudd and family of Oregon have amoved into the village, and occupy Hai Davenport's cottage on Cypress avenue.

Mrs. J. E. Geriach of Santa Monica is the guest of Rev. H. J. Crist yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen of Trifin, O., are occupying the Thomas cottage.

Previding Elder Bovard was the guest of Rev. H. J. Crist yesterday.

Mr. And Mrs. Gale of Colorado, who recently purchased the Nagel property. Gray Gables, have taken possession. Mrs. J. S. Arthur, Mrs. At Huff ending the content of the Willister High School will be held naise of the Willister High School will be given limiter the past week.

The graduating exercises of the Willister High School will be given limiter the past week.

The graduating exercise is a the possession of the Congregational Miss Cora Templeton of Colorado City. Colo., were the guests of Mrs. D. H.

by Hon. L. C. Gates of Los Angeles.
The class-day exercises will be held
Thursday afternoon, and will consist of
an address by Raiph Reed and a class
will by Maud Hurst. W. D. Howell's
farce, "A Letter of Introduction," will
be given by the students.

YERY SATISFACTORY

SCHOOL ELECTION. cludes considerable territory outside of the sity limits, was held Friday, and resulted in the selection of R. B. Way, to succeed L. M. Reed. It was the most interesting election ever held in the district, there being three times as many votes cast. R. B. Way got 161; L. M. Reed. 81; Frank Millhouse, 21. WHITTIER BREVITIES.

G. W. Cole and son, C. E. Cole, hav started with a camp wagon to make trip to Humboldt county. Mrs. C. ! Cole and children will later leave t steamer for Eureka in time to meet th steamer for Eureka in time to meet in wagon party on its arrival. Hotel Greenleaf has closed, but may be reopened in the fiear future. Presiding Elder William M. Sterling conducted quarterly service at the Methodist Church this evening. Hy will preach at the morning service to morrow and administer the communication.

will preach at the morning service is morrow and administer the commutation.

Children's Sunday will be observed at the Congregational Church tomorrow morning.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has secured two exceptional large clusters of pomelos from torchard of Rev. George Maxson for elibition.

Carl Judgon will leave Monday of Carl Judgon will leave Monday of the Carl Judgon will leave t Carl Judson will leave Monday for

RANCHER KILLED BY TRAIN AT P TRAIN AT POMONA

W. B. SNYDER FAILED TO GET OF THE TRACK IN TIME.

Was Walking Toward the Oncoming Locomotive, Slipped and Fell While Trying to Get Out of the Way, and Cowcatcher Struck Him.

levident Correspondent.] A sad acci-ent occurred here this morning, when V. B. Snyder, a rancher, was almost astantly killed by a Southern Pacific assenger train.

Mr. Snyder, who was about 65 years old, was walking down the track to-ward the approaching train, and a boy was the man attempted.

ward the approaching train, and a boywho saw him, says the man attempted
to get off the track, but in some way
silipped and fell, and being rather decrepit, could not recover himself before the engine was upon him.

He was struck full on the head by
the cow-catcher, and death was almost
instantaneous. His skull was badly
crushed and his jaw broken. Deceased
lived with his wife and one daughter
on West Holt avenue, near Rev. C. P.
Wilson's house. No blame is said to
be attached to the engineer. The Coroner was notified, and the body taken
to Patterson's undertaking rooms.

NEWS BREVITIES. LORDSBURG, June 8-[From The Times' Resident Correspondent.] The proposed electric-car line from San Bernardino to Los Angeles is to pass through Glendora, San Dimas Wash, and take the base line road through La Verne, as far east as Live Oak

and take the base line road through La Verne, as far east as Live Oak cafion, then south through Claremont, North Ontario and Cucamonga.

Forb Brown, the son of B. B. Brown of La Verne, is to be married on Monday at Vallejo to Miss Ida Hodges. After a wedding tour in Southern California they will return to Mare Island, Mr. Brown holds a responsible position in the offices at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

By almost a unanimous vote, M. L. Sparks was elected School Trustee for La Verne, vice M. B. Curtis

BIG SCHOOL VOTE. Resident Correspondent.] The election of school trustees on Friday called out the largest vote ever polled in the Asusa city district, 229 votes being cast. Charles H. Lee was respected to 101 cast for his opponent, C. C. Casey. W. R. Powell was elected on the Citrus High School board to succeed C. H. Lee, his vote being 133 to 96 for D. T. Flick. In the lower Asusa district there was less inferest manifested, and only \$7 votes were polled. Jacob Brunjes was the successful candidate, having a majority or five votes over his opponent. Elmer Thomason. Resident Correspondent.] The election

The Mobile and Ohlo depot at Sparta, Ill., was robbed Friday night by two masked men, who bound and gagged the night operator and locked him in a box car. The safe was blown and box car.

PUTS THE "GINGER" IN.

The Kind of Food Used by Athletes.

A former college athlete, one of the long distance runners, began to lose his power of endurance. His experience with a change in food is interesting.

While I was in training on the track athletic team, my daily 'jogs' became a task until after I was put on Grape-Nuts Food for two meals a day. After using the Food for two weeks I felt like a new man. My digestion was perfect, nerves steady and I was full of energy.

I trained for the mile and the half mile trans those events which results all of the part of the p

I trained for the mile and the half mile runs (those events which require so much endurance) and then the long daily 'jogs' which before had been such a task, were clipped off with ease. I won both events. The Grape-Nuts Food put me in perfect condition and gave me my 'ginger.' Not only was my physical condition made perfect and my weight increased, but my mind was made clear and vigorons so that I could get our my studies.

AT LONG BEACH.

RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S TEST VERY SATISFACTORY.

Representatives of Los Angeles Fire Department Thanked and Banqueted by the Board of Trade-Christi Pleads Not Guilty-College Gathering

LONG BEACH, June 8.-[From The fimes' Resident Correspondent.] The Times' Resident Correspondent.] The practical test given the local water sys bractical test given the local water system this morning with a view to its efficiency for fire protection resulted satisfactorily. The practical part of the test was under the direction of Chief Strohm of the Los Angeles department, who was represented on the ground by Secretary R. W. Burns, George H. O. Donnell, captain of Engine company No. 4, and H. S. Greenwood and B. F. Horrer, members of his company. A careful test developed the wood and B. F. Horrer, members of his company. A careful test developed the fact that the pressure at the hydrant was sixty pounds. Four hundred feet of line was then laid, and the pressure at the nozzie was found to be forty pounds, sufficient to throw a good stream to the top of the highest build-ings. Two hunored fet was then ad-ded, and the line was taken to the ded, and the line was taken to the top of the highest building in the bus-iness section, when it developed a pres-

ded, and the line was taken to the top of the highest building in the business section, when it developed a pressure of twenty pounds and had pressure sufficient to throw the stream twenty feet higher. Additional tests of various sorts were made, all showing the pressure to be ample for a fair measure of protection, mush better than can usually be had in towns twice the size.

All these tests were made on the mains of the Development company and the Bouton company was found the Bouton could be used as an auxiliary.

After the outdoor work had been completed, the visitors were given a banquet at the Sasside Inn by the Board of Trade. After dinner specches were made by Prof. B. H. Tripp, H. H. Hamilton and Dr. M. A Schutz, expressing the appreciation of the citizens of the great favor shown them by the Los Angeles Fire Department and its able representatives in making these tests. Thanks were as return dot J. H. Morrow, who had been presentas the representative of the underwriters. Mr. Morrow responded by assuring the board that he was greatly pleased with the showing of the watersystem. He suggested a number of improvements that could still be made, and urged the city to go on in the system of fire protection admired to the first fire that the Board of Underwriters with corresponding redutions in insurance rates.

Secretary Burns made the most practical talk of the day, advising the city to put in hydrains, buy 1000 feet of good hose, organize a volunteer company, and make such a showing at the first fire that the insurance company, and make such a showing at the first fire that the lasurance company, and make such a showing at the first fire that the lasurance company, and make such a showing a few profitable one for Long Beach. It has demonstrated the adequacy of the present water pressure and has shown that a

CHRISTIE ARRAIGNED W. E. Christie, who is under arrest on the charge of selling liquor contrary to law, was arraigned before the city Recorder this morning. He pleaded not guilty and his bearing was set

for next Saturday at 10 a.m.

COLLEGE REUNION.

A reunion of all former students of Oberlin (Ohio) College with their friends, will be held in the ravillon her; next Thursday. This meeting is called for the purpose of greeting Hon.

T. E. Burton, chairman of the Congressional Committee on Rivers and Harbors, who will visit San Pedro Harbor on that day. An informal lunch reunion of the college association will be

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.

OILING THE GOLF COURSE. OILING THE GOLF COURSE.

AVALON, June 8.—[From The Times' Resident Correspondent.] Extensive preparations are being made for the summer golf tournament, which will be held here the 21st, 22d and 23d insts. Under the supervision of the young golf expert, J. H. Nichols, the greens and much of the course are treated to a coating of crude oil and oil sand, which will insure a prime condition of the grounds for the tournament.

BALL CLUB REORGANIZED.
The Catalina Baseball Club, which

FREE TO WEAK MEN.

A New and Successful Method 'of Restoring Weak and Physical Powers, Curing Sexual Weakness, Nerve Exhaustion and Lost Vitality.

The Prescription is Sent Free to Anyone Who Writes.

A new scientific means of curing weaknesses of men and discasses peculiar to the sex has at last been discovered, and the prescription is being offered free to all who send name and address.

Dr. U. G. Lipes, 1401 Stevenson building, Indianapolis, Ind., is the discoverer of this remarkable new system of treatment, and he says there is now no difficulty in curing the worst cases which may arise from diseases of this nature.

gave a good account of itself last sea-son, has been reorganized and strengthened, and will play its first game of the present season tomorrow with the Long Beach club on the

E. M. Matheon has purchased a new launch and will place it in commis-sion within a few days. It is twenty-six feet in length, six feet beam and

son within a rew days. It is twentysix feet in length, six feet beam and
equipped with six and one-half-horsepower engline.

Never before has there been so many
visitors so early in the season as are
new here. Many of the Swanfeldt
tents are occupied, and parties are
coming daily. Among the recent additions to the camp are A. B. Martin and
wife, B. D. Gresser and family, Mrs.
Kooser, Charles Hilding and family, Mrs. Kooser, Charles Hilding and family, John
Cook and family of Los Angeles, Harry
Bates of Santa Harbara, Mrs. Alfred
Day of Bakersfield, and Mrs. W. Toland and family of Pasadena.

Having completed the work of putting up their tents here, the Swanfeldt force of workmen have been
transferred to the Isthmus, where they
will put up 100 tents, so that campers
may take their choice between that
place and Avalon. There will also be
stores and a hotel and restaurant in
operation there.

The jewish is receiving attention at

stores and a hotel and restaurant in operation there.

The jewfish is receiving attention at the hands of the sportamen now, and two of the species were brought in yesterday, one by F. S. Schenck, weighing 180 pounds, and one by B. W. Foster, weighing 170 pounds.

Mrs. Nellie James of Ft. Dodge and Miss Anna Telford of Emmetaburg, Iowa, caught four yellowtail, fourteen barracuda and one bass yesterday afternoon.

Jowa, caught four yellowtail, fourteen barracuda and one bass yesterday afternoon.

C. W. Ryus of Topeka, connected with the claims department of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, is here visiting his son for a couple of weeks.

Harry Bates, who, with Fred Hamsch, caught the largest jewfish ever taken with rod and reel, is here again.

J. A. Lugi and wife of Los Angelea and Frank Forsythe, Jr., of Dixon, Ill., are at the Bay View.

A. H. Wigmans of Riverside is at the Catalina House.

Charles F. Schilling of Denver and V. A. Schilling of Fortland, Or., are at the Metropole.

The Avalon Inn was opened this morning by N. Swenson, His sisler, Mrs. Nelson, will have the management of the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Kammermeyer and aft. and Mrs. A. Lewison are in camp on "Fiddler's Row" The gentlemen are members of the Catalina Island Band.

Salt Don't Corrode Aluminum Salt shakers, 25c a pair up. luminum Co., 312 So. Spring st. THE greatest invention of the cents worth its weight in gold, Simple. Any can use it; 75c. HUFFMAN, 226 S. Main

SENT FREE TO MEN.

Most Remarkable Remedy That Onickly Restores Lost Vigor to Men.

Free Trial Package Sent by Mal to All Who Write,



BARBER's SUPPLIES.

No. 17 Paim Razor Ris second grade Paim. \$2.50; Vinkle razors, 82 and \$2.50. Most complete fine barbers' furniture and supplies in Southern Viorain. We buy in carload lots. We prevent the second part of the second in fact, everything the second part of the se



LINES OF TRAVEL

On Tuesdays and Thursdays

Of every week our Tourist Agent personally conducts a party East— Join em Rates always the lowest. Every comfort. No change of cars. Ask Southern Pacific agents about North-Western-

Union-Pacific Excursions J. H. PEARMAN, Asst. Manager. Offices 247-250 S. Spring St., Los Angeles,

ANCHOR LINE Steamships from New York weekly, for Glasgow via Londonderry Saloon, 850 and up. Second Cabin, 832 10 and up. Third Class, 856 and upwards

For illustrated folder and further informat apply to Henderson Brothers, Chicago, or E. Mages, 206 S. Spring St. Hugh B. Rice, 20 Spring Street, Los Angeles.

By Internal Remedies.
The only sure way to cure every form of piles is to use a remedy like the Pyramid Pile Cure which is applied directly to the parts affected and its wonderful healing effects are apparent from the first application because the medicinal properties are rapidly absorbed by tissues and sensitive membranes of the rectum, and the cure is made speedily and almost before the patient is aware of it every trace of piles has left him. This is one of the reasons why the Pyra-

This is one of the reasons why the Pyramid Pile Cure has been so uniformly successful. It is applied directly just where it is needed and where it will do the most good. Not by the roundabout way of the stomach nor the harsh barbarous methods of various survival operations and so-called

of various surgical operations and ao-called egistems.

Direct application to the seat of disease is the only rational way, and this is rully accomplished by the Pyramid Pile Cure.

If the voluntary testimony of thousands who have tried this remedy is worth anything then no sufferer has any excuse for longer delaying in giving it a fate trial, knowing that when you do so the Pyramid Pile Cure will have made one more friend, the best possible advertisement we can have. The chief advantages of the remedy are: It cures without pain, the cure is lasting, it contains no poison, and lastly, it is the cheapest and quickest cure yet found. Your druggist can tell you what it has done for others.

Testimonials of cures from all parts of the

United States will be sent on application to the Pyramid Drug Co. Marshall, Mich.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

TIME CARD-SANTA FE ROUTE

11.05 p.m. 1.05 p.m.

licellands, via Pa adena — Leave for, 5:06

licellands, via Pa adena — Leave for, 5:06

licellands, via Crange — Leave for, 1:30

lice

Temecula, v.a Pasaira — Leave for, %20 a.m. Jacinto, Hemet, Elsinore eni Temecula, via Otaga-Leave for, 41:00 a.m. Arrive from, 40:48 a.m. Escondide—Leave for, 7:09 p.m. Arrive from, 41:48 p.m. Escondide—Leave for, 7:09 p.m. Arrive from, 41:58 p.m. delignment of the from 41:58 p.m. Arrive from, 41:58 p.m. 41:59 p.m. Arrive from, 41:58 p.m. Arrive from, 41:58 p.m. Arrive from, 41:58 p.m. Arrive from, 41:58 p.m. Arrive from, 51:18 p.m. 41:59 p.m. Arrive from 51:18 p.m. 41:59 p.m. Banta Monica and Ocean Park—Leave Los Angeles, First street, 41:58 p.m. Arrive Leave from 41:58 p.m. Arrive Leave from 51:58 p.m. Arrive from 51:58 p.m. Arrive for p.m. Dally core sunday; p. Paadess oply; o conserve polic. All other trains daily.



29½ Hours. Wabash

Tourist Cars. Lv. Chicago 11 a.m., Mondays and Thursdays,

Arr. New York 3:80 p.m., Tuesdays and Fridays.
You can use Santa Fe, Rock Island, Burlington or Union Pacific excursions to connect with Wabash. Tourist ear.

ROSS C. CLINE, P. C. P. Agt., Los Angeles, Cal. C. S. CRANE, G. P. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

LEYLAND-WEST INDIA LINE.

The well known Direct Passenger Service from New Orleans, La., to Liverpool, England VOYAGE IS to IT DAYS.

First Class Saloon Accommodation Only ingle fare, New Orleans to Liverpo cound trip, returning by direct seas sturning via the West Indies, V clumbia or Marico, 500,00. To the unst be added \$5.00, United States evenue War Tax Stamp. Children ants at reduced fares.

her particulars, apply to M. J. SANDERS. Agent, ton Exchange Building, New Orleans, La. YOU CAN GO EAST

The Overland Limited -An "UP-TO-DATE" train. UNION PACIFIC R. R.

DOMINION LINE

Ticket Office—350 S. SPRING ST. GEO. LANG, G. A.

ecord Voyage 6 Days, 7 Hours, 22 Mil BOSTON to LIVERPOOL vs. QUEENSTOWN few England, twin screw, 18000 Fem. Jane 19 (commonwealth, twin screw, 13000 Fem. Jane 19 PARTILANJ IN LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN Jun 22 Combronum ... July 6 Vancourer ... Jun 22 Cambronum ... July 13 THOMAS COOK & SON, P. C. Cor'l Agents,

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

AT THE THEATERS.

BURBANK-The Man From Mexico.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

Marciful Thief.

Franz Kern, who has a saloon at No. 127 East Fifth street, reports to the police that during the past two days a thief entered his room adjoining the saloon, and stole a tin cash boy containing four watches, \$200 in gold, a lot of old coins and private papers. Testerday the box was found in the basement of the Velodrome, the contents being intact, with the exception of the gold coin.

End of Chronis Case.

United States Commission.

papers. Yesterday the box was found in the basement of the Velodrome, the contents being intact, with the exception of the gold coin.

End of Chronis Case.

United States Commissioner Van Dyke yesterday discharged the Chronis brothers from the second charge against them, in the counterfeiting case—that of causing implements to be made to be used in making counterfeit coin. This action was taken on motion of the District Attorney. The latter charge is also lodged against Lass disposed of the charge of embezziement against him.

Silver Jubilee.

The pupils of the Dominican School, St. Joseph's parish, will tender their congratulations to their pastor, Rev. Father Victor, upon the attainment of his silver jubilee tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The many classes have been working assiduously under the direction of the sisters upon their programme of songs, drills and rectafions, and will entertain their friends interestingly. The exercises will take place at St. Joseph's Hall, Fico and Santee streets.

Hellywood Tomatoes.

Testerday 44,000 pounds of tomatoes were shipped from Hollywood to San Francisco, and during the last three steamer days 120,000 pounds were shipped to the same place. Tomato growing has become a great industry in that section, as these figures show. Shipments have been made by gvery

Hellywood Temstoes.

Yesterday 44,000 pounds of tomatoes were shipped from Hollywood to San Francisco, and during the last three steamer days 120,000 pounds were shipped to the same place. Tomato growing has become a great industry in that section, as these figures show. Shipments have been made by every steamer, and some by rail since early in November, but the season is now at its height, and it is believed that yesterday's consignment will not be excelled. The fruit is as fine as any ever grown.

Shipments have been made by every steamer, and some by rail since early in November, but the season is now at its height, and it is believed that yesterday's consignment will not be excelled. The fruit is as fine as any ever grown.

The Knights of Pythias lodges of this city will hold memorial services for deceased members this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the East Los Angeles Congregational Church, No. 140 North Daly street. Three manners of the order have died here during the past year. The programme, in addition to music, will consist of addresses by Rev. C. C. Pierce and D.

addresses by Rev. C. C. Pierce and D. K. Trask, Grand Vice-Chancellor, and also tributes from each lodge and the auxiliary temples. The graves will be decorated by committees in the morn-

Joseph Smith, the oldest son of Joseph Smith, the prophet, with Alexander Hale Smith, the second son, is to be in Los Angeles next month. The occasion of their coming is the annual camp meeting of the "Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," of which they are the official heads, which will be held in Sycamore Grove, commencing July 19 and continuing ten days. Rev. T. W. Williams, presiding elder of Southern Californis, and local pastor, is planning the largest gathering of this people ever held on the Coast.

At the rooms of the City Board of Education yesterday there were sixty-two applicants before the Teachers' Committee. The teachers are listed by Secretary Averill as they enter the office, and in the order in which their names appear upon the list, they are called before the committee. A record is made according to the evidence offered, and the individual members of the committee probably form some opinion as to the adaptability of the applicant. From the list thus made up, the city's teachers will be selected and announced at the last meeting of the board for the month of June. The sittings of the committee will continue each Saturday, up to that time.

satings of the committee will continue each Saturday, up to that time.

Student Complains.

Roxy C. Denubila yesterday appeared at the rooms of the Board of Education to lodge a complaint against Prof. Carlson, a teacher in the commercial department of the High School. The boy thus states his case: Prof. Francis, principal of the commercial department, recommended him for a position as stenographer and typewriter; going into school late, having tarried too lone with Prof. Prancis, he gave the above to Prof. Carlson as his reason for being late. Carlson detained him after school, the boy says by force, and when he got away he hurried off to apply for the situation, when he found it filled by a boy named Steele, who had gotten there shead of him, with a recommendation from Prof. Carlson.

A Day's Accidents.

A Day's Accidents. Sing Lee and Wong Toy, two China-men driving a vegetable wagon, col-ided with a car at Seventh street and Idea with a car at Seventh street and Lucas avenue yesterday afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock, and in the amash-up the wagon was wrecked and Toy's left arm was broken. Sing escaping with a few aeratchea. The cat was damaged slightly. The Chinamen were driving down the hill and could not check their team in time to escape being hit by the car. Al Kezer of No. 228 Bonnie Brae street had several too nails mashed off yesterday at the Baker Iron Works, a heavy iron having rolled on his right foot. F. M. Lamb, proprietor of the Fasadena Fertilizing Works, stepped off a Pasadena car at the Plaza last night, and in falling to the ground was knocked senseless and considerably shaken up. Fred Sweeney, a district messenger boy, flving on Santa Fé avenue, was racing down Central avenue last night about 5 o'clock, and when near Fourteenth street collided with something. What this something was Sweeney doesn't know, but it knocked him senseless.

Lee Lock, the Chinaman under arrest for being unlawfully in the United States, got another continuance yesterday. He is given three weeks more to get ready.

There will be an exhibition of song birds from local aviaries at the annual reception of the Southern Caliornia Academy of Sciences next Tuesay evening. Admission will be by red only.

Walker Will be There,

he statement the southern Caliornia Academy of Sciences next Tuesay evening. Admission will be by red only.

There will be an exhibition of song birds from local aviaries at the annual reception of the Southern California Academy of Sciences next Tuesday evening. Admission will be by card only.

Dr. Walker Will be There.

The statement that Dr. Hugh K. Walker would not be in his own pulpit at the morning service today, led to a misapprehension. He will be at the children's service, and will make an address to the children.

Historical Society.

The Historical Society will meet at the residence of Daniel Neuhart, No. 2201 Key West street, Monday at 8 p.m. The president of the society.

The Historical Society will meet at the residence of Daniel Neuhart, No. 2201 Key West street, Monday at 8 p.m. The president of the society.

The Historical Society will meet at the residence of Daniel Neuhart, No. 2201 Key West street, Monday at 8 p.m. The president of the society.

The Historical Society will meet at the residence of Daniel Neuhart, No. 2201 Key West street, Monday at 8 p.m. The president of the society.

The Historical Society will meet at the residence of Daniel Neuhart, No. 2201 Key West street, Monday at 8 p.m. The president of the society.

The Historical Society will meet at the residence of Daniel Neuhart, No. 2201 Key West street, Monday at 8 p.m. The president of the society.

The Historical Society will meet at the residence of Daniel Neuhart, No. 2201 Key West Steam Carpet Cleaning Works has the latest limproved machinery, 468 S. Broadway.

The Man From Texas.

Atthur W. Forrester, clerk of the criminal department of the Superior Court, has returned from a six weeks' business trip to Beaumont, Tex. He went down to dabble in oil lands. He went d

Whitney Trunk Factory, 228 S. Main.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were ssued yesterday from the office of the native of Ohio, and Sarah R. Glasby, aged 53, a native of Pennsylvania; both residents of Ocean Park.

Harry J. Hoover, aged 35, a native of Illinois and a resident of North Ontario, and M. Mary Haines, aged 19, a native of Indiana and a resident of Verdugo.

BIRTH RECORD. WEST-Los Angeles, June 8, to the William F. West, a son.

DEATH RECORD.

Los Angeles Transfer Co.
Will check baggage at your residence to a
point. Office, 431 S. Spring. Tel. M. 49, or 2

Bresce Bros. Co., Undertakers. Lady assistant attends ladies and children froadway and Sixth street. Tel. main 142. W. H. Sutch, Undertaker. Robt. L. Garrett & Co.

Los Angeles Flower Store.

Salt Deg't Corrode Aluminum

Salt shakers, 25c a pair up. Pittsbu Singer Sewing Machine Office.
'Phone green 1377. No. 427 South Brea

To Cure Dyspeysia water with Gray's Storents, at Sale & Son. Salt Don't Corrode Aluminum Salt shakers, 25c a pair up. Puminum Co., 312 So. Spring st.



Clock, a Pin-any broken jewelry-we can repair it best and cheapest. We are kept busy all the time-that proves the satisfaction of our work. If you're out of town. send your work by mail.

New Main Spring, 50c New Case Spring, 50c New Roller Jewel, 50c New Hands put on, 15c

Watches Cleaned, 75c

Buy Glasses Here

New Crystal put in, 10c

We examine eyes free-and tell you what the trouble is.

Gold Filled Eyeglass Frames, warranted 10 years, \$1.50. Solid Gold Eyeglass Frames, \$2.00. Best Nickel Eyeglass Frames, 80c. Rimless Eyeglasses, best gold filled, warranted 10 years, \$2.00. Rimless Eyeglasses, with solid gold mountings, all styles, 85.00.

GENEVA WATCH AND OPTICAL CO., 305 South Broadway. GEO M. WILLIAMS, Prop.

....... SANBORN, VAIL & CO

Pictures and Frames, Stationery, Artists' Materials, Leather Goods, Mirrors, Tissue Paper.

TELEPHONE 357 S. BROADWAY.

Our Stock of

turers. A reliable, lasting and varied assortment. A full line Roger & Gallett's Crown and comestic Perfumes in bulk and

Queen Helen, lasting and fragrant, English Violets, true to the flower odor, Lasting and 50c oz.

Jicky, \$1.75.

.... Boswell & Noyes Drug Co.

Reliable Prescription Druggists,
THIRD AND BROADWAY.



Sacques, \$1.00 Up

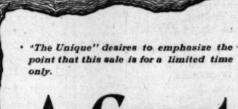
Prices-\$1.00, \$1.25, \$2,50, etc.

Have You Seen The Ratzel Glove-Pitting Petticoat?

without drawstrings, without hooks and eyes, without a yoke. For sale at 218 SOUTH BROADWAY COPP BLDG.

Rooms 420-422 Agents Wanted. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DALLAS. DALLAS (Tex.). June 8.—Fire which tarted in the oil department of the Hamilton Paint and Glass Company by an employé stepping on a match on the floor, destroyed property worth nearly \$30,000. The principal losses are: Hamilton Paint and Glass Com-jany, \$50,000, insurance, \$25,000; Thomas & Ellis Furniture Company, \$10,000, in-surance, \$5000; Rick: Furniture Com-pany, \$10,000; A. P. Black, wall paper, \$5000, insurance full; Devoe Study, \$5000, insurance full; Devoe Study, \$5000, insured; Guy Sumpter, two buildings, \$15,000, insurance, \$8000; mis-cellaneous losses, \$1000. familton Paint and Glass Comp

The Best Coffee in the City.



245 So. Broadwa Cloaks and Suits point that this sale is for a limited time A Great Jacket Sale

The greatest we ever made—prices reduced at least a third, and in many cases half the money of last week takes the very jacket you've wanted. All new, fresh summer styles, nobby and charming in their jauntiness, the work of the best man jacket makers in New York. Think of the summer full of cool evenings and the days at the beach. Don't you want a jacket at these prices?

Jackets Reduced to \$3.90

Late style double-breasted jackets of dark brown covert mixture. Romain lined, trimmed with six handsome bone buttons—bell shaped sieeves—worth half as much again. Sale begins Monday morning.

\$10.50 Jackets now \$6.75

Of handsome tan or black broadcloth, doublebreasted, beautifully tailored, Romain lined bell sleeves, and trimmed with six carved pearl buttons. These are entirely new, very desirable—and a great

\$12.00 Jackets now \$7.75

Of exquisite quality broadcloth, in tan and black, fly front or double-breasted style—tailor stitched, cut in the very latest mode, elegantly finished. The equal of any \$12.00 jacket we ever sold.

Jackets at Half Price

About fifty edd jackets—one or two of a kind—left from some of the fastest selling lines, all new this season, and strictly up-to-date in style—will go in this sale at about half price.

It is well to bear in mind that these prices are not on the ordinary jackets of commerce, but on "Unique Jackets" which are noted for style and beauty.

\$13.50 Jackets now \$8.25

Latest styles, of superb quality English coaching cloth, in the new mode shades, in both double breasted and fly front styles—lined with fine quality taffeta—a jacket you'll be proud to own.

\$16.50 Jackets now \$10.50

Very swell—of fine broadcloth, in black only; new fly front, lined with excellent quality taffeta, revers tailored with small piping of peau de soie—one of the season's novelties. You'll want one of these.

\$25.00 Jackets now \$15.75

Of finest English broadcleth, double breasted, elegantly tailored, revers piped with black silk, lined with fine white peau de sole; a twenty-five dollar favorite for fifteen seventy-five Menday.

Suits at One-third Off

About twenty elegantly tailored suits—only one of a kind—being left from recent sales; all new this season, strikingly handsome designs, of selected materials. Regular prices—less one-third.



Another Car Load

Most men have decided that there must be good solid merits to a Lecomobile - or why should everyone be buying. There is not much comparison between a Locomobile and other motor vehiclea, because a Locomobile is made to go anywhere, any distance any speed. The Locomebile is the speediest as well as the strongest of all motor vehicles. Cost to operate-only

2 cents per mile.

LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF THE PACIFIC. 103 S. BROADWAY.

... MADAM LEAH'S ... WRINKLEREMOVER AND BLACKHEAD CURE

trating Parlors, 218 S. Broadway LADIES. The Best Shampoo is the City. Try one at MADAN LEAR CO.'S TOILET PARLORS. atment of the HAIR and SCALP claity. Rooms 420-422 Copp Building 218 SOUTH BROADWAY.

kie's Cutlery. Safety Razors.
JOS. JAEGER. 280-282 S. Main St.



Shoes For Men

Black, tan or out and and patent leather Rock-oak soles dressiest, easiest and most

satisfactory

shee made in Los Angeles. Made in our own factory under our personal supervision. If you want your shoes repaired and want a good job. bring them to us.

FOURTH AND BROADWAY.



The lightest weight and strongest trunk in he market. Manufactured and for sale by , C. CUNNINGHAM, only. No. 223 & Main ta. Tel Main 818. Repairing a specialty. CLEAVER'S LAUNDRY

Tel. Main 1350. 814-818 S. Main St.





Tape Worms, Stomach, Intestinal, Thread Worms and parasites which infest the human body, and the cause of su many chronic trouble are there improved without inconvenience or fasting.

Are there times when you have a ravenous appefite, and other times thought of food is revolting? Do you get dizzy? Is your mind dull? Is your poor? Are you easily dazed? Do your limbs get numb? Do you have headed you easily excited? Do your temples throb? Do your hands tremble? Does y flutter? Are you easily irritated? Are you always anxious? Do your muscles Do you suffer from sleeplessness? Are you easily frightened? Does sleep a you? Do you suffer from neuralgia? Do you have horrible dreams? Do yo in your sleep? Does the least thing annoy you? Do you have pains in top of the head? Do you have pains in the back? Do, you have languid or tired to there a rush of blood to the head? Does a lump come up in your throat! Do

there a rush of blood to the head? Does a lump come up in your throat! queer things in the dark? Do you wake up in a cold perspiration? Have you pains over the bedy?

We diagnose and tell you whether you have any of these parasites or charges for treatment are moderate. No charge if you are not satisfied. Pelutely poor treated free. CONSULTATION, and DIAGNOSIS FREE.

DR. SMITH & ARNOI 2021/2 South Broadway. Rooms 220-2

Hours 9 a.m. to 12; I to 4 p.m.

SUCES Call for

> Leading and Best Clear Hawana Cigars.

HAAS, BARUCH & CO., Dist.

ARGUELLES, LOPEZ &

No Int

For \$6---· Long Price

Or Good Ones For \$10—with interes

SALYER'S 353 S. Broady

And Window Awnings AT HALF PRICE.

FUMIGATING TENTS-J. H. MASTERS, 136 South Main St.

CONSUMPTION CURED. SANATO

致



MENTERS WAS THE WAS TAVALLED WAS GAVAINE

Sunday Times

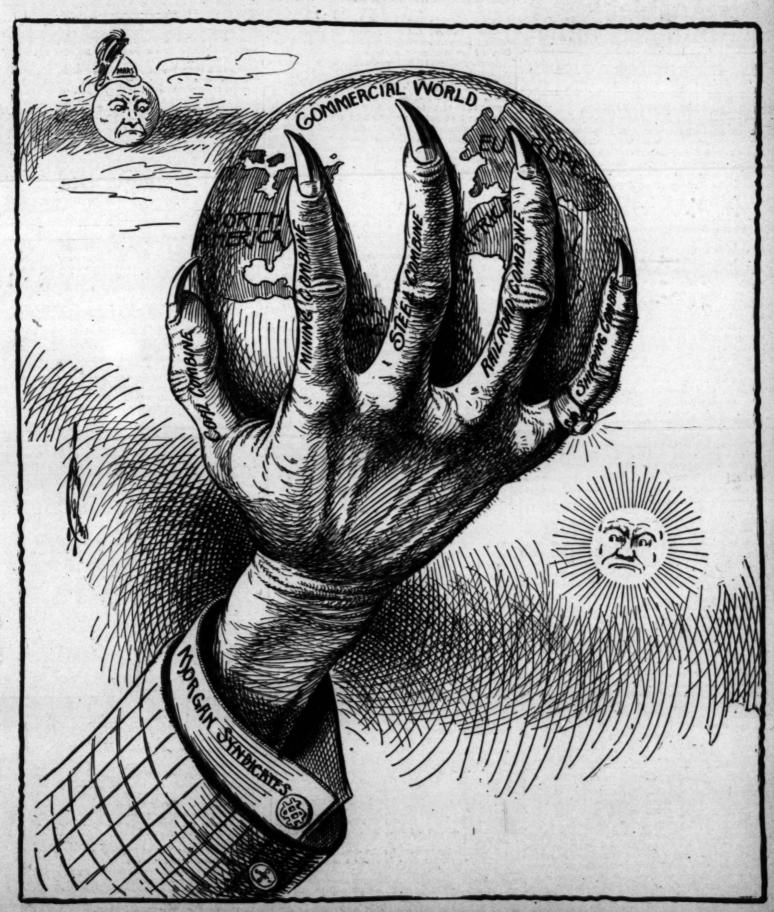
COMPLETE |

JUNE 9, 1901.

数

The Land Minister and

IN THE HOLLOW OF HIS HAND.





The Century Dictionary Says

Gluten—the nitrogenous part of the flour in wheat. On the physical and chemical character of the gluten the baking quality of the flour depends.



Contains a larger percentage of gluten than other fleurs. Milled by a special process from special wheat that contains the highest quality of gluten. Always take the best, Every sack guaranteed,

CAPITOL MILLING CO.

LOS ANGELES, CAL

A College Mahry

The most convenient confection for travelers and vacationists—packed handsome dust proof boxes which keeps them fresh and tempting.

Bishop's Rubidoux

Chocolate Flakes

Have become so much the candy fad of the hour that we have decided to put them up in 30 and 50 cent sizes as well as the 10 cent size. In Rubidoux Chocolate Flakes only the purest and highest grade chocolate is used; great care is exercised in making; every little detail is carefully watched. In no other way could the same delicate flavor with just a suspicion of molasses be preserved; and then remember they are always fresher than any Eastern candies you buy. Order a box in the morning.

BISHOP & COMPANY.

CANDIES , CRACKERS , JELLIES , PRESERVES

The sun stands still on the green heights of Oldeon;

The world moves on, and the mountains in the night;

The moon can't hait over low lying Alalon—

The moon can't hait over low overld and she has to keep in sight.

One't wait a minute for the passenger misguided,

Make up your mind for the car is on the bound—

Kout doubt will break your neck it your feet are underested. "STEP LAVELY, PLEASE."



At Samuel's Tomb. By Robert J. Burdette.



UR SUNDAY MAGAZINE SCOPE AND CHARACTER.

THE ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY MAGAZINE, complete in itself, is served to the public separate from the news sheets, when required, and is also sent to all regular subscribers of the Los Angeles Sunday Times.

The weekly issues may be saved up by sub-ecribers to be bound into quarterly volume: of thirteen numbers each. Each number has from 28 to 32 large pages, and the matter therein is equivalent to 120 Magazine pages of the average size. They will be bound at this office for a mod-

For sale by all newsdealers; price 5 cents 1 opy, \$2.50 a year.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Publisher Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.



ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE ESTABLISHED DECEMBER & HOT.

THE BROADER RELIGION.

HE presence of a number of prominent men of the Christian faith-among them Vice-President Ro relt, a representative of the Dutch Re ormed church, and Bishop Potter of the Episcopal chu ch-at the dedication, on Memorial day, of the Sanitarium of the Montefiore Home, near New York, is a notable illustration of the development of a greater charity for one another which is going on in the churches. The institution itself, a country home for con exemplification of the highest type of Christian spirit, for while the expenses of its establishment and mainance are provided for wholly by Jews, its b tions are to make no discrimination on ac creed or nationality. A generation ago it was a rare occasion when even a Protestant minister and a Roman Catholic clergyman or an "orthodox" and a "liberal" reacher appeared upon the same platform at the same ie. But now there occasions have become so frequent that the fact scarcely causes of

This leveling of religious and racial barriers for co operation in the broad field of charity and humi is, as Col. Roosevelt said at the dedication, one of the most hopeful outcomes of the present institutional characteristics of American life. Here was an ecclesiastic of highest rank in a church generally regarded as one of the most exclusive among Protestant denominations appearing perfectly at ease on a platform occup mainly by Jews, and lending his eratory to the prai of Jewish philanthropy. And it is interesting to note that Bishop Potter seemed to think all the yielding of religious prejudices had teen on the part of the Jews and none on his part or that of his church. This fact is shown by the story he related:

"In spite of the kind welcome you have given me and the Vice-President," he said, "I cannot but picture the surprise with which one of the ancient elders of your race would regard our presence on this occasion. I should imagine he would feel much as a president of Harvard was said to have felt on entering Paradi when, as the story goes, he raised his eyeglasses, and, after a minute inspection of his sur oundings, said: 'Ah, really, what a very promiscuous assemblage.

It would not be necessary to go very far back into the genealogy of Protestantism to find "elders" who uld have regarded the presence of a Protestant bishop participating in the exercises on such an occasion quite as much surprise as Bishop Potter pictured in the minds of the Hebrews of former times.

re is a softening and yielding all along the lin on both sides, and while here and there is manifested a tendency to resist the mingling of benevolent forces nd maintain the barriers of prejudice, the evidences ogress in the dissolution of these obstructions to the st moral effort are so marked as to be most en-arraging. Charity, in its broad sense of love for all mankind, is the vital principle of Christianity, whether manifested among Christians or Jews, and the more this virtue is magnified among men the more rapidly will the world te regenerated and humanity made bette and happier.

GRACIOUS BENEFACTIONS.

THE month of June in California, with its wonder-world of natural beauty, furnishes an ever-fresh theme for the poet and painter of the Sierras. The overarching canopy of stainless blue, the marve'ous sunand moonrises, the gurple glooms and roseate mists of the mountains are justly celebrated the world over. Who can fail to contrast the well being of this locality with other regions which, during the recent past, have suffered from flames, tidal waves, famine and flood?

ible to estimate the gracious benefactions of nature on the people of this Sta'e, in comparison with the vast numbers of the world situated in narrow, in-clement surroundings. Races born and bred under the influences of the sublimities should attain to a wide

the in which the apirit of brotherhood is seen of al sea. The summer-like year, with its fruits and flow-rs, is nature's visible example of the smiling amenities and courtesies which go far in the sweetening of the

common lot.

The biographical records of the sons and daughters of the State, as illustrated by acts of heroism and devotion, do honor to a region where nature is predigal of her heavenly lights and shadows and sets her stars like divine signals in the spaces of the night.

Here nature beautifully filustrates the faith that the Most Hig., is not confined, that He dwelleth not in temples made with hands. The giorious forests and plains, the mountains and seas of the Pacific Slope seem fitting types of spiritual elevation and infinite beauty. The desert places most of all speak of Him who had divine compansion for the poor, and forever emancipated the spiritual world from the glamourie of wealth and power.

One cannot forget on a Sunday morning in this city the words of the spistle, "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good." The words sound in the chiming bells and the chants of the choir and the winruses of the singing children. The echoes re peat half-forgotten words from the gentle philosophy of Thomas & Kempls, "Let not thy peace be in the tongues of men, for whether they interpret well or ill of thee thou art not therefore another man.' It stands written in the Koran t'at under the shadow of

the crossing scimitars Paradise is prefigured. battlefields of the spirit, man learns that the loneliest solitudes may be peopled with His presence. He gets beyond striving to resent injuries, he forgives slights, fancied or real, and in some thought of benevolence or self-effacement enters into God's temple not built with s. In the words of a noble poem, written by author of this city, he obeys the injunction:

"Trust not in fame nor wealth to bles Go help the poor and soothe distress; Be brave, be true, and do your best, Do good until with God you rest

It is this spirit which Los Angeles has illustrated by er benevolence in hospitals and homes for the needy

nd all that appeals to pure altruism.

Steadily advancing civilization is, moreover, seen in the efforts of many benevolent organizations whose object is to entertain and elevate, to shield and inspire. is impossible to measure the moral stamina which is given to the masses by these associations which are striving to express the benefactions of religion. They are the cup of cold water given in His name to a sorely vexed, troubled and burdened world. For, notwithstanding all the teaching of precept and example since the long ago enumeration of the Christian philosopher, while man is "covetous of abundance, niggardly in giving, close in keeping, fretful in conduct, ready to judge and severe to reprove," there is much need of the gen-erous and cordial souls who overcome evil with the innences of the kingdom of heaven.

There are voices, unknown to song, in the familier life of this city, whose significance is as beautiful as the harmony of canticles or hymns. One has only to listen at the doors of the mission, in the tracher's sinks of the public school, in the sick wards of the hospitals, or in many an obscure home in the byways of the city for the whispering of the evange

One of the greatest strongholds of any city is a liorary, where a wise and critical judgment is exercise in the selection of benedicent literature, which is mad in the selection of bene easily available for the public ge

It is not yet rettled what this era shall be. Its infinite depths of grand possibilities are yet unex But the physical and spiritual power of this great State places it among the potent forces of the advancing pany of the future. Its law givers and patrio's will help to raise the national standards; its poets and artists repeat the music of God, and their highest power will be that which overcomes evil with good.

CURRENT EDITORIAL COMMENT.

For use in the merry month of May there seems to be urgent need of a garment that shall look like a spring overcoat and yet be suitable for the coldest kind of weather.—[Chicago Tribune.

The last words of a negro lynched in Oklahoma Sat-urday night, for the murder of a deputy sheriff, were, "I am going home to glory!" There is nothing like hav-ing plenty of optimism.—[Bos'on Herald.

It is asserted by philosophers that there must be a end to all things, but facts seem to disprove this theor "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "East Lynne" are now beliplayed in Chicago thea'ers.—[Chicago Record-Herald.

The newspapers of the day are printing so many ac-counts of gifts to universities and colleges that the casual reader may be inclined to suspect the existence of an epidemic of such benefactions.—[New York

The Brooklyn parade of Sunday-school children had 90,000 of the little ones in line, with 1000 babes in arms bringing up the rear. But why didn't they put the 1000 babes in front and utilize them for a band?—[Cleveland

Plain Dealer.

It is absolutely necessary for the elevation and progress of the negro that there should be a moral awakening all along the line and a vigorous prosecution of the work already inaugurated in some of the southers industrial schools. For a long time the outlook has not been encouraging, but indications are growing that the harvest is showing improvement of late.—[Kansas City Times.]

Kansas is in dire need and appeals to the country for

THE RESERVE AS A COMMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE

assistance. She wants help, and nothing short of about 20,000 helpers will satisfy her. The wheat crop is to be cut, stacked and thrashed within a about time. The harvest promises to be great. Laborers are few. In the next three months at least 20,000 of them will find steady work and fine wages in Kansas, and the States north and west are in similar need.—[Indianapolis News.]

The St. James Gazette reldem trea's its English readers to anything like editorial humor, but in an article headed "The Anglo-Saxen Millenn'um," the saintly London paper comments on a pessimist's proposal that "Yankee Doodle" be made the national anthem; that the American language be made compulsory in the schools, and that the coronation of J. Pierpont Morgan be arranged for the Fourth of July next.—(Buffalo News.

DEFENSE OF THE MISSIONARIES.

A DEFENSE OF THE MISSIONARIES.

United States Minister E. H. Conger contributes a notable article on the Chinese situaton in the June number of the National Magazine. He rays in part:

The missionaries have been grievously misrepresented from first to last in reference to the cause of the uprising in China. They have been accused of being the cause of the war, which they were not, unless indirectly, and then only because they were foreigners and therefore unpopular. They were merely a part of a great, hated whole. The Americans have a larger number of missionaries there than any other nation, and I think hated whole. The Americans have a larger number of missionaries there than any other nation, and I think that we have reason to be proud of them. I am willing to say that there are very few things which the missionaries have done for which, under the circumstances, there needs be any apology whatever. I do not mean to say that the missionaries have done nothing which, upon review, might not better have been done differently, but there is scarcely anything which has been done by them over which they need feel any chime. I am frank to say that the stories of looting are false to my own knowledge. I had no business nor power to authorize a missionary to make any c'a'm whatever, but authorize a missionary to make any c'a'm whatever, but it was my business, as chief officer of this country, to advise with them. Believing that this government would advise with them. Believing that this government would not demand a manny indomnity for murder and robbery of native Christians, I advised the missionaries to make a settlement themselves with the villages where these nurders and thefts had taken place, wherever it was possible to do so.

Li Hung Chang and Chang Yen Mao suggested that settlements might be made in this way with the least possible friction. I said, "If these people are ready and willing to reimburse the missionaries and native Christians for the less of property and life, accept their of-

tians for the less of property and life, accept their of-fer. Do it upon your own responsibility. I take no part in it and the legation takes no part in it." There was no going out and or meling there prope by force to pay such an indemnity. It was altoge her voluntary on their

A MAN WHO BEVER WAS INTERVIEWED.

[Saturday Evening Post:] When Sir John Tenniel retired from the staff of Punch a rumor went forth which really whetted the appet to. It was said that he was preparing a book of remin scen es. Sir John's comment on this is simple enough. "I not preparing my reminiscences," he says, "nor have I the slightest intention of doing sey.

It is too hed. A man cannot be connected with Punch for half a century without knowing everyone worth knowing, and Sir John has never wasted any of his ma-terial. For he is almost the only man of prominence in the United Kingdom who has dared to say that he has never been authoritatively interviewed.

ALWAYS BIDE YOUR TIME.

When fortune treats you sli hing'y, And everything goes wro Remember that you still are free To labor and be strong; To him who bravely does his part, Misfortune is no crime; Just hold your grip and keep up heart, And learn to bide your time.

The surest road to greatness lies Through hard and patient work; The glorious name that never dieg Comes not unto the shirk; Fame sits upon an eminence,
A pinnacle subl'me;
He who would win must woo her thence,
Strive on and bide his time.

The man of hope and energy,
Who keeps one goal in sight,
Who goes his way with constancy,
Will some time win the fight;
The man whose life a glory lends
To every age and clime
Is he whose purpose never tends,
Who works and bides his time.

Go onward! O'er the future's hill Go onward! He can win who will And bows not to defeat. Go onward, though your path may lie Through calumny and stime; The way will brighten, by and by— Go on and bide your time.

-[James Barton Adams.]

"EF12":455

santing or the santing of the santin



which I saw in another part of the building, being fitted with a five horse-power motor. A comfortable-looking inchemichieff, Marshal of the Russian Court, who, like the cousin of the Cart is a same of the property of Court, who, like

be an enemy of the Boser, Joubert told the messengers to tell their Queen that if she would surrender her trans unconditionally and permit someone to go to her train the war would be ended. In her reply she secuted the flast way would be ended, in her reply she secuted the flast met would be sudding, however, that she would come out and grant an audience to the Boser leader. The following moraning the bush resounded with the besting of drums and the shrill noises of crude wind besting of drums and the shrill noises of crude wind announced the coming of the Queen.

When the head of the procession reached Gen, Jon-When the head of the procession reached Gen, Jon-

(New York Evening Fost:) For more than ball a satury the rainmaker for all the native tribes south the Guesn of the Makatese tribe, which lived in the coderash in the northern part of the Transvash. The salus, the Hottentots, the Kaffirs, the Basutos, and salus, and whenever there was a drought in their saler, and whenever there was a drought in their resier, and whenever there was a drought in their resier, and whenever there was a drought in their reverse they sent their emissaries to her with re-reverse.

AND CONTROLLED THE MAKATESE TRIBE. SHE WAS KNOWN AS MAJAJE, THE RAINMAKER,

WHITE AFRICAN QUEEN.

CONTENTS.

[2] 전 [2] 전 [4]	의 HON 100 HON 2018 CHOCK (HON CONTACTOR LONG) HON
PAGE	PAOR
	Good Short Stories. (Compiled.)
Editorial 2	The Lost Country. By N. M. Babad, M. D 14
	Beats Ningara. By J. M. B 15
The Workingman's Continent. By Frank G. Carpenter 4	In the Heart of the Sierra Madres. (Pictorial) 16-17
Bill the Heron. By Henry L Graham 5	Mining in Mexico. By S. Cecil
A Vegetable Proligy. By Jose da Oivares	Si.k Culture. By Pak Gaw Wun 19
Adam Versus Eve. By J. E. Watkins, Jr 7	The House Beautiful. By Kate Greenteal Locke
Cure by Vibration. By G. F. D 8	Graphic Pen Pictures, Sketched Far Afield 21
Myths About Bugs. By Dr. L. O. Howard 9	Fresh Literature. By The Times R:viewer22-33
The Spanish Dagger. By Belle Sumner Angler 9	Development of the Southwest. By a Staff Writer 24
Opportunities in China By Minister E. H. Conger 10	Care of the Body. By a Staff Writer
Mr. Doo'ey. By F. P. Dunnt 11	Our Boys and Girls
Off for Buffalo By Helen L. Davis 11	Woman and Homs28-29
Stories of the Firing Line-Animal Stories (Compiled)	

INVISIBILITY.

MARVELOUS ABILITY OF THE EAST INDIAN TO DISAPPEAR-HOW HE DOES IT.

[New Penny Magazine:] A very interesting and val-uable report was issued several years ago by the In-spector of Prisons of the Indian Empire, in which alost incredible accounts are given of the practice of its extraordinary art by the thieves of lower Bombay. The thieves themselves, with tetter reason, feel doubly secure; for if, in spite of h's invisibility, by some un'or for and unlucky chance, one is reized, his oily body slips away like an eel's; and in the still more unlikely con-tingency of his being held with an unbreakable grip, he has, slung by a slender cord about his neck, a little knife with an edge as sharp as that of the keenest razor, with which he cuts the tendons of the intruding wrist. This, however, he considers a last result, for he prides himself upon doing his work without inflicting bodily harm upon his victims. To enter a zenana, or the women's apartment in a native house, where all the the women's apartment in a native house, where all the family treasures are kept; is the ambition of every native thief. This is no casy matter, for the zenana is the center of the house, surround d by other apartments occupied by ever-wakeful scatinels. In order to reach it the thief burrows under the house until his tunnel reaches a point beneath the floor of the room to which access is sought. But the cautious native does not at once ter. Full we'l he knows that he inmates of the hous metimes detect the miner at work and stand over th sometimes detect the miner at work an analysis below, armed with deadly weapons, silently awaiting his appearance. He has with him a piece of bimbto, at one end of which a tunch of grass represents a human head, and this he thrusts up through the completed breach. If the vicarious head does not come to grief, the real one takes its place, and the th'ef, entering the senana, secretes himself; or, finding everything already favorable for this purpose, proceeds to attempt what seems an impossible undertaking. This, indeed, is no less a task impossible undertaking. This, indeed, is no less a task than to remove from the cars and arms and noses the earrings, bracelets, armiets, bringles and nose rings of the sleepers without awakening them, and to get safely away with his plunder. Who but a dacoit would be equal to so delicate, dangerous and difficult a piece of work? But the dacoit seldom fails. "These adroit burglars," says my authority, "commit the most daring robberies in the midst of the English army. Knowing the position of the tents, they mark out one which is occupied by an officer of high rank, and creep silentip. occupied by an officer of high rank, and creep silently toward it. Arrived at the tent, their sharp knife makes them a door in the canvas, and they glide undiscovered into the interior. Indeed, so wonderful'y adroit are the that even the very watchings do not discover them, an a thief has been known to actually step over a dog without disturbing the animal."

But the most marvelously elever device practiced by the thieves of lower Bombay is that us d by the Mooches in throwing fursuers off their track. The Mocches come down in gangs from the tack country and raid the set-tlements. Their specialty is poisoning cattle. They smear plantan leaves with their own particular brand smear plantarn leaves with their own particular brand of cattle exterminator and scatter them about among the berds at night. In the mcrning, as many of the cattle as have partaken are dead and have been abandoned by their owners. The Mooches flay the dead animals and sell their hides. Pursued, these honest creatures make at full speed for the jungle. If they reach it, all hope of capturing them is at in end, but even when they discover that they must be overtaken before they recent discover that they must be overtaken before they reach it they by no means lose heart, and are measurably sure of escaping, especially if, as is often the case in India, the surface is burned over and the trees and bushes that have not been consum:d are charred and blackened and bereft of their foliage, and many perhaps reduced to little more than blackened stumps by the fire by which the fields are annually burned over. If hard pressed in such a country as this they cease to fly, and immediately disappear. For a long time the English troops which policed the districts where they made their troops which policed the districts where they made their raids were completely nonplussed; again and again, on the very point of being captured, the Mooches escaped by miraculously vanishins, the officers as well as soldiers became superstitious. With the power of maintaining fixed, immovable postures, in which their race seems to excel, these Indians, grasping in their hands such blackened branches as they pick up in their flight, can instantly assume and retain for a long time an almost perfect mimicry of the groups of blackened stungs and half-burned, stunted trees with which the

country abounds. In Abyssinia the Bareas tribe have the same trick of becoming invisible, added to which they place their rounded shields, that disposed in the grass look exactly like bow ders, before them for sereens, while they lie flat, watching, unseen, for travelers to rob or enemies to kill.

THE FLORIDA RAZORBACK.

[Forest and Stream:] The "Florida rezorback" is the hog indigenous to this climate and soil. He is usually large of limb and ficet of foot, being the only known porker that can outrun a darky. He has a tall of wondrous length, which, while he is in active motion, he twists into the tightest corkscrew, but with which while quietly feeding he range his leathery sides much in of wondrous length, which, while he is in active motion, he twists into the tightest corkscrew, but with which while quietly feeding he raps his leathery sides much in the same manner that the docile cow uses her tail. He is self-supporting. He earns his own living and thrives equally well in the highwoods, in the flatwoods, in the hummocks and in the marshes. He subsists upon anything he can find above the earth or underneath its surface. He has a clear, far-seeing eye, and is very sensitive of hearing. Nature has equipped him with a snout almost as long as the beak of the wild pelican-off Borneo, with which he can penetrate the earth many laches in quest of worms, snakes and insects. He is the most intelligent of all hogs, and is likewise the most courageous. He has been known to engage in mortal combat with a coon for the pessession of a watermelon, and to rend asunder a barted wire fence.

He is so intelligent that when he lives in the towns he becomes as familiar with the railroad schedules as are he becomes as familiar with the railroad schedules as are the train dispatchers themselves, and plies his vocation in great numbers about the railroad stations, and yet no train ever ran over a "rasorback." Whenever the railroad companies are forced to pay for the killing of a hog, it always proves to be a Berkshire, a Guinea, or some other fine breed, but never a "rasorback." He is too active and alive to be caught even by a locomotive. He is nervous, restless, energetic, and hence does not thrive well in pens. Confined he loses rather than gains fleeh. He is always ripe for market, as his condition is as good in August as it is in January. His owner gains neen. He is always ripe for market, as his condi-tion is as good in August cs it is in January. His owner respects his intelligence, admires his nerve and is fond of him as food, for he may always be depended upon to afford the proverbial "streak of lean" with a very "small streak of fat." He is the king of hogs. He can be grown more profitably than other known variety, since, as has been observed, he is energetic and intelli-gent enough to feed and clothe himself. gent enough to feed and clothe himself.

Mrs. Wu, the wife of the Chinese Minister, was in Chicago for a few hours yesterday, but she refrained from visiting the women's clubs for the purpose of telling them how the universe should be run. There is evidently some difference between Mrs. Wu and her Celestial husband.—[Chicago News.



NOVELTIES IN

Burnt Wood Work

Just the thing for presents. Photo Frames, Card Trays, Clocks, Piaques, Nut Bowls, Tabourettes, Handkerchiet Boxes, etc., etc.

John A. Smith, Mfr. of Wood Novelties, Parquet Floors and Grilles. 456 & Breadway. Tel Plain 427.



GEO. C. PITZER, M.D.,

GEO. C. PITZER, M.D.,

Late of St. Louis, where he has practiced his profession for the past twenty-eight years, is now located in Los Angeles. Dr. Pitzer successfully treats people suffering from all kinds of acute, chrenic, nervous and organic diseases, by SUGGESTION alone, and without medicines. It is the knowledge of the law of suggestion that enables us to control and cure disease. By suggestions properly made, we lift people from conditions of despair and distress, exhaustion and disease and start them to living new lives. People who are actually sick, or who suffer from habits or vices of any kind, no matter what their ailments may be, or how long they may have existed, if a cure be possible, can be certainly and radically cured by suggestion—by suggestion alone; no drugs of any kind employed. Suggestion, as acknowledged, taught and practiced by masters in this science, is a peculi ir method of cure, unlike any other. That it is a success is no longer a question. It is an absolute victory, and takes rank as a leading method of cure among the highest scientific authorities in America and Europe.

Absent Treatment a Specialty and a Great Success.

Absent Treatment a Specialty and a Great Success.

Absent Treatment a Specialty and a Great Success.

Consultation Pree; and free personal interviews or correspondence with all people interested in mental methods of cure earnestly solicited.

Bend for our 16-page Booklet, No. 2. This contains a partial list of diseases and habits we successfully treat, and clearly explains how we cure people by suggestion, in our office and at a distance, with terms of treatment. All sick people should read this booklet. SENT FREE TO EVERTY BODY.

We also teach this science of healing to others, and handreds of good men and women have been sent out from our school of Suggestive Therapeutics, and are now doing successful work at this practice. Send for our School Announcement for terms. Sent free. For Booklets or School Announcement, address

GEO C. PITZER, M. D.

935 West Washington Street, Los Angeles, Cat.

CURSE OF DRINK

Drunkenness Cured by White Ribbon Remedy.

Can be Given in a Glass of Water Tea or Coffee Without Patient's Knowledge.

White Ribbon Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetits for alcoholic atimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed instruction, "a tippier," social drinker or drunkard.

Impossible for anyone to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using White Ribbon Remedy.

bold by drugrists, and in:—
Los Angeles—Ow Drug Co., 230 South Spring Street. By mail it. or Trial peakage free by writing MRS. 2. C. MOORE, Sage. W.G. 2.1, Venture, Co.

assistance. She wants hotp, and nathing short of about 20,000 helpers will satisfy her. The wheat crop is to be cut, stacked and threshed within a abort time. The harvest promises to be great. Laberture are few. In the harvest promises to be great. Laberture are few. In the harvest promises to be compared in the harse, and the Statest steed with and west are in similar need.—[Indianapolis north and west are in similar need.—[Indianapolis north and west are in similar need.—[Indianapolis

sted by acts of herois The bi

men. The summer-like year, with its fruits and flow-ers, is nature's visible example of the smiling amenities and courtesies which go far in the sweetening of the life in which the spirit of brotherhood is seen of all

complete in itself, is served to the public separate from the news sheets, when required, and is niso sent to all regular subscribers of the Los Angeles bunday Times. THE ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY MAGAZINE,

SCOPE AND CHARACTER OUR SUNDAY MAGAZINE



At Samuel's Tomb. By Robert J. Burdette.



"STEP LIVELY, PLEASE."

The sun stands still on the green heights of Gideon;
The world moves on, and the mountains in the night;
The moon can't hait over low lying Ajalon—
She belongs to the world and she has to keep in sight.

Can't wait a minute for the passenger misguided,
Make up your mind for the car is on the bound—
Your doubt will break your neck if your feet are un-

One on the step and the other on the ground;
"Get on or get off!"

You can set back the clock, but your note is due this morning:

The hands stand still, but the minutes fly around;
You can date back your letter, but the postmark with

Of the lie in the figure, as your correspondent found to time to wait! Keep step with the fraternity; "Step lively please!"—mind your foot and don't you

Every tick of the watch adds a unit to eternity— You've grown a second cider with your finger on you lip!

"Get on or get off!"

Don't stop to wail that the world is in a hurry, It only runs on schedule—sixty minutes to the hour; Don't sit down to mourn that this mad rush and worry Crushes thought and leisure 'neath the wheels of

Get on the car for the right destination—
You can meditate and sermonize the rest of the day;
You don't pay a penalty for foolish hesitation—
It's the man who got left has to walk all the way!
"Get on or get off!"

The Way of Emmaus.

"We will go to Emmaus," we said one day in Jerusa-em. And Landlord Hughes turned to a servant and said, with unnecessary brevity: "Donkeys for Emmaus."

He is a very quiet man, this son of Wales. However, he took off the sting by adding: "I will go with you

Hill and valley all the way to Emmaus. A bridle path; possible only to the Arab beasts, whose feet are sure as climbing irons. There are steep descents on the way where the riders dismount and lead the donkeys. way where the riders dismount and lead the donkeys. That is, we made showy pretense of "leading them." We walked ahead, holding the bridle and sternly cautioning the donkey following to "mind your foot," and trying to say it in Arabic as a den'tey boy would say it, and never in the least succeeding. Anybody can say "riglak," but the donkey never knows what it means when you say it. And when we scrambled down the steep trails, the traveler stumbling over the kose bowlders and sliding and slipping on the smooth stones, every time he fell down with a medley of clutches and crashes he would shout to the donkey. "Riglak!" And the astonished animal would poise his little, smoothshod feet on the edge of a rolling stone or the slope of a water-worn rock wonder what the helpless marvel of awkwardness on two feet found to fall over on such a awkwardness on two feet found to fall over on such a promenade as that.

awkwardness on two feet found to fall over on such a promenade as that.

It is wonderful, for the Arab horses and donkeys are shod with a smooth plate of sitel that covers the entire bottom of the hoof, save for a small hole in the middle. The only rough points on the shoe are the large nail-heads. But the Dragoman, when we were mounted on horses, taught us to ride mad races across fields of loose stones and up and down lough locky hills, until we ceased to think about such a thing as an Arab horse stumbling, and if the remembrance of the mishaps to our escort on the way to Jericho recurred to us we reflected that horse stumbled on a smooth road.

And so it happened on the way to Emmaus. We were riding along a green ridge. It happened to be the only stretch of ground on that ride that was free from stones. And the best donkey in the line, a sober, sure-footed little mite, not much larger—in the ears—than a jack rabbit, didn't do a thing but play circus without a second's warning. There was a dull thud, as of a donkey falling all over himself at once, the flutter of a gray riding skirt veiling the silky gray ears of the donkey and a dainty pair of boots and a waving riding gauntlet, which told that wheever it was was going over "Mary Anderson's" head it was no gentleman—and in an instant, before the nearest and quickest cavalier could leap from his raddle, a little figure stood erect and defiant, a face radiant with blushes and a pair of flashing eyes challenged anyone in that cavalcade, man, woman or donkey, to dare say that she was pitched off. And nobody said it. "Take your base," said the umpire, and the band played on.

Spirit of '76.

Spirit of '76.

About a mile outside the Damascus gate, Roy from Harvard remarked: "This is Washington's birthday." And Robert of Haverford said: "Yes, and the celebration has begun." For suddenly there arose on the soft air of springtime a shrill uproar of yells and walls,

whoops of defiance and howls of pain.

We galloped over a little rocky ridge, and lo the battle raged before us. Haif a dosen Syrian husbandmen, their donkeys laden with garden truck, were going, so they sa'd, to a neighboring village to trade. But a squad of Turkish seldier-police mistrusted that they were going into the city with their vegetables and proceeded then and there to edilect the octrol tax, the tax that everything in the way of food and drink must pay at the city gain. That is, they proceeded to try is volled in the city gain. That is, they proceeded to try is volled in the city gain, and the city gain and the city gain and the city gain.

you shoot him it's all right. If you only shoot at him you had better not shoot. The tax collectors only shot "at" him. For the indignant husbandmen fell upon the publicans, took away their clubs by force and violence, tore their garments, hurled them down on the stony ground and manied, them most unmercifully with their own official cudests. own official cudgels.

own official cudgels.

Such a din of war! The policemen howled for help and begged for mercy—the husbandmen yelled Arab curses and pounded the harder; the boys were on fire with enthusiasm, and lustily espoused the cause of the embattled farmers, and added their college yells to the embattled farmers, and added their college yells to the medley; "St. George of Mount Vernon to the rescue! No taxation without representation! Haverford! Harvard! Overboard with the tea! Concord forever! Our ball! 'Rah, 'rah, 'rah!"

The donkeys causet the contagion and lifted up their

The donkeys caught the contagion and lifted up their voices in stentorian and prolonged "hee-haws"—and a Syrian donkey can make the most appalling noises with his organs of phonation ever hetard cutside of pandemonium, and I never was there. One targatherer establishment of the contagination of the con caping from his foe, scrambled up on a high reck where he was out of danger, drew his bloodless sword, waved it in the air, and raised such long-drawn howis for help as compelled even the wondering admiration of the awe-struck donkeys who shut up their heads to lis-

As we rode through the melce, an ungrateful donkey, belonging to one of the patriots, kicked the boy from Harvard in the shin. The wound was not fatal, and it only added emphasis to the ye'ls of the American allies, setting their shouts in italies. It was a glorious day, gloriously celebrated. The janizaries were routed at all points and the triumphant husbandmen went their ways, retaining the captured cudgels as trophies.

There was one funny feature in the fight. In an

retaining the captured cudgels as trophies.

There was one funny feature in the fight. In an Anglo-Saxon row of that nature some heads would have been broken. Not so in Falestine. These fellows only pound the back and legs of the insolent foe. This method of attack makes a tremendous noise, and is attended with a terrifying series of gesture, and I suppose—the combatants howl and yelp incessantly—that it hurts. But it doesn't knock a fellow out. As the military men say of the small, swift projectiles, it lacks "stopping power." It is magnificent, but it is not Donnybrook

Mispeh.

On the way to Emmaus we turn a mile or so cut of the road to climb a long hill, on the summit of which it is believed stood the ancient fortress of the tribe of Benjamin. There were plenty of other Mispehs, for the word simply means a "watch tower." We climb the tower of the mosque, which now stands where the crusaders builded the church and monastery of St. Samuel in 1157, and our eyes roam with delight over the view that gladdened the hearts of the old crusaders. Near us Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives; there the creet of the Frank Mountain, with the ruins of a castle builded by Herod the Great; farther away is Bethlehem; there is "Gibeah of Benjamin," and not far from that is the scene of Jonathan's daring exploit against the garrison on the Philistines—"there was a sharp rock on one side and a sharp rock on the other side; the forefront of the one was situate over against Michmash and the other southward over against Gibeah.

"And Jonathan said to the young man who bares his armor: "Come, and let us go over unto the garrison of these uncircumcised; it may be that the Lord will work for us." The orderly was as ready to follow as the colonel was to lead, and as the Lord usually works for men who work their level best for themselves, these men scrambled up the rock in answer to the challenge of the garrison: "Come up to us, and we will show you a thing." Jonathan climbed up upon his hands and his feet, and his armor bearer after him," and in a little while they had beaten their enemies into a panic, so that "the watchmen of Saul in Gibeah of Benjamin looked, and, behold, the multitude melted away, and they went on beating down one another."

To the east we see the blue mountains of the valley of the Jordan, and to the west, lo, the sun is shining upon the bright waves of the Mediterranean—we see the entire breadth of the Land of Promise—the country of Palestine. Standing on the summit of Pike's Peak, it is not possible to see Plymouth Rock and the Golden Gate, but, as I said tefore, but—

"Showing Us a Thing."

"Showing Us a Thing."

We were told by the Moslem in charge of the mosque that if we would take off our shoes we might walk across the unholy floor and behold the tomb of the prophet, Samuel. As we knew very well that Samuel—who once came out of his grave on far less provocation—wouldn't stay buried a minute in such a place, we declined to catch cold by shuffling over a stone pavement to see something that wasn't the a. Fo rather then lose the backshish they spread down mats for us and we walked over to where the tomb was said to be. "Keep away from the window," said the guide. For the wire netting over the window is a futtering mass of rags, torn from the garments of heaven knows who, as grateful votive offerings for miraculous cures from diseases that nothing short of a miracile eculd cure. The Mohamful votive offerings for miraculous cures from diseases that nothing short of a miracle could cure. The Mohammedans are not responsible for burying Samuel here. The cruzaders did that. When they were not figh ing the Surnesns, which was most of the time, they sat down at their looms and wove legends and spun traditions.

When I was in the army and we weren't trying to punch holes in the hides of our erring brethren, we played poker and churk-a-luck. Soldiers have to do nomething to while away the times is camps. I suppose we would have invested legends and traditions, too, if we had thought of it. However, the writers of "his-

torical noveis" are fully atoning for our neglect. The crusaders not only buried Samuel here, but they had him born here. They built a church over his tomb, and a monastery. Only the transept and apse of the church which they built 800 years ago tell of their triumph. A short-lived one, you say? Well, I'm not so sure about that. True, the church is down and the mosque stands. But I am free to enter the mosque. Not by the toleration of Mohammedanism, but because Mohammedanism can't help itself. The crescent waves over the land whence the crusaders were driven, but the Stars and Stripes fluttered over our tents all the time we abode in Stripes fluttered over our tents all the time we abode in

When Palestine is worth dividing up it will be divided all right. The Christians do not journey through Syria on sufferance. Mohammedsnism stays there by permission. "You may drive, but I'll hold the lines."

Leaving "Mizpeh" we followed the ridge to the west and in half an hour pass through the village of Biddu. Here the old crusaders caught their first glimpee of Jerusalem, and they called the mountain "Mons Gaudil," the Mountain of Joy. The long, weary marches, the fierce campaigning, the hard fighting over a trail white with the bones of the unburied dead, was nearly over, and with shouts of joy and songs of praise and an'tems of worship they fell on their iron-clad knees and gave thanks. Poor old crusaders! Their troubles had only begun. Going out to establish the kingdom of God and plant the standard of the Prince of Peace with steel and plant the standard of the Prince of Peace with steel and fire—they took the sword and by the sword they perished, as He whose cross of peace they wore on their sword-hilts and shields had said they should.

Weaponless missionaries, unarmed men and women, gentle and loving-hearied, have wrought more, and builded better for Christianity and civilization in this land than all the crusaders with their appalling cost in treasure of money, and arms, and human lives Heroes and scho'ars, monks, priests, kin s, bin his and men at-arms—all were overthrown at last and driven out of Palestine like frightened sheep. But the missionaries will never be driven away from that land—or from any land into which they have gone with empty hands and the gospel commission.

the gospel commission.

They may die there—it has ever been the missionary way to die on the field—but their work will not perish, and other missionaries will reap where they have sown. But there will be no more crusades until men begin to wear boiler-plate uniforms again. There is a little sneak thieving and land gratbing going on in China, but the division of the loot is not opened with prayer. It's a plain steal, with perhaps a little extraordinary lying about it.

"Never a wheel turned on this read." I had just re marked to the boys, when the feet of the donkeys clat-tered over an old pavement—the road laid by those old road-builders of the world, the Romans. All the way road-builders of the world, the Romans. All the way from the sea to Jerusalem they made their roads, and two or three times on the way to Emmans we ride over fragments of it, the ruts of the old chariet wheels in the smooth pavement, more thrilling than any of the footprints of saint and prophet in the rocks. The saintly footprints in the locks, here or anywhere the known of all men to be lies, less or more plous, but lies. These chariot ruts speak the truth. They tell of life and traffic, and war of merchant and traveler and soldier, of trade and adventure 2000 years ago.

The trait broaders into a wide modern road, well made and smoothly macadamized and an easy ride of a mile over this way brings as to Exmans. It has a noiern Turkish name, neither worth leatning or remember-ing. A Franciscan monastery, with bountiful and meat cordial hospitality for all travelers, stands on the ruins of an old crusaders' church. We attended a beautiful service of thanks at midday in the chap l—imple and earnest and sweet. It belonged to the place and the

carnest and sweet. It belonged to the place and the time.

Looking down upon the kneeling wershipers was an exquisite painting of the scene which made Emmaus a shrine of the soul forever. The Christ with uplifted eyes and the broken broad in His hands. Sitting at the table with Him, the two disciples—love and wonder, awe and worship in their human face. No taint of mummery or ecclesiastical masquerading in the picture. The disciples do not wear the stiff, ungainly and gorgeous millinery of medieval bishops, nor the robes of priests, nor even the cowis of monks. They are clad as were the men of that country whom we met in the way. Ain, common men, who had no more thought of writing "saint" or "reverend" before their names than they had of calling each other "colorel." Just men who were going to turn the world upside down. They had been intima'e personal friends and companiors of Cir st, pupils of this teacher, every day for three years. And now, it was written, 'their eyes were opened and they knew him."

Bo, in the afternoon sunlight we rode back to Jerusa-lem, thinking and talking of those two unnamed dis-ciples—forever immortal and unknown—who invited a wayfaring stranger to the hospitality of their home,

COMLEMLS.

HITE AFRICAN QUI

E WAS KNOWN AS MAJAJE, THE RAINMAKER, AND CONTROLLED THE MAKATESE TRIBE.

[New York Evening Post:] For more than half a century the rainmaker for all the native tribes south of the Zambesi River, in South Africa, was Majaje, the White Queen of the Makatese tribe, which lived in the woodbrush in the northern part of the Transvaal. The Zulus, the Hottentots, the Kaffirs, the Basutos, and scores of other tibes recognized her as the great rainmaker, and whenever there was a drought in their provinces they gent their emissaries to her with es they sent their emissaries to her with re-

quests for rain.

The tales which white men heard concerning her led them to believe that Majaje was a myth, and Rider Haggard elaborated the report in his novel "She," which had for its leading character a mysterious white which had for its leading character a mysterious white woman who ruled over a race of blacks somewhere in Central Africa. Haggard wrote his novel in the eightics, while he was in South Africa, and long before it was established that the White Queen was not a myth. The fact that guch a woman really lived was proved by three white med, the late Piet Joubert, commandant-general of the Boer army, was authority for this account of the

Henning Pretorius, one of the Transvaal's first com-mandant-generals, and probably the most fearless Boer that ever lived, returned from one of his frequent journeys into unknown regions of the Transvaal in the journeys into unknown regions of the Transvaal in the latter part of 1889 and reported to his government that he had succeeded in seeing Majaje. In a voluminous report which he made of his journey he stated that the woman was Queen of a section of the Makatese tribe and that her capital was surrounded by an almost impenetrable forest of small thorn trees. On the outskirts of this forest he was met by a large number of well-armed tribesmen, who asked him and his companions to depart from the neighborhood immediately. Pretorius refused to leave and insisted upon seeing the Queen.

After a long discussion, during which many messen-eers were sent to the Queen's kraal, Pretorius was tranted permission to visit the monarch. He was lisarmed and his companions were left behind under mard of a large number of tribesmen. He was led guard of a large number of tribesmen. He was led along a narrow, winding path through the bush, and after a journey of about thirty miles he came to the Queen's kraal. In his report he described the woman minutely and at great length. He said that she was absolute monarch over her people, that she undoubtedly had the power of life and death over them, and that she had established a government that was far in advance of any negro government he had ever seen.

The most astonishing part of his report was that the woman was not a negress. He described her as having straight, soft hair of a light brown color, thin

The most astonishing part of his report was that the woman was not a negress. He described her as having straight, soft hair of a light brown color, thin lips, and light blue eyes. The color of her skin was not black, but as white as that of a Portuguese. Pretorius stated that she refused to tell her age or anything concerning her antecedents, and added that she appeared to be more than 100 years old—perhaps

In 1894 the Makatese tribe formed an alliance with Magocha, the King of the woodbush Kaffirs, who lived near the same district, and Majaje's people were dragged into a rebellion against the Boers. Joubert, the commandant-general of the Boer army, was sent against the rebellious natives and he took with him a small number of Swazis, who had been driven into the Swazis, who had been driven into the Swazis, who had been driven into the

small number of Swazis, who had been driven into the Transvaal from the native country by Umbandine, the father of the late King Bunu, who acquired the fatal habit of drinking five quarts of champagne a day.

When Joubert and his forces reached the "betovert" (bewitched) bush the warriors of Majaje and Magoeba attacked them and fought valiantly for several weeks. The natives were defeated finally and fled into the bush and mountains. The Swazis then asked Joubert for permission to follow the rebels and it was granted. When they returned, several days afterward, the swazis When they returned, several days afterward, the bwazis brought with them the heads of Magoeba and several

brought with them the heads of Magoeba and several of his indunas, or headmen, in order to prove to the Boers that they had really been victorious.

The day after the return of the victorious Swazis several messengers came from Majaje, bringing peace offerings in the shape of two ivory tusks and a beautiful white ox. The emissaries declared that Majaje had been misled by Magoeba and that she had no desire to and where that cannot go he will proceed on his launch,

be an enemy of the Boers. Joubert told the messengers to tell their Queen that if she would surrender her arms unconditionally and permit someone to go to her kraal the war would be ended. In her reply she accepted the first condition, but declined to allow anyone to visit her kraal, adding, however, that she would come out and grant an audience to the Boer leader. The following morning the bush resounded with the beating of drums and the shrill noises of crude wind instruments. Forerunners emerged from the bush and announced the coming of the Queen.

When the head of the procession reached Gen. Jon.

When the head of the procession reached Gen. Jou-bert the priests deposited the palanquin on the ground and drew aside the curtains that concealed the Queen. She reclined on a beautiful quagga skin and was solve reclined on a beautiful quagga skin and was-clothed in a variegated costume of skins, furs and bead work. Joubert observed her closely and found that Henning Pretorius's description of her was accurate in every detail. The woman had light, soft hair, thin lips, blue eyes, and a complexion as light as that of the majority of white persons who have lived in the tropics for many years. tropics for many years.

Many persons have attempted to explain the mystery of the Queen's ancestry and the result has been that many strange tales are current in the country, each being heralded as the only true solution. The most plausible theory is the one that Commandant-General Joubert advanced. From some old chieftains he learned that there was a tradition among the Makatese that many generations ago a large number of white men had come into the Zambesi region to dig gold. These men incurred the enmity of the blacks, who massacred all except one or two. Gen. Joubert believed, as did the chieftains, that Majaje was the decendant of one of these survivors, but the native tradition does not explain the process by which she rose to the position of ruler of the tribe. Proof of the fact that gold was dug in that neighborhood has been found in scores of places along the Zambesi, where in recent years many old shafts have been uncovered. Many persons have attempted to explain the mystery

KING'S AUTOMOBILE.

IT WILL BE CAPABLE OF A SPEED OF FIFTY MILES AN HOUR.

[Paris Correspondence London Mail:] Yesterday I visited the outskirts of Paris in search of information

on the subject of King Edward's new motor car.

I was fortunate in finding the manager of M. Serpollet's establishment, and he kindly told me one two things regarding the most important order firm has yet received.

The vehicle now being made for H's Majesty will be The vehicle now being made for H's Majesty will be a nine horse-power Gardner-Serpollet double phaeton, light and elegant, and capable, should the King be in a hurry, of getting over the ground at the rate of fifty miles an hour. It is a slightly reduced model of the twelve horse-power carriage with which M. Serpollet a few days ago at Nice did 102 kilometers (over sixty-three miles) in the hour, the grea est speed yet attained

It is said to be the finest "voiture de luxe" ever con structed. It will have an accommodation for four persons, and the motive power will be supplied by parafine. The motion of the car will be smoother than that of an electric vehicle; it will be noiseless and odorless, and there will be a total absence of vibration. In fact, and there manager, "it is just, as if one were scated in an armchair, a circumstance that has led to the Ser-

an armchair, a circumstance that has led to the Serpollets being called by cur cuttomes 'less silencicuses.'"

Nearly all of the metal parts of the carriage are of the
finest steel, and the body of the tehicle wil probably be
painted red. It will be an open carriage, but so constructed that it can be closed in bad weather.

It is likely to cost about 1600 or 1650. His Majesty
takes a great interest in his new motor car, and has

viewn personal directions to Mr. Carriage consists. given personal directions to Mr. Cardiner cencerning

In the course of a walk through the works in company with the manager, I was shown the motor for King Edward's automobile, which is already in an advanced condition, and saw the workmen fastening the steel

which I saw in another part of the building, being fitted with a five horse-power motor. A comfortable-looking landaulet was pointed out as the property of Count Cheremitchieff, Marshal of the Ruszian Court, who, like the cousin of the Czar, is an ardent chauffeur.

₹0n0n0n0n0n0n0n0n0n0n0n0n0n0n0n0n0 New Skin Anita Cream

Cures Tan, Freckles, Moth Patches, Muddiness, Liver Spots and all

> Discolorations of the Skin

Sample box, full directions and particulars for 10c. Full sized jar, postage paid, to any address for 50c. Anita Cream and Toi-let Co., 205 Franklin St., Los Angeles, Cal. A LOCAL ALL AND A COLOR ACCORDING TO THE PARTY OF THE PAR

-Half Rates at-

Bekins Van & Storage

224 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Shippers of Household Goods to and from all points at nearly Half Rates,

In their own private cars, receiving better care and only half the handling. Tell your friends about it and save them money, much care and wory. For further particulars write or see nearest Main Office. 28 Market Street, Chicago; 72 Mission Street, San Francisco, or above address. Agencies in all important cities of the United States.

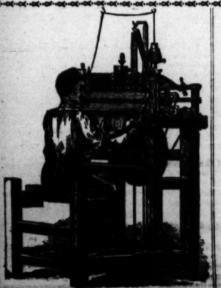


Live Stock Shipping a Specialty.

Our local business is Packing, Moving and Storing every the Household, Pictures, China, Bris-a-brac, Furniture, etc., in city or country, in rain or ahine. Our new brich house is the best on the Coasa. The second floor has it or new brick ware-iy locked fron rooms, exclusively for Household Goods. The firm whose operations are sufficiently large to allow of ship-at REDUCED RATES.

Bekins Van & Storage,

Telephone Main 19 - 224 S. Broadway.



THE QUESTION IS SETTLED.

Numerous small concerns pretend to be makers of

Trusses, Elastic Hosiery and Supporters

They will tell you that their factory is "up stairs" but will never take you to it. When they seek to deceive you in this manner, why entrust to them your order? We are the only actual makers in the city. See our knitting frame (an interesting sight) in operation in the south window of

OUR NEW LOCATION—421 SOUTH BROADWAY.

SITE VAN NUYS ANNEX)

The growth of our business necessitated this change of location-a business built up in 3 skillful, painstaking work—by giving every customer satisfaction at any cost. Here we have ample fitting rooms and facilities for writing upon you promptly. Valuable treatise on Rupture, and pamphlet on Elastic Hosiery, etc., with good linen tape measure mailed free.

W. W. SWEENEY.

Formerly at 213 W. Fourth St.

and neglect that it costs about \$300 per year to keep and night-berons in particular, I paid for the surviving.

Labot Settlements.

One of the queer labot movements of hustralia relative of the beak. "My, what a long bill;" said be, onlies or settlements of a number of labor belt has been saw the bird, he are much impressed with moise or settlements of a number of labor belt. This occurred along about the their statement statement statement of 1893, when colonies set aside manipoyed. Sevaral of the number of unemployed. Sevaral of the colonies set aside labors and advanced money, and in officers they were so arranged that have labored in one end for a roosting place, and a settlement statement or should divide a store that time the people could vote whether they should stated the supplements of should divide a settlement or should divide the properties of the properties of should state the p

"But still you have meny unemployed?"

"Yes, but, not so many now as some years ago.

"Yes, but, not so many now as some years ago.

The first year that this branch was catablished we found pieces for 8000 laborers, in the second for 16,000 and in the fourth for 26,00. The chief duty of the bureau was to set the men to the pieces where the work was. We gave a great miny railtend and steamship peases, allowing the men to take care of themselves as soon as they ing the men to take care of themselves as soon as they have the men to take care of themselves as soon as they have the interest of work. When the interest of work was.

Australia's Unemployed.

men feel better, they respect themselves more and are far better citizena."

sinstrated Magazine Section.

June 9, 1901.]

By Frank G. Carpenter. Labor in Australia.

THE WORKINGMAN'S CONTINENT. QUEER THINGS IN LABOR AND WAGES IN THE YOUNG COMMONWEALTH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HE workingman's continent!

That is how the people down here speak of the New Australia. They say they propose to make it the paradise of the laborer. They have all sorts of new schemes to propose to the federal parliament, the gist of which seems to be how to sell the least work for the most money. The country already has the eight-hour law. This is common in every city and town. It was adopted by some firms more than a generation ago, and is now a fixed institution. There are all sorts of laws should be awarded as to piecework where the employer

"But could you enforce laws of that kind, Mr. Perry?"

"We propose to try it," was the reply. "We are go-ing to fix it so that employers cannot overwork their men. We will make such regulations that the laborer cannot enter into any agreement which shall be for the employer's benefit if contrary to the law. We shall allow the men to sue for their overtime, with the 50 per cent. additional. We will make the employers keep records of all such time, and will see that they make the payments under penalty."

Australia as a Manufacturing Country.

"But have you many factories in Australia?"
"Yes," said the laborer commissioner. "We are doing

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW SOUTH WALES,

The regulations of disputes between labor and capital are much the same as those of New Zealand. The various trades have rules as to the employment of their members, and the government has the right to send inspectors to the shops at any time, and it can compel the employers to respect the laws. Records must be kept showing just what each man does, how long he works and what he gets. The law as to holidays is rigidly observed, and there are all sorts of restrictions accompanied by appropriate penalties.

Employés cannot be paid in store orders. Children under thirteen cannot work in the fact.ries, and the limitations as to the hours of their work are very strict.

itations as to the hours of their work are very strict It is the same as to girls clerking in the stores, although in some cases fifty-two hours per week is there per-mitted. There must be recesses at fixed intervals for meals. In many of the shops there are recesses for smoking, and, in fact, such institutions are run with quite as much regard to the laborer as to the employer.

There is quite a difference of opinion here as to the effect which the labor laws have on the country. I have effect which the labor laws have on the country. I have met many employers who tell me it is almost impossible to do business on the present basis, and that in hard times they will have to shut down. There are others who say the eight-hour law is all right, although a pro-tective tariff is needed to keep the shops going. The probable result will be that the commonwealth will have to adopt such a tariff as will foster home indus-ties and that the row metarisk which America salls tries, and that the raw materials which Australia sells in the shape of wool and grain will have to foot the national bills.

What the Labor Secretary Says.

I recently had a chat with John Perry, Minister of Labor for New South Wales, and a man who is noted as being at the front of Australia's modern labor move-

ment. We talked of the eight-hour day. Said he:
"It is generally thought that we have an eight-hour has made it practically the fact. The eight-hour law would not suit us so well as the forty-eight-hour-perweek law. Many of our trades are such that they cannot be restricted to a fixed time. Some days a man must work more than eight hours and sometimes less. Take the bakers. They set their sponge, and if the dough rises they can get through their work in less than eight hours; but if not it takes three nine, or perhaps longer. What we want is a fixed sime per week and

an extra rate for all overtime."
"What rate would you charge for overtime?" said I. "We have considered the matter very carefully, and believe that 50 per cent. extra is not too much. That he should have \$7½ cents on hour, or \$2 per day, he should have \$7½ cents for overtime. At that rate an eight-hour day would bring him in \$2 and a tenhour day \$2.75. We think that the same proportion

a great deal of manufacturing, and we shall do more when we adopt the protective tariff law and the more when we adopt the protective tariff law. We have all sorts of work, especially in the colony of Victoria, where there are boot and shoe factories, machine and iron works and all corts of mills. In Queensland there are sugar mills and woolen mills. There is some cloth made in Queensland which will compare favorably with any in England. There are five woolen mills here in New South Wales. We have shipbuilding yards, furni-

eration, we intend to wall Australia about with such a protective tariff as will make it self-supporting. That is what you Americans have done and what we propose

Australia's Government Clerks.

"How about your government work, Mr. Labor Co missioner?" I asked.

"That is all on the 48-hour per week basis," was the reply. "The wages are practically fixed by the unions and the time by the government. Every one knows what the wages are to be and contractors make their bids accordingly. We can object if the labor is poor and demand that better men be employed, but the wages and time are fixed.'

"Is there not a large force in the government employ?" I asked.

"Yes," replied Min'ster Perry, "but I doubt whether on the whole we have many more government clerks than you have. We have the railroads, the telephones and the street cars under the government, but you must remember that you have an enormous number of em-ployes in America."

"How many have you here in New South Wales?" I

"We have 32,000 on our salary list," said Mr. Perry, and some others on piece work.

"And what is your population?"

"About 1,356,000," was the reply.
"Well," said I, "let us figure it. Divide your 1,356,000 by 32,000 and you will find that at least one man in every forty is a government employé. If we had is many employes in the United States, with our population of 80,000,000, we would have 2,000,000 government officials, which, at the low average of \$500 a year, would cost us at least \$1,000,000,000 a year."

"I don't know, but I should not be surprised to hear that a careful counting of all your officials, including government clerks, school teachers, policemen, etc., would almost foot up that many."

Does the Eight-hour Law Pay.

"Do you really think the eight-hour law pays, Mr. Perry," I asked.

"What do you mean?"

"I mean, can you run the country on an eight-hour basis? At present you have much undeve oped land, and the chances for money-making are many. When Aus-tralia becomes settled and the profits decrease, can you run your business here on eight hours, when Europe has ten or twelve, and all Asia more?"

"I don't know," replied Mr. Perry, "but I believe such things regulate themselves. You work short hours in the United States and still you are beginning to manufacture for the world. It may to that the shorter hours give your men time to think, and hence the Yankee inventions for which you are so famous. A fresh man will do twice as much as a tired man, and I believe we get better work by shorter hours. After a man works ten hours he comes home dog tired and throws himself on the lounge or the floor, prepared to be disagreeable. He has no time to get acquainted with his family nor to



IN AN AUSTRALIAN LABOR SETTLEMENT.

ture establishments and machine works. We have excellent coal from the mines of New Castle, not far from here, and easily reached by water. Australia has deposits of iron and there is no reason why manufacturing industries should not grow up. So far the freights from But do not the short hours increase loafing and drawn have been so loafin England have been so low that manufactured goods could be imported more cheaply than they could be made. Each colony has had its own tariff laws, and it has been impossible to regulate matters so that the goods made in one colony might be sold at the same price throughout Australia. Now that we have fed-

of them own their own homes. They live well, but they,

"But do not the short hours increase loading and drunk-

the second contract to the same of the second con-

betiste gave a defaulty feminine touch to this stylishly which matches the seat, while the unornamented extravegent meterial, and a sash in nerrow velvet streemers struck another modifying note.

This one till see the group exempititying a favorite willied in pyrography, but to be at its best it and design in each of these departments; the striped and materials are departments; the striped and materials are fourist silk, and holb hats are of inserting it desified on the inserting. It desified on the inserting a sections, and inserting a sections, and inserting a sections, and inserting a section on the inserting and the sections are sections.

From a Special Correspondent.

EST PRENCH CAPER SCARLET PROCES IN AIRY TEXTILES, THE LAT-

FLAMING COUNTRY COWN.

Woman and Home—Our Wives and Daughters.

Toot '6 suncl

Los Angeles Sunday I mes.

of all in brandy." This proverb like most others, is the experience of many men compressed into the wit of one. The quicker the transit from the water to the fire, the better the result. In cooking, scant nothing-least of all

Oil is excellent for frying very delicate fish, but in the

Oil is excellent for frying very delicate fish, but in the main sweet lard answers every purpose. Deep frying need not be a waste. The same fat may be used over and over, with a very little care. Never let it scorchthis is cardinal. Pour it carefully off the sediment after using, and always wash out the crock in which it is kept between fryings. If ft grows discolored and muddy, fry a few slices of raw potato in it, and let it cool thoroughly before covering it.

Roll fish for frying in dry, sifted corn meal, first wiping the bits very dry, and seasoning them well with salt and white pepper. If one likes fish very crusty, dip the pieces in beaten egg before they go in the meal, and roll them until they take up no more. Put in only what the fat will cover, and keep up the heat all through. The fat must not be smoking, but just sending off a faint wavery blue at the surface. Cutlets of codfish, bluefish, or catfish, or cat or codfish steaks, are even better fried this way than broiled. They must be neatly trimmed, and freed as far as possible from skin and bone. Firm fish steaks, either baked or broiled, can be made very tempting.

Baked Fish Strak—Have it cut at least an inch thick.

Baked Fish Strak—Have it cut at least an inch thick, and very solid. Take a tablespoonful of sea salt, half a pint of water, half a pint of vinegar or table claret, a pinch of whole pepper corns, a bay leaf, and a blade of mace. Bring to a broil all together, and pour over the fish in an earthen vessel. It should about half cover the fish. Let the steak lie an hour, and then turn it, so as to soak the other side. It must be well washed and chilled before this "marinade" is poured over it, and kept in a cool place while roaking. After two hours take out the steak, wipe it dry, season it with a little Baked Fish Steak-Have it cut at least an inch thick and kept in a cool place while soaking. After two hours take out the steak, wipe it dry, season it with a little salt, and a dust of pepper, then rub it with clear, melted butter, on both sides, coat it well with sifted meal or cracker crumbs, and lay it on a low trivet in a baking pan. Set in a very hot oven, and pour around it half a cup of boiling water, with an ounce of butter melted in it. Baste the steak with this every ten minutes until done. Keep the heat sharp and steady. For gravy add a glassful of claret to the liquor in the pan, also a lump of butter, the size of a walnut, rolled in flour, and if the liquor is very thick a little more hot water. Cook together three minutes, then strain into a gravy boat. Send the steak to table with steamed potatoes, very nd the steak to table with steamed potatoes, very

act, sprigs of cress, and quarters of lemon.

Broiled Fish Steak—Marinade as for baking, and rub with melted butter, but add no crumts or meal. Grease the broller bars lightly to prevent sticking, cook one side ten minutes then baste with melted butter, cook five minutes longer, turn, and do the same with the other side. Make a wine gravy as for baked steak, but leave out of it the scant drippings which are apt to be slightly burned. It is only a gas broiler that provides such drippings which are apt to the such drippings which are apt to be such drippings, which is a matter of economy to throw

Baked Fish—Shad or bluefish, six to eight pounds weight, are best for baking. Roe shad are worth more than the difference in price. Catfish are also good for baking. Scrape the outer skin thoroughly with a very sharp knife, no matter if the fish monger has scaled or skinned the fish, then wash it in warm water with a pinch of soda, rinse in two waters, drain and wipe dry. Marinade to many palates impreves baked fish. It is not, however, essential. Cut off the head and tail, crop not, however, essential. Cut cff the head and tail, crop the fins close, season well with sait and black pepper, then rub over lightly with flour, and gash the thickest parts so as to force into them snippets of fat bacon or bits of cold butter. Make a rich stuffing of stale bread crumbs, butter, minced onion and powdered sage. Season lightly with sait and pepper, and moisten just enough to handle. Stuff and tie up the fish, lay it in a hot pan, with a teacup of boiling water and a table-spoonful of butter. Bake quickly and thoroughly basting every fifteen minutes. After the last basting squeeze a lemon over the fish. Serve with potatoes baked in their jackets, and cold pickled beets.

Fish Eggs—Nice, though troublesome. Take for each

Fish Eggs-Nice, though troublesome. Take for each person to be served half an ounce of sphingetti, half a teacup of cold, minced fish, an ounce of butter, a tablespoonful of canned tomatoes, and the same amount of good, rich broth or cream. Boil the sphagetti quickly in salted water, until tender, take it out, and divide it among ramequin cases—one for each person. Lay it around the edges to resemble a nest, and set the cases where they will keep warm. Mix the minced fish with its own bulk of mashed potatoes, add a very little milk or a beaten egg, season with salt, white pep er, and dash of lemon juice, then shape into small oval balls, roll them in meal, and fry a rich, light brown. Heat the broth or the cream in a double boiler, and when it nearly boils stir in the tomatoes. At to them one at a time, little balls of butter rolled in flour, stir smooth, then season the sauce to taste. Some palates like cnion juice in it, others call for tabasco, to still others lemon juice is the thing. Add a very little sugar and pepper, and be sparing likewise of salt. Cook for two minutes after everything is in. Heap five of the little fried eggs in each sphagetti nest, and pour over a liberal spoonful Serve very hot with crisp, hot toast, and small pickled onions. EMILY HOLT.

NOVELTY IN HOME-MADE RUGS. WHITE RUGS FOR THE WHITE VERANDAS MADE BY ROBBING THE RAG BAG.

By a Special Contributor.

Washable rugs made of bits of white cotton or linen ruffs are new and feasible ideas for home fancy work. Washable rugs made of our set of home fancy work. When completed they are extremely pretty, especially in bedrooms of country homes, and are of inestimable value on the summer veranda. The cost of producing them also is very small, as they are almost altogether made of pieces of white underwear which have in such sapacity out-lived their usefulness. They rob, in fact,

CEREE P

MEREL

BEERE STREET

the rag bag. Petticoats, night dresses, or other garments that have become worn are taken by nimble fingers and torn into strips of about three-quarters of an inch wide. They are then sewed strongly together, end to end, and They are then sewed strongly together, end to end, and tightly rolled into a bail, in just the same way as carpet rags are prepared. They are more pleasant to handle and better, from the fact of the starch being taken out, if first they have been thoroughly washed. To make a medium-sized rug four of these balls will suffice, should they be about eight inches in diameter. After thus being made ready they are tent to the weaver, who for a small sum, runs them through his looms and turns them out looking very much as rag carpets, only, of course, they are snow white. When it is desired, a ball of pink, of green goods is also made that strips of color may be woven across the ends. This touch adds greatly to their decorative value. Some old wash summer gown of gingham comes in well to tear up for this purpose, of gingham comes in well to tear up for this purpose, and will afford the desired amount of color of the same shade. Indeed these rugs give a conscientious excuse to get rid of a lot of old things, while sewing the stuff together and rolling the balls is simple, pleasant work. Children love to help on rainy days. And often some bit of work is wanted to keep the hands busy when the light is too poor for more exalted fancy pieces and the desire to chat makes the counting of stitches in knitting irksome. Then these rugs are really desirable. In front of a bath tub, for instance, they have an inviting, clean look. Another advantage is that every morning when the summer veranda is put in order they can be scrubbed off. A little soap thrown on them and the brush rubbed up and down several times rescues from them any amount of dirt or dust that they may have accumulated. As so much white woodwork is used in dainty bedrooms, and white verandas are said to be the coming rage, the making of them is well worth the

WHERE TO WEAR A WATCH.

INSIDE THE COLLAR THE LATEST FAD-A MUM-MY FOR AN ORNAMENT.

By a Special Contributor.

That watches should be get-at-able-that is, worn in a place where coats, buttons and tapes need not be un-done nor pulled asunder to probe them from some re-mote region, has long been the des desatum of women, and now that the problem is solved many will rejoice. The neck, some clever one has thought, is quite as secure a biding place for a watch as the waist. It is also worn more uncovered these days of open coat fronts, and bodices buttoned up below the chest. Many watches, therefore, are now simply dropped down under the stock collar, and that they many not fall too far below it they are attached to a short, heavy gold chain, per-haps five or six inches long, which at its other end has hung some heavy trinket. This can be grabbed in an instant without fuss or bother, and the watch pulled cut to do its service. It can then also be dropped back again without in the least disarranging the toilet Moreover the effect produced by a watch worn in this way is very decorative to the costume; the chain ho'ding it giving as as it hangs over the collar much the same effect as do the neck danglers which are now worn so attractively.

In the way of ornaments to hang on these chains enameled mummies seem to be the leading novelty. They are often curious, always interesting, while those that conceal a pencil are useful as well. It is not regarded as being at all outre to wear them very large, although smaller ones also are seen. They must, however, be sufficiently heavy to balance the watch and prevent its falling too far below the collar. Many of the little "mummies" have been brought from Egypt, and are marvels of fine workmanship. When it is the sarcophagus which is outwardly represented, it may usually be taken for granted that by some secret spring it will open and reveal within an imitation of a wathed mummy.

TO CLEAN CARPETS AND RUGS.

GOOD SYSTEM AND HARD WORK THE ONLY THINGS NEEDFUL.

By a Special Contributor.

To take up carpet properly, first sweep and wipe it, then remove every tack, and carefully fold one-half the carpet back upon the other. Sweep the exposed under side with a stiff broom well dampened, fold again in half, and sweep the under side. Repeat until the whole carpet is in a handy pile, which can be lifted in taking away. It is vandalism of the worst sort to drag out either rugs or carpets. Take up the lining, one breadth at a time, beginning at one end, shaking and brushing free of dust, but very gently, and rolling up the length as it is cleaned. Number the rolls consecutively, so there will be no uncertainty in refitting.

Steam carpet cleaning is no mysterious process, as many housewives mistakenly suppose. The carpet cleaner is unquestionably a boon, still all he does is to put dirty floors coverings into a huge drum with slatted sides and open bottom, which steam revolves at a high rate, while arms inside the drum beat and whip out the dust, which a blast of air carries away. Thus it is plain steam-cleaning is only a very perfect way of carpet-boating. In a city house or apartment it is well to have recourse to it. But if one has a back yard, or even floor space big enough to spread a carpet out, it can be cleaned at home even better than abroad.

Having a grass plot stretch the carpet smoothly over it, right side down, then with long limber rattan switches, whip it steadily for an hour. After the whip-ping sweep the wrong side twice with a wet broom, and sinish by going all over it with a cloth wrung out of ammonia and wa'er. Fo'd one-taif over upon the other after this wiping, then take a very fine, stiff whisk broom and brush all of the right side visible. Now tie a double handful of either wheat bran or sawdust loosely in the middle of a double square of cheese cloth, D. BONOFF, Furrier, Formerly withMarshall Field of Chic

rub the carpet face hard with it until it is dirty. Wash
in plain water, then dip again in the ammonia water,
and keep on rubbing until all the surface is washed.
Fold the carpet again, and wash the next quarter, then
turn over and clean the last quarter. Hang to dry and air, taking pains to hang it straight. The bran-swab is an excellent thing to clean a carpet upon the floor. If the colors are dim and faded it may be worth while to use prepared ox-gall, a tablespoonful to the gallon, in the water in place of ammonia.

Brush rugs twice upon both sides, then whip on both ides and brush again. Hang them over a line or on trestles, if there is no grass plot handy nor a naked floor upon which they may be spread. Do not clutch them by a corner and shake like mad. That fetches out them by a corner and shake like mad. That fetches out some dirt but not all of it, and is also apt to fetch away part of the rug-fabric. With grass and a sunny day, after brushing and beating, spread the rugs perfectly, smooth, then sprinkle them lightly, one at a time, with tepid water through a very fine hose, or atomizer, and wipe off with a soft, clean cloth before the water has time to soak in. If a rug is very dirty, lay it in the sun, and shake clean hardwood sawdust, thickly over it, let it lie six hours, then sweep off with a stiff, clean broom and finish by going over with a towel wrung out. broom and finish by going over with a towel wrung out of hot water and pinned tight over the broom.

Rugs with white or very light grounds may be cleaned by sprinkling with corn starch mixed with one-sixth its bulk of prepared chalk. Let the starch remain several hours, and brush it out with a fine whisk broom, then hang in the sun, and beat well before putting down. This method is recommended for fine, silky rugs, as it injures neither tint nor texture, and makes a beautifully, clean surface. clean surface.

NEW FADS IN LEATHER.

In her choice of leather Dame Fashion shows the same fickle mind as in her selection of other wearing apparel. Last year a very pronounced demand was ex perienced for Russia leather, but this season it appear from inquiries made at several of the leading shops in

town that patent leather has the call.

The better grades of patent leather shoes are made from patent calf. No patent calf is made in this country. Some years ago the tanners spent considerable money in trying to make a patent calf that would com-pare favorably in quality with the imported article, but were unable to do it. Patent leather and patent calf must not be confounded. Of the former large quanti-ties are made here, it being tanned from the cowhide, while the latter is from calfskin. Small calfskins of fine fiber are selected. During the process of tanning they are stretched, else the japan would soon crack.

The process of laying the japan followed in Germany and France is a secret the American tanner has not yet learned. A first quality patent calf, if not exposed to sudden changes of temperature, will wear quite as well as the ordinary calf. The quality may be judged from the brilliancy of the jet black. If the japan has a bluish cast, depend upon it the quality is not first-class, and let not the smooth-tongued shoes sales nan deceive you

Kangaroo is another of fashion's favorites. It was first used in the manufacture of shoes about twenty-five years ago, since which time it has gradually grown in favor. As it has won public favor entirely by its merits, it will doubtless retain its popularity for some years. It has the virtue of being both durable and very easy to the foot. Its strength is so great as to defy the nower of crylings, went to the er of ordinary men to tear.

power of drdinary men to tear.

Cordovan has taken the place of alligator for wear in wet weather. This is also largely imported from Germany. It is made from certain parts of the horse-hide, and is very durable leather. It is impervious to water, and has a very smooth surface. It is not imported in sides, as are most kinds of leather, but comes blocked to the shape of the yamp. Unlike calf, it does not retch in wearing, but retains the shape of the last until the shoe... worn out. Formerly it was very expensions. until the shoe ... worn out. Formerly it was very expensive, but recently the tanners have conquered many of the difficulties in preparing the hide, and with reduced cost it is now popular.

This season, in all the many original designs for tasteful footgear, ooze calf plays a conspicuous part.
Its soft, velvety feeling and appearance no doubt commend it to the favor of the fair sex. It is really calf, small skins of fine fiber being selected. The dyes are percolated or cozed through it; hence its name. The velvety feeling is given to the firsh side by a series of sandpaperings, while the grain side of the skins is slightly pebbled. This permits of many combinations from the same skin. The peculiar texture of a calfskin permits of its being dyed a "fast color" in any color and shade from jet black to a bright orange or cream white. Gray, tan and russet are most in demand. Not only is ooze calf being used in the manufacture of shoes, but it is now used to quite an extent by the makers of albums, pocketbooks, hand bags, card cases, pen wipers, and a thousand other novelties.

[London Chronicle:] The most curious cemetery is situated at Luxor, on the Nile. Here repose the mummified bodies of millions of sacred cats. Their remains are side by side with the bodies of Kings and Emperors

A famous canine cemetery is to be seen behind the Summer Palace at Peking, where a thousand dogs, the pets of the various monarchs of China, are laid to rest. Each animal has a monument creeked to it, some of them being of ivory, silver and gold.



D. BONOFF. Furrier,

247 S. Broadway, Opp. City Hall d, a specialty.

PERTECOCOPPELISERNALS M

Labor in Australia. By Frank G. Carpenter.

'tost 's sunc]

Illustrated Magazine Section.

June 9, 1901.]

men feel better, they respect themselves more and are far better citizens."

"But still you have many unemployed?"

"Yes, but not so many now as some years ago. One epartment of my burcau is devoted to the unemployed. The first year that this branch was established we found places for 8000 laborers, in the second for 10,000 and in the fourth for 20,003. The chief duty of the bureau was to get the men to the places where the work was. We gave a great many railroad and steamship passes, allowing the men to take care of themselves as soon as they reached their places of work. When the times were hard reached their places of work. When the times were lard we organized relief works in which a part of the wages were paid in rations. This was along after the pane of 1891 and 1892. We had a great many bank failures. There was a general distress throughout Australia, and thousands were thrown out of work. At present the times are good, although there are always more or less unemployed. We now have something like a hundred applications a day, sometimes more, semetimes less."

Wages in Australia

The conversation here turned to wages, and Mr. Perry said he believed that the workingmen of Australia re-ceived more and lived tetter than his fellow in any part of the world. He brought out a late government report by T. A. Coghlan on the "Wealth and Progress of New South Wales," and showed me the wages the men were South Walcs," and showed me the wage getting in 1900. Here are some of them:

Carpenters, blacksmiths, bricklayers and masons are paid \$2.25 per day; plasterers and painters receive \$2; common laborers, \$1.62, while bollermakers get \$2.50. Wool washers get \$11 a week; farm laborers, \$4.50 a week, with board, and shepherds at out \$200 a year. The wages of house servants are about the same as with us. Girls of all work get \$2.25 per week; housemaids, \$2.75; nurses, \$1.75, and washerwomen and cooks, \$3.75 per

They Live High

We also ta ked of the cost of living and from the same source I was given the prices of many things. fully as low as in the United States, and in many cases much lower. We pay 5 cents for a one-pound loaf of bread. The Australian gets a two-pound loaf for the same money. Cur beef costs us from 15 to 20 cents a pound; he buys his for about 5 cents a pound. He pays Found; he buys his for about 5 cents a pound. He pays 25 cents a pound for butter, 16 cents a pound for cheese, 4 cents for sugar, 1½ cents for rice, 17 cents for bacon, and 37 cents for tea. His eggs cost him 25 cents a dezen, his beer 50 cents a gallon, and his tobacco from \$1 to \$1.50 a pound.

The Australian has to pay as much in the way of house rents as the average American workman, and he has, as a rule, poorer accommodations. In Sydney a three-room flat costs about \$9 a month, or something like 75 cents per room per week. A four-room house costs about \$10, and a five-room house about \$12 a month. Very few of the laboring men live in houses of more than five rooms, unless they have grown-up sons or daughters to contribute to the family carnings.

As far as a can see, the workingmen live very well. 'ew of them have wrink es in their stomachs or hollows The ave age cost of the food consumed in their cheeks. The average cost of the food consumed per inhabitant is \$84 a year, while our average is less than \$50 a year. They are great meat eaters, and in New South Wales last year they ate 95,000 tons of beef, 68,000 tons of mutton, and 8000 tons of pork and bacon, footing up a total of \$25,000,000 worth of meat for one colony alone. The meat is good, too. You will find no better mutton anywhere, and the beef is as fat and as intervals at the best cuts of Chicago. juicy as the best cuts of Chicago,

I am surprised at the amount of tea which these At tralians drink. They swill tea as the German swills beer. Every person has his cup of tea every afternoon, beer. Every person has his cup of tea every afternoon, and, like as not, another cup or so later in the evening. They drink more tea than any other nation, except the Russians. They drink it everywhere. It is served without extra charge at hotels, and at the railroad stations it is given out at so much per cup at the same tables as the beer and whisky. The tea is always served with milk and sugar, and every person takes four lumps. The people have sweet teeth and they eat so lumps. The people have sweet teeth, and they eat so much sugar that their teeth are often decayed. This is a good place for a dentist, and I am surprised more American detnists do not come here to practice.

As a Drinking Nation.

As to whisky and beer, the consumption is large. It varies in different parts of Australia. Here in New South Wales they drink less than in Victoria, and every-South Wales they drink less than in Victoria, and every-where less than in Western Australia, where the con-sumption of whisky amounts to about five gallons an-nually for every man, woman and child in the country, or from twenty to twenty-five gallons per family. The amount of beer consumed there averages twenty-four gallons per head or about a hundred gallons per family per annum.

Speaking of cost of living, Mr. Coghlan shows that the Australian has to work less for his food than any other man in the world, except the American. He quotes Mulhall, the great satistician, as his authority, and water in a shallow can, in which they would the showing that it takes less work to buy food in the United States, Canada and New South Wales than in any other country. He shows that the Germans and Russians have to work twice as many days during the year to fill their stomachs as the Americans or Australian. The Australian must work 112 days for his foot can and the Americans only 78, while the Englishman has to put in 127 days, the Frenchman works 122 days, the German 147, the Russian 156, and the Fortuguess 177 days per samum for the same purpose. The Australian and the American feed better than any of the others; they can be a first more, drink more and more. Indeed, 21 days, they are an any more, drink more and more. Indeed, 22 days, they for the same purpose. The Australian and the American feed better than any of the others; they can be a first more and more. Indeed, 21 days, they can be a first more and more. Indeed, 22 days, they can be a first more and m

is estimated that it costs about \$200 per year to keep an Australian.

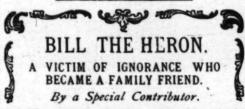
One of the queer labor movements of Australia resulted in the establishment of a number of labor colonies or settlements in the different States. This occurred along about the panic of 1892 and 1893, when there was a wast number of unemployed. Several of the there was a vast number of unemployed. Several of the colonies set aside lands for settlers and advanced money to them. In some settlements the lands were held in common, and in others they were so arranged that after a given time the people could vote whether they should continue to hold them as a settlement or should divide them up among themselves. There are two such settlements in New South Wales—one at Wilberforce and the other at Bega. The Bega settlement is about three hundred miles west of Sydney and twelve miles from the dred miles west of Sydney, and twelve miles from the coast, on the Bega River. To reach it you go on the railroad to within seventy-four miles of the place and then take a coach, or you can go by steamer twice a week. The settlement has twenty-eight families and is said to be a success.

said to be a success.

South Australia has similar settlements a hundred miles or so from Adelaide on the Murray River. Each of theze settlements were given 16,000 acres to hold in common and each was advanced something like \$1000 for buying tools and stock. The people have built houses, set out orchards, and are engaged in farming of various kinds. They have, I am told, many lemon and olive orchards and fleeks of shear. They work but eight hours. orchards and flocks of sheep. They work but eight hours the day's labor beginning and ending with the blowing of a horn. They have a common store and have at-tempted to run their villages on socialistic lines. I have not visited the settlements, but I understand that they are doing fairly well, although there is some dissatis-faction as to the division of work, the bachelors claiming they have to work more for what they receive than the married men who have families. Thirteen years after the foundation of each settlement the members exto decide by vote whether they shall continue to the lands in common or divide them. The probability is that the vote will be in favor of division

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

[Copyright, 1:01, by Frank G. Carpenter.]



T IS a curious impulse that prompts the average farmer, on the appearance of a strange bird about the premises, particularly if it be a large one, to seize a gun and make haste to slay the perhaps unof-fending visitor.

The fact that a rancher on the outskirts of our town had never before seen a night-heron was to him sufficient excuse for firing a load of buckshot into a small flock of these birds that had settled down, late one afternoon, on a marshy spot near his house. Two of the birds were wounded; one in wing and leg, the other in wing only, and these were caught after a short, but



the indiscriminate slaughter of harm'ess it ds in general and night-herons in particular, I paid for the surviving heron and took him home, calling at the fish store on the way to get him a supply of suitable food. When my little son saw the bird, he was much impressed with the size of his beak. "My, what a long bill!" said he, "I think we'll have to call him 'Bill,' he has such a long one." So "Bill" was his name, and we soon fixed up a home for him in a piano case. Some tree branches were fastened in one end for a roosting place, and a large pan of water put on the sand-covered floor. Wire netting covered the front of the box, and a small door

in the end allowed us to put in his food and water.

The black-crowned night-heron is more familiarly known to those who know him at all as "Quawk," which is an accurate representation of the bird's call. which is an accurate representation of the bird's call. He is a bird of beautiful plumage. Bill's crown and back were black with a greenish glint, or sheen; the sides of his neck, wings and tail, pearl-gray; throat, forehead and underparts white. Three long, white plumes grew from the back of his head, drooping gracefully and sometimes twisted together, appearing like one feather. These plumes are worn only during the nesting season. His eyes were brilliant red; his legs long and yellow. long and yellow.

gave Bill his first meal, after having placed him in the cage. He was standing erect on one of the branches when I put some bits of fish on a board on the floor, and pushed it over to the center of the box. He looked and pushed it over to the center of the box. He looked at it a moment, and then stretched out his long neck, and reaching down until he almost toppied off the perch, seised a piece of fish and guiped it down greedily. Another and then another piece followed, and after each mouthful he would go through the most violent contortions with his neck, forcing the morsel down with apparently great difficulty. Then he slowly and cautiously stepped down from the branch, and with stately, measured tread crossed the stays to the water pan and tiously stepped down from the branch, and with stately, measured tread crossed the stage to the water pan and drank eagerly in huge swallows, like a thirsty horse, then returned to his perch; and so ended his first supper in his new home. Rather it should be called his breakfast, for it was late in the afternoon, and the heron's day begins at sundown. Bill, though in captivity, was true to the family trait. All day long he sat tivity, was true to the tamily trait. All tay rong me sac moping and drowny in the darkest corner of the cage. Near sundown his manner changed noticeably; he held himself erect, his eyes flashed, his plumage was smooth, and his white plumes waved as he walked in a sprightly way back and forth on the floor, lifting his feet like a high-spirited horse. If at this time of day feet like a high-spirited horse. If at this time of day the children's pet dog or cat came in front of the cage, Bill would ruffle up his feathers, snap his bill in an angry way, and rush to the wire, clucking cut his displeasure in no uncertain tones, and making very uncomplimentary remarks in regard to cats and dogs. He seemed more hostile to the dog than the cat, and would get very angry if I held the puppy up to the

would get very angry if I held the puppy up to the wire front of his domicile.

All through the night our heron kept on the move, and sometimes when I waked in the night, I would hear him strike his beak against the wires and call "quawk, quawk," in the hopes, perhaps, of getting a response from his lost companion. In the morning I would find him sitting, sad and silent, on his roosting place. Sometimes I would find a piece of fish in the water pan; whether he put it there to soften or to cleanse it I do not know. Perhaps he deluded himself with the idea that this rusty pan was a little private fishing pool of his own, and "pretended," as children do, that he was catching his own fish in the natural way.

The second day we had our heron he escaped through the end door, which had not been securely fastened. There was great lamentation on the part of the children and the grown-up folks as well. I knew the bird could and the grown-up folks as well. I knew the bird could not fly on account of its wounded wing, and the family divided itself into search parties and went through all the orchards and gardens in the ne ghborhood. All had returned from the hunt, unsuccessful and in despair, when I chanced to look up in a peach tree that stood just back of the cage, and there, half way up the tree and partially concealed by the foliage, sat our friend, fast asleen, but a gunny anck before me to ward off fast asleep. With a gunny sack before me to ward off a possible blow from the strong beak, I easily reached him, and soon had him back in his house. He had evidently hopped up on a box, and from that to a low limb of the tree, and then easily climbed up to where I found him.

Bill gradually got accustomed to having people about, and so far forgot his old habits of eating at night and early morning that he would take bits of fish from the end of a stick when poked through the wires by the children, at any hour of the day. The grocer's boy, the butcher, the iceman and other back-door visitors were greatly interested in him. The Chinaman who brought the vegetables seemed to think Bill was some kind of a sacred stork, and delayed one day long enough to pencil an outline of the bird's graceful figure on the side of a box, much to the delight of the children. Callers at the front of the house were, if known to the children, led around to the back yard to see "Bill, the Dragon," the last part of the title having been added by the small boy on the day he first saw Bill's red eyes flash and his feathers rise with rage at the dog.

One day Bill sat for his photograph, or stood rather,

out in the orchard, and not long after he sickened as

the rag bag. Fetticoats, night dresses, or other garments that have become worn are taken by simble flugers and that have become worn are taken by simble flugers and torn into strips of about three-quarters of an isch wide.

They are then sewed strongly together, each to end, and the carpet again, and wash the next quarter. I then the fluger are more pleasant to hand the carpet again, and wash the next quarter. I take they have been thoroughly washed. To make at eacher, from the fact of the starch being taken out.

If flust they have been thoroughly washed. To make a function of the sarre of any of the starch being taken out.

If flust they have been thoroughly washed. To make a function of the same way as curper the made out.

If flust they have been thoroughly washed. To make a function of any of the same way as curper than the same way as curper than the fact of the starch being taken out.

If flust they have been thoroughly washed. To make a function the same way as curper and the same way as curper the same way as curper than the next quarter. Here is the next quarter. Here is the next quarter. I have been thoroughly washed. To make a function of any of the starch being taken out.

If flust they have been thoroughly washed. To make a function the same way as curper and the next quarter. Here is the next quarter. Here is the next quarter. Here is the next quarter. I have not the same way as curper and the next quarter. I have not the next quarter in the next quarter. I have not the next quarter in the next quarter. In the next quarter in the next quarter. I have not the next quarter in the next quarter. In the next quarter in the next quarter. It is the legal to the next quarter. It is the legal to the next quarter. It is the legal to the next quarter in the next quarter. It is the legal to the next quarter. It is the legal to the next quarter. It is the legal to t

ot all in brandy." This proverb like most others, is the experience of many men compressed into the wit of one. The quicker the transit from the water to the fire, the fetter the result, in ecobing, scant nothing—least of all any and fet.

Los Angeles Sunday Times.

[June 9, 1901.

Woman and Home—Our Wives and Daughters.

FLAMING COUNTRY GOWN.

SCARLET FROCKS IN AIRY TEXTILES, THE LAT-EST FRENCH CAPER.

From a Special Correspondent.

EW YORK, June 3.-in color at least, the fashions that bloomed in the spring pale to insignificance beside those which the midsummer has showered upon the world, and radiantly gay among the many gay tints certain scarlet gowns, in diaphanous textiles, stand out as the latest French thing for country magnificence. With the red costume a black Gainsborough hat, made of gauze and round satin-straw braid, is considered a dashing top-off; but modistes are showing all red hats as well, and such cartloads of lurid accessories, in the way of parasols, belts and country driving coats, are so scattered about the shors that it is quite plain you cannot do the really fashionable this summer without a note of red in your wardrobe. The flaming gowns are also seen in serges and challies for mountain and seashore wear, and they may be worn even in town, it seems, if a carriage accompanies them. Otherwise, say mesdames, the dressmakers, from its very conspicuousness, the red gown is not polite for town use. But nothing is so rich against green fields as this vivid color; and a red parasol of the new shade, a sparkling, clear, light tone, almost like new blood, will look a veritable flower in a country landscape.

Of course it is bitterly provocative of attentions from the bovine family—there must be a serpent in every Eden—and, as if the fashionmongers had foreseen trou-

pariste gave a daintly feminine touch to this stylishly extravagant material, and a sash in narrow velvet streamers struck another modifying note.

Many short jacket and yoke effects are seen, the two visiting figures in the tea group exemplifying a favorite design in each of these departments; the striped and figured materials are foulard silk, and both hats are of white Neapolitan braid, which, when combined with black velvet, sits as becomingly, as lightly above a fair forehead.

For ornamentation in the way of summer jewelry, Dame Fashion has turned to the kitchen garden for hints. Cherries, carrots, goose and strawberries, are seen at the ends of hatpins, and there are grape brooches, the green leaves forming a bar and the fruit pendant, that really are astonishingly pretty consider-ing what inexpensive triffes they are. With any of the simple batiste, calico, or muslin morning frocks, de-signed for country wear, this fruit jewelry will be found in keeping, and it is just the thing for barn dances.

COMFORTS FOR COUNTRY HOMES, CHAIR LIKE KING ARTHUR'S-AND A RCCRER FOR DARBY AND JOAN.

By a Special Contributor.

In furnishing a home a variety of pretty effects can be gained by small seats which hug the corners closely

batiste gave a daintily feminine touch to this stylishly extravagant material, and a sash in narrow velvet streamers struck another modifying note.

Many short jacket and yoke effects are seen, the two visiting figures in the tea group exemplifying a favorite design in each of these departments; the striped and figured materials are foulard silk, and both hats are of white Neapolitan braid, which, when combined with black velvet, sits as becomingly, as lightly above a fair forehead.

For ornamentation in the way of summer jewelry, Dame Fashion has turned to the kitchen garden for hints. Cherries, carrots, goose and strawberries, are seen at the ends of hatpins, and there are grape the ground work light.

As for coverings there are charming stuffs in cotton tapestries, Liberty cretonnes, sateen quill and the pretty Normandy dimitties. Any of these look well as their flower effects are gay and brilliant, while the cushions may be made of Priscilla silk in any of the solid and delicate tints preferred.

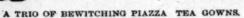
Among striking novelties for country homes is the Among striking novelties for country homes is the Darby and Joan chair, a low rocker for two, on the one foundation. The wood of heavy make is painted in a good tone of forest green, the rush seats in brilliant tints of red. These odd pieces are severe in form without ornamentation of any kind. They are in different woods like ash, wainut, and heavy white pine, which is painted in dark, rich colors, their gayety lying chiefly in the stuffs with which they are decorated.

Another propounced style is the king Arthur chair

Among the latest are those with a single ornamental end of fine etched wood cut out in an appropriate shape.

The couch is low, well cushioned and equipped with some three or four pillows of any spring-like material which can be converted into a table at need. It is of







حيد در المعلا

A PERFECTL Y CORRECT GOLF COSTUME

ble in this direction, at the end of the red parasol handle a speaking likeness of his majesty, the bull, is some-times a gentle reminder that there might be breakers

At any rate it won't hurt to remember him, and a little practice in fence climbing would not come amiss.

A charming gown for country-house evening wear is of pale rose Swiss, dotted with a deeper red. A short low-necked bolero and a skirt insertion of black lace contrast effectively with the bright mate: ial. The girdle is made of three rows of black velvet ribbon, holding down shirrings and ending at the front in small rosettes.

I see the golf girl is taking to red, and dazzling are the stockings that peep between her low, patent leather shoes and modish bird's-eye serge skirt. The golf skirt of the new season, however, is of plain black cloth, with a stitched bias at the bottom. Another in novelty cloth has a narrow gore-like decoration in leather strapping, the light yellow tint of this contrasting well with the the light yellow tint of this contrasting well with the brown mottling of the skirt goods. The heavy porter's linen, whose coarse, loose weave lends itself to effectively to Russian embroidery, is considered a cool and durable material for golf shirt waists, though the girl who knows a thing or two has these made of pongee for the hottest weather. The simple shirt waist with the golf skirt here given is of figured pique.

Whiting and reception gowns for out-of-town wear are more than ever considered, and, and to reinte, both are sometimes wickedly elaborate. One simple, but elegant little foulard house frock seen, and here pictured in the piazza-tea group, had a rich pattern in bright blue and slack that may be compared only to jagged lightning. A little yest and sleeve frills of embroidered ever



walnut, roomy, low-and cushioned. Its back is a great oval covered inside and out with nut-brown leather. The chair when not in use, serves as a stand for the oval, which by closing the hinges forms a table, and is oval, which may closing the inings forms a table, and is quite large enough for four at a same of cards or for a slight repast. There are book shelves which hang against the wall on which are appropriate mottos, and peculiar lounging chairs with wide, long arms held in place by a seat of stout crash of striped and plaid ef-fects.

For spring draperies the drop ruffle is again to the front. The windows when treated this way have first, sash curtains of dotted Swiss, which are looped back slightly parted in the middle. At the top of the woodwork hangs a long, cream-colored dimity with a flower border, or covered with wild roses, and over it a deep frill of the same design as the drapery. The frill and its hangings are on separate brass rods of slender

WAYS TO COOK FISH.

WELL-TESTED RECIPES FOR FRYING, BAKING AND BROILING.

By a Special Contributor.

There is fish and fish. Of all food substances it most recalls the famous little girl with the curl in her fore-head, "when good it is very good indeed, when it is bad it is horrid."

slating of two thermome err heated until it registered other. The two were place ors fest-sucd togo; her. One of ten degrees bigher than aced against the surface of Hoys are found to be more sensitive to heat then This was determined by aid of a queer instrument

More Sensitive to Heat.

by reading a story for three minutes to several thousand children and by requiring them to write all which they afterward recollected. It was found that growth of memory power is more rapid in givis than in boys, prob-ably because givis mature faster than do their brothers.

of freeh and surprising facts, throwing new ligh ASHINGTON (D. C.) June 3.-A vast tre

From a Special Correspondent.

COMPARED ON LARGE SCALE. MASCULINE AND FEMININE NATURES

ADAM VS. EVE

undergoing a simple process of curing, are man tred into numeroes kinds of cordage, from the bast of their an ad to the braviest caple. From the best of their an al various textiles are size manufactured, the fine thick are equal to superior linear tabrica, while the comparison of the process of the contract of the proor runners in the vicinity of the older magneys, and require no cultivation whatseever.

Upon its removal to the hartends fulldings the lifeless magney is stripped of its leaves, which, upon being laid open, reveal a thick mars of long, sinewy libers. These, reveal a thick mars of long, sinewy libers.

U

monded Magazine Section.

June 9, 1901.] [June 9, 1901.

A VEGETABLE PRODIGY. THE CULTIVATION OF MAGUEY AND ITS PRODUCTS.

By a Special Contributor.

"Camida, bahi a. Casa y vestido."

OWHERE in the entire Spanish vocabulary do I recall an instance where so much is expressed in a like number of words, as in the foregoing simple couplet. Literally, its translation signifies, "food, drink, house and dress." What a world of meaning is embodied in those four words! To a vast majority of the earth's inhabitants they sepre ent the sum total of existence, and in life's perjetual tattle the strugg e for their possession constitutes the one supreme motive of the nflict

But there is one country wherein this great problem has long since been happily solved. There, hunger is an unnecessary pang, the choicest beverage in the land is within reach of the most lowly, and none need perish for the want of a tenement nor shiver through lack of apparel. Against all these exigencies nature has furnished an ample safeguard in the providing of a single shrub. It grows for the poor as well as the rich, and Bourishes alike on farm and desert. Hence, to it the

dth by four inches in thickness at the ba breadth by four inches in thickness at the base, and are frequently ten feet in length, tapering gradually to a sharp, needle-1 kp point at the extreme tip. Along both edges are arranged a series of keen, claw-like thorns, or barbs, which, with the terminating spike, constitute the armor of the plant. And a more effectual armament is not to be found in the entire veretable kingdom, for in the state of the plant of the not a few instances full-grown cattle have been known to become hopelessly impaled by unwarily coming into to become hopeless contact therewith.

Its Beautiful Flowers.

The prevalent coloring of the maguey is a bluish green or drab, thickly mottled, in some cases, with dark purple, and again with deep crimson blotches. In some instances, in the higher altitudes of Mexico, the latter color predominates to such an extent that the entire plant, at a casual glance, appears a beautiful variegated red. But the most striking feature of the maguey plant, and one but reddom witnessed, is its bloom. This rarely develops prior to its eighth, and frequently not until develops prior to its eighth, and frequently not until its twelfth year. Somewhere about this period there springs from the center of the plant a slender green stock, which, upon attaining a height of from twenty to thirty feet, throws out a beautiful cluster of fragrant yellow blossoms. It is only in the heart of the wilder-ness, however, or possibly in some arboretum, that the plant ever attains to this stage of existence, the mani-fold uses which it fulfills, as will be later explained, precluding such a possibility.

precluding such a possibility.

The localities where the maguey plant thrives to the best advantage are in the elevated portions—otherwise

ceature of the maguey industry is the fact that, while the three liquors are derived from the same plant, each has a particular district to itself where in it alone is produced. This is owing partly to the different stages of development attained by the plant in the several localities where it thrives, and rartially to the various popular terms of the same plant in the same plant, while same plant is the same plant, and is a same of the same plant, and is a same plant in the same plant, and is a same plant in the same plant, and is a same plant in the same plant, and is a same plant in the same plant, and is a same plant in the same plant in th ular tastes of the people.

Pulque, the distinctly national beverage, is produced exclusively in the vicinity of the City of Mexico. The task of gathering the material from which it is manufactured is performed by the native peon, entitled by grace of his particular vocation the "tlachiquero." The grace of his particular vocation the "tlachiquero." The duties of this functionary consist, first, in watching the magueys, in order to determine the exact day when their blossoms are due. His apparel invariably includes a white cotton shirt and trousers of like material, supplemented by leggins and apron of leather, and rawhide guaraches, or sandats, on his feet. He is armed with a short machete, a three-cornered metal scraper and a queer-looking oblong instrument about three feet in length, fashioned from a calabash. Lastly, he carries slung over his left shoulder a huge bag, made from the entire hide of a swine, entire hide of a swine,

Securing the Liquid.

Securing the Liquid.

When the maguey exhibits unmistakable symptoms of an immediately forthcoming blossom, the tlachiquero approaches the plant, and, cautiously pushing aside the dangerous blades, deftly squeezes himself into the center. Then, with a blow of his machete he hews away the flower stalk and slices off the top of the cone-shaped corazon. This he next proceeds to hollow out to a depth of several inches by means of his sharp, three-edged scraper, having accomplished which he bends one of the broad blades over the cavity, weights it down wit... a sufficiently heavy stone, and goes on about his business. At the expiration of two or three botters he again puts in an appearance, slips in between the armed branches as before, and removes the cover the armed branches as before, and removes the cover from the partially excavated cone, which he finds full to from the partially excavated cone, which he finds full to the brim of a clear, greenish liquid. This is the agua miel, or sap, of the maguey. Into it he dips the small end of his calabash instrument, which is nothing more or less than a siphon, applies his lips to a small aperture in its base and sets the queer little pump a-going. It requires but a moment to absorb the liquid into the siphon, whereupon he reaches coan, places a finger over the opening in its extremity, and, raising it, inserts the same into the mouth of the hopskin boot at his back. same into the mouth of the hogskin boot at his back. Having transferred the sap to this latter receptacle, he next takes his scraper, and, reaching down into the corazon, carefully removes a few shavings from the pulp in its center. He thus opens up the veins of the plant for a new flow of sap, after which he readjusts the cov-ering and proceeds on his rounds,

Brewing Pulque,

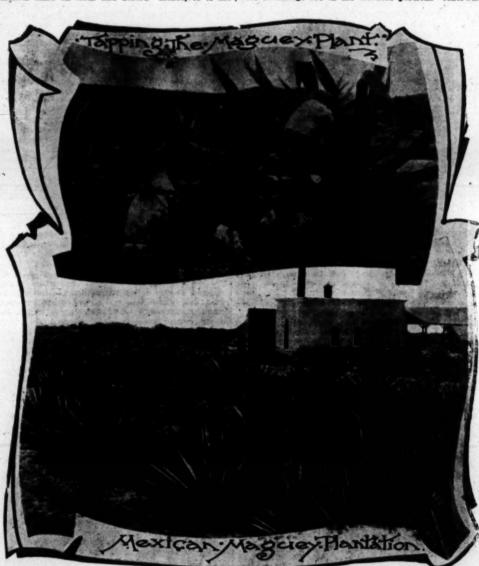
Throughout a period of from three to four months rereated visits are made to the plant thus tapped, and when finally it is drained of its last drop of life-sustaining fluid, its great blades sag helplessly to the earth, their former beautiful tints give place to a diagy checolate shade, and the maguey is dead. After collecting as much of the sap as he can carry at a load, the tlachiques heart pearly double under its weight set off for quero, bent nearly double under its weight, sets off for the hacienda buildings, upon reaching which he enters an establishment set apart for the brewing of pulque. Herein is contained a framework of poles, upon which is stretched several specially prepared beef hides in such a manner as to form a spacious vat. Into this the aqua miel is poured, together with a small quantity of fermented maguey sap to act as leaven. At this stage the liquor has a sweet taste not unlike that of new cider, but it quickly ferments, and within three or four hours has attained the appearance and consistency of milk. It is now pulque, and is ready to be emptied into pigskins and transported to the city. It is estimated that out of the 350,000 inhabitants contained in the City of Mexico, at least 250,000 drink pulque in preference to water any other beverage.

In its original state the liquor is no more intoxicat-ing than the lightest Bavarian beer, and possesses great virtue as a tonic, as well as a beverage. But, unfortunately, it no sooner gets into the hands of the city dispensers than it is heavily drugged with extract of jimson weed, which at once converts it into a maddening intoxicant. Time after time has the Mexican gov-ernment essayed to stop this diabolical adulteration, which contributes so weefully to the misery and degradation of the lower classes, but to no avail. The unfor-tunate victims have developed an insatiable taste for it, and do not hesitate to brave even the law in order to gratify the ruinous habit. On the other hand, in its pure state, fresh from the hacienda, pulque is considered an indispensable delicacy in the best Mexican house-holds, and as such constitutes one of the leading staples in local commerce. It retains its freshness, however, but a few days at most; and being thus perishable, will never be classed as an export. Statistics show that 75,-000 gallons of pulque are daily consumed in the City of Mexico alone, and the internal revenues on the articles yield the government upward of \$750,000 annually.

The Profits to the grower are correspondingly large. Each maguey plant yields from 125 to 160 gallons of pulque, and the average hacienda grows upward of 1600 plants to the hectare, or two and one-half acres. The market price of pulque is 8 cents per gallon; hence it will be seen that the foregoing number of plants will yield in that product alone in twelve years, allowing liberally for waste, etc., a profit of over \$15,000, an average of \$1250 per year, or \$500 per acre.

The value of the maguey plant, however, by ne means ceases with the gathering of its sap. When this stage of its usefulness ends the withered plant is grubbed up and carted away to fulfill other offices of even greater merit than the yielding of pulque. Nor does its removal cause the alightest break in the income of the plantation, for a younger plant immediately takes its place, to yield its vintage in its regular order a dosen years hence. These smaller plants appear in the form

2622 -253



of every station point with grateful pride, and tongue throughout the land proclaims it what

That country is Mexico. The The shrub is the maguey

Those who are familiar with the Mexican maguey, or reat aloe, as seen in its dwarfed state among the ofanical gardens of the North, would hardly recognize In general character it is decidedly formidable, though its symmetrical formation, combined with its colossal proportions, invests it with a stateliness and charm far above that which is merely prepossessing. the maguey is totally unlike any other plant appearance the magney is totally unlike any other plant outside of its own peculiar species. The trunk, or stock, of the native plant consists of a conical-shaped bulb, some twelve inches in diameter by twenty in height, from the base of which numerous sinewy roots extend into the earth. This bulb is called the "corazon," and somewhat resembles a huge pineapple. The inner portion of the corazon consists of a luley vertable subsomewhat resembles a huse pineapple. The inner por-tion of the corazon consists of a juicy vegetable sub-stance, partaking in flavor somewhat of the Swedish turnip, while from its outer rind a series of long, taper-ing blades radiate in much the same manner as the leaves of the date palm. In the larger specimens these blades vary in number from thirty to fifty, according to age. The largest of the tlates measure twelve lackes in

known as the great mesas or tablelands—of Central Mexico. Here it not only grows in its wild state, but is extensively cultivated, in many instances forming the exclusive product of the vast haciendas of that district. exclusive product of the vast haciendas of that district. The maguey being essentially a plant of the desert, requires no nourishment and but little attention, aside from its planting and the harvesting of its products. The latter process, in the case of each individual plant, takes place immediately after it has put forth its flower stalk and on the very eve of its blossoming; and although, as previously explained, this happens but once in many years, the harvesting, nevertheless, goes on day after day, year after year, on each and every maguey plantation. For in such an industry there must need be a particular system. Hence, when the Mexican farmer lays out several square leagues of land for the cultivainys out several square leagues of land for the cultiva-tion of the maguey, he does not at once set the entire portion to plants. On the contrary, he subdivides the tract into twenty different sections, planting them out successively each spring and fall until the entire planta-tion is completed. This has required a period of ten years, but at the expiration of that time the perpetual harvest has begun, and, as will be shown, the tract will henceforth yield him a princely and unbroken income.

Three Mexican Beverages.

The chief sources of revenue from the magney p lie in its production of the three typical Mexican be ages, namely, pulque, tequila and mescal. A pecu

e-saliestatessalitatesplater

DINNER TO THREE MILLION CATS.

TOED MYAOR OF LO PUSS IN BOOTS RENTS ALBERT HALL OF THE

the fire he had laid, and set off down the lower trail in silence, followed by the three others.

They walked rapidly on until they saw Fred stand-ing on the trail above and waving his handkerebied.

They knew, then, that they must be near the spot where the boys had seen the horse's head, and every eye be-the boys had seen the horse's head, and every eye be-the boys had seen the horse's head, and every eye be-

By a Special Contributor.

MAN AN INTELLIGENT HORSE GAVE AND TO HOR

BRAVE BROWN BESS.

RESCUERS

The Youths' Own Page—Our Boys and Girls.

7061 '6 aunel

some parts of France, but I'm sure that is an exaggera tion, because the wind was from the south and would have been far more likely to carry the noise up into Scotland, and it was not heard there, except at Gretna Green which is just on the border. After this horrible yawp Fuss held up his paw and a silence like the woods came over those cats. Then he

told them something else, and you would have thought that you heard heavy freight trains a hundred miles away. It was the purring of 2,999,999 cats. Some of them hadn't purred in years, poor things. There's not much to make a tramp cat purr in a great city. But now they knew that they were to have a dinner, and that it was to be thrown to them from the roof of the Oh, I forgot to say that the reason there were not 3,000,000 purring is that one had caught a heavy cold singing a serenade in an unusually thick London

Puss realized that even mighty Albert Hall was not big enough for the mob of cats, which is the reason

that they were to be fed in the street.

I can't begin to describe what happened when the meat was thrown to the cats. If they had been humans they would have been ground to death in the crush, but you must recollect that there were 27,000,000 lives in that crowd, and I believe that not one cat was seriously hurt, and I think that every cat got something

Those people who were lucky enough to live nearby and could watch the sight from their windows say that they never saw anything so interesting and really so grand in their lives—not even the Diamond Jubilee was something in the tone of Puss' voice that kept those cats from falling on each other, and while there was much growling that shook the houses, it was so deep there was no out and out fighting.

As soon as the dinner was over Puss asked the fairy

godmother to run a scent of catnip down to the big teamer that lay in the Thames ready to sail for Au tralia, and those cats went tumbling aboard of her When she was full of cats it was found that two more steamers would be necessary, and the Lord Mayor gave orders to get up stram at once, and by nightfall every cat had gone aboard and the steamers had started down the Thames.

I fancy that Australia will open her eyes when th cats are unloaded there, and I wouldn't want the job of feeding them all once a day with raw meat on the voyage down, but I can tell you that when London realized that, thanks to clever Puss is Boots, she had no more tramp cats, they gave him a life cass on the railroads in the United Kingdom and an order everlastingly good at any butcher's for one pound of tenderloin steak. And Robin Taylor's company was more firmly estab

ished than ever in the good graces of the Englis people. CHARLES BATTELL LOOMIS. [Copyright, 1501, by C. B. Loomis.] English

GOO, GOO, THE GIANT.

HE OVERTHROWS THE CHAMPION WRESTLER OF SIAM AND JOINS A CIRCUS TROUPE.

By a Special Contributor.

The night I tipped over the jail and regained my liberty I walked about twelve miles. I had no money, and I did not know where I was going, but my idea was

to get far away from the village. If I was arrested again I should have no chance to tip over a jailhouse. I met no one on the road, and it was, about three o'clock in the morning that I came a'ong to a camp by the roadside. There was a tent and two or three carts and several donkeys, and as a dog barked to warn his master that a stranger was about, a man came out of the tent and called out to know what I wanted.

"I am only passing along the highway," I answered.
"Do not tell fles to me!" he shouted. "I believe you are here to steal one of my denkeys, and if you don't make off at once it will be the worse for you!"

"I shall go on when I get ready," I said, feeling an ored that he should suspect me of being a thief.

By that time a second man and a woman and a boy had been aroused and were outside the tent, and this second man said to the first:

'Aye, he must be a thief. Don't you see how he iffed out? He has stolen five or six suits of clothe and put them on one over the other! I think we ought to hold him a prisoner until we meet an officer law.

"So do I," replied the first man, "and I will tie him up to the wheel of one of the carts."

He came forward and laid a hand on my shoulder, but as he did so I seized him under the arms, lifted him off his feet, and next moment I pitched him over the back of a donkey into an empty cart. He had scarcely lande when the other man pitched into me, but I stoo seized him by the ankles and sent him whirling over

"It is the Evil One come to destroy us!" shouted the

boy.
"May heaven protect us!" cried the woman.

The men were shaken up but not badly hurt, and as the first one came limping up to me, he exclaimed:

"Now, then, who can you be? No other man in Siam could have done that by me. I am Bim-Bum, the wrester, and yet I was but a toy in your hands."
"I am Goo-Goo, the giant," I replied. "That is, I

shall be a giant some day if I keep on growing, but at present I am only twelve feet tall. I have had to run away from home because I ducked the ruler of our vil-

lage in the canal and then tipped over the jailhouse."
Then they all come around me and shook hands and invited me into their tents for a talk. When they had lighted a torch they gave me a piece of meat and two cakes to eat, and when I had finished them at three mouthfuls and drank a gallon of water Bim-Bum said to

"Now, Goo-Goo, listen to me. I am a showman, traveling from place to place. I am a great wrestler and my friend there is a juggler. He swallows swords, plays with knives and balls, and he is a wonderful fellow. This woman is my wife, and she plays the music and

takes the money at the door, while this boy is my son performs many gymnastic feats and always received plenty of applause." plenty of appla

ed to be happy family," I said as I looked

'We truly are, and I want you to become on of us. have long wanted a giant as another attraction he is here. It is a free life we lead. from town to town, making much money and eating of the best, and all the people are our friends. If you will come with us I will not only give you three cents a day as wages, but you will be treated as a son." Three cents in Siam is quite a big bit of money. I

had never earned any, and had never had as much as one cent at one time. I was not only pleased at the thought that I should earn more money every day than my father ever had, but I liked the thought of traveling my father ever had, but I liked the thought of traveling around and seeing the word. So, after a little more talk I agreed to become one of them, and as soon as morning had come and we had had breakfast Bim-Bur set about painting a new sign. I was very proud of it when it was finished. There was a painting of a boy giant carrying a donkey under each arm and a man on his back, and the sign read: Geo-Geo!

The Biggest Boy on Earth. Only Ten Years Old and Weighs 600 Pounds.

He can lift donkeys, sling men about, pull up trees and tip over jailhouses. Come in and see this wonderand tip over jailhouses. Come in and see this wonverful strong boy. If you miss this opportunity you may never have another. No one need fear him. He is as good-natured as a taby, unless you tickle his ribs.

As soon as the sign was ready we packed up and moved on to a village, and in my next I will tell you how I went on exhibition and what was said and done.

TOM-TIT.

THE TRUE STORY OF A CHICKEN-THE BAD HAB-ITS WHICH CAUSED HIS DOWNFALL

By a Special Contributor.

When the little girl first knew Tom-tit, he was just a wee, downy chicken, with nothing about him to make one dream he was to grow into a most wanderful rooster. That's not strange, though, for they do say that Napoleon and Caesar were no different from other babies for one just to look at.

Tom lived on one big ranch and the little girl lived on another. The little girl was a lonely little girl, and Tom was a lonely little chicken besides. Tom was an orphan. His mother had died with some devastating chicken cholera or galloping hen consumption, and left Tom-tit afone to battle with cannibal pigs and chicken

One day, when the little girl's papa returned from the ranch where Tom-tit lived, there was a queer bagginess about his shirt, and, all of a sudden, from no place at all that the little girl could see, a little chicken began running around the table. It hopped right in the butter and then tried to spread a piece of bread by jumping up and down on this with its little buttered feet. Right after dinner, out under the live cak tree, wh

so many wonderful things happened, with the polka-dotted fawn that could walk on her hind legs, and the lame grasshopper that couldn't walk at all, because it had no legs, for sponsors, Tom-tit was duly baptized and adopted into the family. But what do you think! The very day that Tom was four weeks old, he gobbled up his own godfather, the no-legged grasshopper! He would have eaten it before, only he waited till he was as big as the grasshopper. The little girl was very unhappy about this. No one but a truly conscientious mother, and one who had gone through it, knows how sad it is to have her children turn out cannibals

Tom wasn't long in growing up, and the first thing the little girl knew, she had a full-grown son. It is be-yond comprehension how children grow! Then the next thing on the programme was grandchildren.

Minnie, the little Leghorn pullet, had fifteen baby chickens. Tom-tit was fearfully proud of his family. He used to stalk about the yard as if he were the only papa in the world with fifteen babies, all twins. He spent the most of his time finding fat bugs and juicy worms, and then calling the family to come see. once, if you'll believe it, the little girl really saw him refrain from eating an exceptionally fine grasshopper and let Minnie have it!

One night, when the family was about two wee the little girl went out on the back porch, and there in the corner, on her pink sunbonnet, sat Tom-tit and his fifteen babies! Minnie, bless you, had gone back to the henhouse roost and Tom, like a poor hen-pecked rooster, was hovering the poor little deserted family.

The little girl thought it so very funny that she ran and called mamma and grandma and Aunt Mary and Uncle Jack, and how they laughed!

Tom would stand the chickens wriggling under him as long as he could, then he would get up and walk gravely about, clucking in a fatherly, persuasive way to the dismal, howling little brood on the sunbonnet. Pretty soon he would go back and try it over again. He stood on one foot and then on the other. his face in the corner, and then in desperation he backed up in the corner. When he wasn't standing on one chicken, he was standing on two or three.

Mamma laughed and told Uncle Jack that he looked as distressed as Tom, whenever Aunt Mary asked him to hold the baby. Uncle Jack hadn't been a papa very long. Aunt Mary said Tom looked at Uncle Jack as if to say, "You know just how it is yourself, old man!" and Uncle Jack said he could sympathize with Tom.

Always after this, Tom cared for the babies at night, and Minnie watched them during the day.

The little cirl was year, proud of Tom's accomplish.

The little girl was very proud of Tom's accomplishments, but not more proud than Tom was himself. Every morning he used to come in and get on the foot of the bed and crow. Then he seemed so pleased to think what a fine chap he was that he would prance around on the counterpane trailing his wings and

walking on them. Sometimes he was so charmed with himself that he went back and crowed again.

himself that he went back and crowed again.

Whenever there was company, Tom was on parade. He always crowed and "showed off," when told. One day, though—and this was the beginning of the downfall of Tom-tit—he was told to crow and he refused. Mamma picked him up and spanked him. The spanking seemed to hurt Tom's dignity, for he flew at mamma in a rage and, catching the corner of her apron in his beak, he began to jump up and down and flap his wings and holier and claw the carpet. He held on so tight that mamma dragged him all the way out doors, and papa had to drive him off with the broom.

After this it wasn't safe for the little girl to go out in

After this it wasn't safe for the little girl to go out in the yard at all. You see, she hadn't grown up as fast as Tom had, and her skirts were very short. Most likely, Tom didn't approve of short skirts on little girls likely, Tom didn't approve of short skirts on little girls of 11, for he never caught sight of the legs below the skirts that he didn't run after them. Of course, the legs ran, too, but Tom was the quicker, and generally got a piece of leg and a sample of stocking for his pains. Now, she was a very little girl, and the only little girl in the family, and her mamma said she couldn't afford to lose her piecemeal, that way, so, one day, poor Tom was sold.

AN EVENING IN NOAH'S ARK.

A NEW AND ENTERTAINING PARLOR GAME FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

By a Special Contributor.

The stationers now sell a variety of cardboard which is black upon one side, but white upon the other. Several sheets of this board is the only requisite for an evening in Noah's Ark, a very amusing little entertainment of the moment.

Cut the cardboard into good sized squares and pres a square to each member of the company, together with a well-sharpened pencil.

The players take seats as far as possible from each other, since sitting in a circle would enable one un-

consciously even to observe the work of the others.

The cardboard square received by each man cr woman is held white side up and on this white side is drawn the outline of some animal. Any quadruped in the en-tire zoological category will do, the only limitation being that its race is not extinct or imaginary. The definite idea of a real animal must be borne in mind. A mere imaginary creature is forbidden by the rules of

No player is excused by pleading lack of skill from making any attempt. All, whether or not they have ever drawn a "stroke," must participate and become artists from the moment.

When the outlines have been drawn, scissors are produced by the hostess, and each player cuts out drawing he has made. These cutlines are collected the mistress of ceremonies, who mounts them paste upon a white sheet of pas eboard. The black surface of each outline is uppermost, and stands out very distinctly upon its white background. The sheet of cardboard is attached by means of thumb tacks to the wall in such a position as to be visible to every one.

The hostess then passes slips of paper among her She asks each competitor to guess what animal was intended in each outline and to write the opposite the number of each silhouette.

These lists are collected and examined by the hostess or some lady who takes no active part in the game. Each competitor is then asked to name the animal he intended to represent, the lists being corrected and nts counted accordingly.

The player whose lists contained most animals cor-rectly named wins the prize, one of the new and de-lightful collections of animal stories, so many of which have been issued of late.

There is a second prize for the cleverest animal dra This decided by taking up a vote and by each player voting for the work of any other player. If all the con-testants receive a vote each receives a trifling prize. if one artist wins from his peers his reward might take the form of a classic picture of animals cr a photograph nicely framed illustrating some phase of this appropri-

As the entertainment is a Noah's Ark affair the boobies should be those gaudy wooden arks replete with im-possible animals and all of the human beings who were

A CURIOUS FROG.

[New York Herald:] In Brazil has now been found the most curious frog in the entire world. It is known as "Hyla faber," and the difference between it and other batrachians lies in the fact that the females of this species regularly build nests in which they lay their eggs, their object being to preserve their little ones from the enemies that constantly threaten them.

When the time for incubation approaches, the fem goes down to a marsh and proceeds to build a circular wall of earth, which, when complete, is about one foot in diameter. She starts to build at the bottom of the marsh and she continues the work until it is at least 10 centimeters above the water. Two nights suffice to complete the nest, and then the female enters and lays her eggs. Her worthy spouse, it is said, does not give her the slightest assistance in constructing the nest, but, after the progeny are born, he shows his solicitude for them by remaining in the vicinity, presumably wi the object of doing sentinel duty and giving warning the approach of enemies.

Naturalists who have recent'y examined some of the nests in Brazil say that human ingenuity could not invent a better contrivance for protecting the young frogs from their foes.

Two-hand Euchre: He and she: She: Do you take my heart? He: Certainly! She: Then my entire hand goes with it.

LEESE STREETS

teature of the magney industry is the fact that, while the three liquors are derived from the same piant, each bas a particular district to itself where a fit alone is produced. This is owing partly to the different stages of development attained by the piant in the several local-ties where it thrives, and tartfally to the various popular tastes of the propie.

THE CULTIVATION OF MAGUEY AND

THE COLLEGE AND THE COLL

[June 9, 190L

som: I kopung sonosuy sor

June 9, 1901.]

Illustrated Magazine Section.

of runners in the vicinity of the older magueys, and require no cultivation whats.ever.

Upon its removal to the hactenda tuildings the lifeless maguey is stripped of its leaves, which, upon being laid open, reveal a thick mass of long, sinewy fibers. These, after undergoing a simple process of curing, are manufactured into numerous kinds of cordage, from the finest thread to the heaviest cable. From the best of this material various textiles are also manufactured, the finest of which are equal to superior linen fabrics, while the refuse substance is worked up into a fair grade of paper. ************************ ADAM VS. EVE.

MASCULINE AND FEMININE NATURES COMPARED ON LARGE SCALE.

From a Special Correspondent.

ASHINGTON (D. C.) June 3.—A vast treasury of fresh and surprising facts, throwing new light upon the mooted problem as to where, how and when the mooted problem as to where, how and when the feminine sex excels the masculine, has been amassed by Arthur MacDonald, a psychophysicist in the employ of the Bureau of Education. The data are the result of recent tests of millions of boys and girls, men and women, of all nationalities, conducted by a hundred different investigators, many using curious instruments of precision. That the boy is excelled by the girl and the man by

the woman, in nearly all of the higher qualities is the verdict of the averages tabu's ed. The experiment's are distinctly original and unique. They are pregnant with surprises, and where they confirm suspicion they do so in statistics which are entertaining. Leavitechnicalities, the discover es are as follows: Leaving out all

technicalities, the discoveries are as follows:

A novel test proved that woman's is, in fact, "the gentler sex." Upon a blackboard was written the story of a little girl who, after having been given a box of toy paints, daubed the parior furniture therewith, "to make them look nice for her mother." "If you had been her mother, what would you have done or said?" was the question asked thousands of boys and girls. A much greater percentage of boys than of girls stated that they would have administered a whipping. Among the children who would inflict such punishment, the proportion of boys increased with age. Thus was shown the extent to which girls are more merciful than boys. to which girls are more merciful than boys.

In young children, the boys' idea of common acts which are wrong differs materially from that of girls. A similar test proved this. When asked to state what they thought of as most wrong, the boys answered that it is most wrong to steal, fight, kick, break windows and get drunk. The girls were more apt to state that it is most wrong to leave the hair uncombed, to spill things on their dresses, the on their dresses, etc.

Girls the More Esthetic.

That girls are more esthetic than boys and that the latter are more practical is another deduction. This question was asked: "John's father gave him a piece of ground for a garden and said that he might plant three things. Guess what he planted? Why?" The boys selected plants which they prized for their material value, as for food. The girls selected those which they esteemed for their beauty or perfume.

esteemed for their beauty or perfume.

Boys, on entering kindergarien, were found to be more ignorant than girls of things in their immediate surroundings. More girls than boys had never heard of animals and plants of the fields and woods, but more boys than girls did not know what was meant by the words "ribs, elbow, wrist, cheek, forehead, throat, etc."

An instrument to test ability to keep still was applied to boys and girls. A larger percentage of boys than of girls could not maintain repre during the given period. Three instruments, the ataxeograph, the automatograph and the tremograph, were applied to the various muscles. Their movements were recorded by pointers automatically writing the movements upon paper, in waved matically writing the movements upon paper, in waved lines. Each child was asked to fix his attention upon a distant object and to stand still for a minute. The amount of movement having been measured, the subject was allowed to rest for a half micute. Then the experiment was repeated as before, except that the eyes of the child were closed. Both boys and girls swayed more with their eyes closed than with them open.

Girls and women were found to fear much more than boys and men. The average person of the masculine persuasion was found to have 2.21 fears; of the feminine, 3.55 fears. Nearly six times as many of the gentler, as of the sterner, sex feared rats and mice. The fears of boys were found to increase between the ages of 7 and 15, and then to decline. Those of girls increase more steadily from 4 to 18. In fear of the end of the world, blood, being buried alive, thun er and I ghtning, reptiles, darkness, death, domestic animals, insects, ghosts, wind, robbers, machinery, solitude and imaginary things, girls were in the excess. More boys than girls feared water and great beights. were in the excess. and great heights.

Six Times More Lazy Boys Than Girls.

Six times as many lazy boys as lazy girls were found among 17,000 children, whose dispositions were designated by their teachers. "While, of course, there is no standard for laziness," the report accompanying these data states, "there are certain children whose excessive laxiness is apparent to every teacher. The same is true in regard to unruly children. As we might expect, the in regard to unruly children. As we might expect, the boys are much more unruly than the girls. The highest percentage of unruliness is shown by the dull boys. Dull colored girls, however, show the highest percentage of unruliness in colored children."

Girls have a higher average for brightness in school than have boys. Nine per cent. more bright girls than boys were found among these 17,000. There were found to be 15 per cent, more bright colored girls than bright colored boys. Among children of strictly American parentage, boys are inferior to girls in algebra, drawing, language, music, penmanship, reading, spelling and strange to say—"manual labor." Boys are equal to girls in only four studies and excel them in but two. Sociological conditions are found to affect the girls more than the boys, poor conditions having a tendency to lower their relative ability more. But as between lany and nervous girls and boys, of the same category, the girls are much ahead of the boys in mental ability. Colored girls are found superior to colored boys in six studies, equal in three and inferior in two.

Girls can remember more than boys. This was remember

by reading a story for three minutes to several thousand children and by requiring them to write all which the afterward recollected. It was found that growth memory power is more rapid in girls than in boys, pro-ably because girls mature faster than do their brother

Boys More Sensitive to Heat.

Boys More Sensitive to Heat.

Boys are found to be more sensitive to heat than girls. This was determined by aid of a queer instrument consisting of two thermome ers fratened together. One was heated until it registered ten degrees higher than the other. The two were placed against the surface of the wrist in a line at right angles to its length. The child subject was asked which was the warmer and on replying correctly, the thermometers were retained against the skin, while they approached each other in temperature and until he could not determine which was the warmer. Then the difference in degrees indicated the sensitiveness of the subject in discriminating degrees of heat.

Boys are more accurate than girls in estimating distances. By drawing a long line and asking boys and girls to estimate its length by sight, the average for accuracy was greater among the boys except at two ages. 6 and 14. A peculiar discovery, brought out by this test, is that at the age of 6 the average child thus estimated a line at about one-fifth its real length. It does not appear to have a proper conception of length until its ninth or tenth year. Girls attain accurate judgment two years later than boys. Up to the age of 15 in children, distance is judged to be shorter than it actually is. Boys and girls between 7 and 15 are equally accurate in judging differences in weights, but above the latter age boys are the more accurate. Girls can distinguish more shades of the same color than can boys, but boys are found to be more quick than girls in responding to a given signal. Boys are more accurate than girls in estima

Our sisters are properly known as "the weaker sex" in the physical acceptance of the word. This is known to everyone who keeps his eyes open, but it has not been hitherto proven by aid of instruments of precision, been hitherto proven by aid of instruments of precision, applied systematically to large numbers. Often it is interesting to have an old fact proven to us by a new method. In such a case the obvious nature of the fact proves the accuracy of the method. The instrument used in this case was known as the ergograph, and consisted of a clasp which held the hand while the index linger—which seems to be the index to one's power of endurance—was attached to a sling bearing a weight. The finger continued to wiggle and beat seconds, as long as it could, moving the weight the while. At this exercise the boys attained a higher average as might be expected. Boys were found to have greater muscular strength than girls at all ages, but the difference is slight until 14. At 19 a man can lift twice as much as a woman.

Age When Girls are the Bigger.

There is one time in her life when the average girl can glory in being taller and heavier than the average by of equal age. This period comes between the ages of 11 and 14. But boys grow more regularly than do girls. City boys and girls grow less and are smaller girls. City boys and girls grow less and are smaller than country boys and girls of the same age. Girls are more sickly than boys about the age when they are tailer and heavier. At this age the heads of the two sexes are almost the rame size. Afterward the heads of boys grow longer in proportion to their breadth, more so than do those of their sisters.

Women's heads grow in length until their eighteenth

year, when further increase ceases. The heads of men continue to grow in circumference until their twenty-first year. Women's heads discontinue growth in width at 17; men's at 21. The average girl's face is wider in proportion than that of the average man.

In men a change in the color of eyes generally begins at the age of 21; in women, at 18. The hair of the average woman turns dark faster than that of the average man. Blushing is found to be more common among those of the feminine than those of the masculine persuasion. Its prevalence remains to a greater age among women. The most frequent cause for blush-

age among women. The most frequent cause for blushing is found to be teasing about the opposite sex.

Men and women, boys and girls, were entered in a unique contest purposed to determine the relative motor ability of the sexes. Each was required to tap with the fingers, upon some suiface, as often as possible within five seconds. Below the age of 3 girls excelled, but from then on the boys and men held the record. Motor ability of course comes late plays in many requires.

then on the boys and men held the record. Motor abliity of course comes into play in many pursuits, as typewriting, telegraphing, etc.

The average girl was found to attain her greatest lung
capacity at about 13, when the most rapid increase in
the average boy commences. Until between the ages of
10 and 11 the pulse of girls is faster than that of boys.
From then the reverse is the case, until 14, after which
the pulse of girls beats at the faster rate and continues

s throughout wemanheed. Defects of speech were found to be more prevalent among boys than among girls, as were convulsions. The percentage of boys with abnormalities in general was found to be twice that of girls.

JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS, JR.

THE CAMERA AS A DETECTIVE.

[New York Sun:] As legal evidence photography is growing in constant favor and use. Mony times experts have been called to photograph localities where accidents have happened. Some time ago a question of responsibility was settled in court concerning two steam-boats which had been in collision. One bcat, which had received the blow of the other, had been at once re-paired by the owner, but not until a series of photo-graphs had been made unknown to the owner. At the trial some pretty tall swearing took place, when, to the surprise of the witnerses, they were put face to face with the art that cannot lie, photography, and the came went against them. In another case a witness swore that he was turning his horse to the right, when a pho-tograph showed that a deep excavation made it impos-sible. settled in o urt concerning two st

Production of Tequila. The cultivation of the maguey plant for the production of tequila is carried on most extensively in the State of Jalisco, in the western portion of the republic. Tequila is an alcoholic liquor, used both for medicinal purposes and as a beverage. In the manufacture of this liquid the blades of the maguey are first stripped off within two inches of the corazon, or bulb, which in turn is sliced off immediately above its roots. The corazon of the maguey frequently weights a quarter of a ton or more, which necessitates its being divided into quarters to facilitate its transfer to the distillery. This is accom-

while somewhat less than that of pulque, are still very large. The maguey from which tequila is produced, being somewhat smaller than the pulque plant, is grown at the rate of 2500 to the acre. It is absolutely impervious to drouth, and hence is raised on land where almost no other vegetation will grow. The largest tequila distilleries are located at the town of Tequila, eighteen miles normwest of Guadalajara, each of which establishments pays the government a monthly tax of \$500 for the privilege of manufacturing the spirits.

The Making of Mescal.

Mescai, the third liquid product of the maguey plant, is a flery intoxicant produced principally by the native of the most elevated districts of Mexico. Its preparaor the most elevated districts or Mexico. Its prepara-tion involves practically the same process as in the pro-duction of tequila, excepting that the implements em-ployed are more crude. The maguey of these districts, though somewhat dwarfed in comparison to the plants of less extreme altitudes, yield a much stronger sap, which accounts for the viciousness of the liquor derived

more, which accessitates its being divided into quarters to facilitate its transfer to the distillery. This is accomplished on the backs of native burros, the sections of one maguey bulb usually constituting a load. At the distillery the substance is placed in a great oven, where it is thoroughly roasted, after which it is transferred to a

separating machine, and the liquor extracted therefrom by pressure. Unlike pulque, tequila is a perfectly clear liquor, and improves in strength and quality with age. The profits and revenues derived from this product, while somewhat icss than that of pulque, are still very

Fortunately, however, the natives of these parts utilize the maguer for other and for worther purposes, the heart of the plant forming a staple article of their sub-sistence. When roasted in their underground ovens the sistence. When roasted in their underground ovens the meat of the maguey bulb is most palatable and is much retished even by the better class of Mexicans. In sections where timber is scarce, the maguey is extensively used for fencing purposes. Planted close together in a long double row it constitutes an impeneirable barricade to stock and at the same time yields its products as readily as when cultivated to that exclusive end. Its readily as when cultivated to that exclusive end. Its broad, thick leaves are also utilized by thousands of na-tives in thatching the sides and roofs of their houses and when dry is widely used as fuel. Even the sharp, slender spikes at the end of the blades have their own indispensable office, being fashioned into needles with which the cloth made from the fibers of the plant is stitched into surrents.

which the cloth made from the fibers of the plant is stitched into garments.

Thus, among the poorer natives, of which class there is so vast a representation throughout the republic, the maguey is even more of a boon than to the rich. True, its liquid products likewise involve a curse to the millions dependent upon its otherwise life-sustaining virtues, but that is the fault of the people rather than of the plant.

"Behind the cross is the devil," declares an old, but eminently accurate Mexican proverb, and quite as truthfully may it be said that Satan lurks within the branches of the beautiful maguey—just as he is rumored to mingle his personality with the tall, tasseled corn further north.

JOSE DE OLIVARES.

PUZZLING PHENOMENON EXPLAINED.

[Youth's Companion:] The remarkable discovery that a total eclipse of the sun develops a cold air cyclone that a total eclipse of the sun develops a cold air cyclone. that a total eclipse of the sun develops a cold air cyclone as the shadow sweeps across the earth has been made phenomena observed during the eclipse of May, 1900. During the eclipse the winds were practically reversed in direction, as the umbra moved from one aide of the continent to the other, and there was an outflow of air from the shadow to a distance of 1500 miles. As the shadow progressed about 2000 miles an hour "the cyclone, to keep pace with it, must have continuously formed within the shadow and must have dissipated in the rear almost instantly." Mr. Clayton believes that this discovery indicates that the fall of temperature at night must tend to produce a cold air cyclone, while the heat of day tends to the production of a warm air one, and thus the puzzling phenomenon of the double diurnal by H. C. Clayton through a study of the meteorological period in air pressure receives an explanation.

SARTORIAL ART IN THE ACADEMY.

[London News:] The art critic of "The Tailor and Cutter" surpasses himself this year. He is much as smal on the portraits of the living; he finds a lapel missing here and there, or a waistcost—we should say rest—and trousers made in one piece, a coat with no seams under the arm. or only one button. He is fend of seams under the arm, or only one button. He is fond of describing the dress in an historical picture as "fancy costume." But we did not expect to find him criticising Mr. Abbey's "Crusaders Sighting Jerusalem." He remarks that "the red cross on their clothing is one of the most prominent features of the picture." It would be interesting to have the opinion of the organ of the boot-making trade on the mailed feet of the standing warrior, and the views of the barbers' journal on the style of coffinns adopted by the cantral figure in the canvas would be instructive. It is a pity Jerusalem is out of the picture; were it otherwise, "The Builder" might have some magnetive comment to offer. Whenever there was company, Tom was of the always crowed and "showde off," when be day, though—and this was the beginning of the price of Tom-tit—he was told to crow and he refused picked him up and spanked him. The spanking to be desir Tom's dignify, for he dow at mamma.

walking on them. Sometimes he was so charm bimeelt that he went back and crowed again.

"We truly are, and I want you to become on of us. I have long wanted a giant as another attraction, and now be in here it is a free life we lead. We journey now here it is a free life we lead. We journey

takes the money at the door, while this boy is my son, performs many symmetric feats and always receives plenty of applause."

ned to be happy family," I said as I booked

me parts of France, but I'm sure that is an exaggena-on, because the wind was from the south and would two been far more likely to carry the noise up into cotland, and it was not beard there, except at diretan forcer which is just on the border. After this borrible yawy I'ms held up his paw and a force like the woods came over those cata. Then he

June 9, 1901.]

Illustrated Magazine Section

BRAVE BROWN BESS.

HOW AN INTELLIGENT HORSE GAVE AID TO HER

By a Special Contributor.

There were three of them—Lon, Fred and Bert; and they were starting, over the mountain trail, for the reservoir. Lon rode Peggy, Fred was on Ginger, and Bert on Brown Bess. Peggy was black all over, and pretty, too. She had a long tail and mane, and she carried herself every minute as if she had just looked into a mirror and was trying to live up to her appearance there. Ginger's reputation was not the best possible for a horse. He was not always docile and well-behaved. He had been known to sulk a half hour before he would leave the stable yard; but when he once got ready to go, he went flying, and the "little sorrel," as people called him, was always well toward the front in every long ride. every long ride.

"Has Bess ever been into the mountains, Bert?" asked Lon, as they tightened their saddle girths before setting

"I don't know; I've had her only three months. But I reckon she has; most California horses have had mountain climbing some time or other."

All three horses went easily over the lower part of the trail, though Bess was not as sure-footed as Peggy and Ginger. She was larger than either of them and evidently was not as much at home on a high, narrow mountain path as they were. Once her left hind foot slipped quite over the edge of the trail, but she scrambled on again and was not half as much flurried

The trail grew narrower and narrower. It made one izzy to look down from the saddle and think how far dizzy to look down

Peggy was in the lead, Ginger close behind her, and Bess about ten rods farther back. When Peggy and Ginger suddenly rounded a curve that took them out of sight, and Lon abruptly pulled Peggy up to study the trail. Ginger stopped short, as it was his business to do. Meantime Brown Bess was hurrying her steps to catch sight of her comrades. She didn't want to be alone in that high, wild spot. She rounded the curve in haste and ran into Ginger's very tail. Now if Bess had been a born-and-bred mountain horse she would in haste and ran into Ginger's very tail. Now if Bess had been a born-and-bred mountain horse she would have known what not to do; but she was not. Perhaps she remembered that she had seen Ginger's heels go up at things he didn't like; anyway, she began to back. Poor Brown Bess! Fred and Lon called out with one voice: "Get off, get off, Bert!" Now if Bess was not used to trails, Bert was, and he had not ridden a horse ever since he could walk for nothing. He couldn't tell how he did it nor could anybody else, but in a second he lay flat on the narrow path, unable for a moment to move; while Brown Bess, all four feet quite off the trail row, lay for an instant on her side, partly supported by row, lay for an instant on her side, partly supported by some straggling manzanita shrubs that grew close to the edge. She knew, as well as her human companions. the danger that menaced her. She gave one look up at them, and they heard her groan like a person in pain; then she rolled quite over and went crashing, crashing down the side of the mountain. The three frightened, speechless, helpless, hopeless boys watched her until she crashed from their sight.

Peggy and Ginger were excited and wild-eyed by this time, and the boys led them to a wider part of the trail and tied them, then stood in a group to decide what

'We must try to get the saddle and camera and gun,'

"If we go back over the trail about three miles we come to a place where another trail starts in and leads down into the canon," said Lon. "I was over it

Bert's eyes were fixed down the way where Brown Bess had rolled. He saw again her frightened eyes, as she looked up at him from the manzanita shrubs; he heard her groans as she crashed down. Suddenly, 200 feet below he saw, among some trees lieve his own eyes—a horse's head!

"Look, look, boys!" he cried; "do you see anything raight down there?"

"it's the horse, by jings!" shouted Lon; and Fred, in his excitement, started to climb down the steep slope. "You could never get down that place in a year," said Lon, seizing hold of him. "We'll go back to that other trail, and follow it up until we get near enough to see if the horse is hurt." He thought to himself, "We shall have to shoot her if her legs are broken."

"One of us'il have to stay here," said Fred. "If we all go to the lower trail, there'll be no way to locate the horse. It's a hard matter to find anything in these mountain thickets, unless you know just where to look for it. Well—I'll stay here, and you make for a spot stactly in a straight line from where I stand."

Lon and Bert set off down the path walking and

Lon and Bert set off down the path, walking and running as fast as safety permitted. They stopped at a mountain shack and told two men whom they found there what had happened, and begged that they would

go with them.

"Can't go jest now," said one of them, a tall, broadshouldered, red-bearded man, who wore a blue fiannel
shirt and blue overalls held up by a leather band; "jest
got in from trout fishin; hain't had a bite o' dinner.
Meckon your hoss ain't wuth much now, if she fell that
way you ray."

But the boys again begged him to come, and when his
companion said, "Reckon we ought ter go "long, Jim,"
the mountaineer turned from the stove without lighting

The Youths' Own Page—Our Boys and Girls.

the fire he had laid, and set off down the lower trail in silence, followed by the three others.

They walked rapidly on until they saw Fred standing on the trail above and waving his handkerchief. They knew, then, that they must be near the spot where the boys had seen the horse's head, and every eye began to search the thickets. The mountaineer was first to see Brown Bess. Two hundred feet down from the high unper trail a port of shelf shot out from the mountaineer trail a port of shelf shot out from the mountaineer. high upper trail a sort of shelf shot out from the mountainside, and on that she stood. The shelf was only just large enough for her to stand on, and how she ever landed there was a question. The mountaineer was interested now; almost as much interested as the boys terested now; almost as much interested as the boys were. He had forgotten the string of trout waiting to get into the frying pan; he had forgotten how hungry he was. He studied the situation from every side before he said, "Boys, I reckon the only thing you kin do for her is to shoot her. If she moves a step for'ard, she falls a clear 500 foot; and she sure can't get back up."
"But she hasn't stirred in more'n an hour and a half," cried Bert, "and I don't believe she will stir. Isn't there some way to save her?"

The mountaineer again went along the path, climbed

there some way to save her?"

The mountaineer again went along the path, climbed the slope a little way, and came back. "Bare chance might rope her and pull her up," he said, more to comfort the boys than because he believed it.

Nobody had taken any heed of a third man, who had joined them as they stood there. He had not spoken until now, when he said: "Would it be possible to get shovels and make a sort of trail over that 200 feet, so that she could clamber back to the upper trail?"

The mountaineer looked at the speaker and very likely thought, "How'd he ever come to think o' that?"

For the stranger spoke with the accent of a scholar and

For the stranger spoke with the accent of a scholar and looked like one. He was one of those odd people who live in the mountains because they love them, and find them more interesting and satisfactory than they find

'She ain't wuth two-bits the way she stands there

"She ain't wuth two-bits the way she stands there," said the mountaineer, as he turned his attention again to the horse. "Ef she was mine, I'd shoot her, sure." But Bert and Lon grasped at the stranger's suggestion and set off down the mountain, with the two men, after shovels. Bess watched them until they were out of sight. Then she turned her head a little and looked below—500 feet; only a second she looked, and her eyes turned sayin in the direction where Best and the others. below—500 feet; only a second she looked, and her eyes turned again in the direction where Bert and the others had gone; but so far as the stranger could see, she did not move a muscle during the hour he stood there watching. At the end of an hour he caught sight of Bert and Lon, where they had joined Fred on the higher trail, and at the same moment the men came up with the shovels. They knew exactly what kind of a trail to make and exactly how to make it, and they worked with such energy that the persuiration fairly streamed with such energy that the perspiration fairly streamed down their faces

down their faces.

Now, they have finished the work. The mountaineer scrambles down over the surfaces they have cut until he is quite near Brown Bess. Will she start when she hears a strange voice and feels a strange presence? If she does, it is all over with her. But no one except the mountaineer or his companion could venture with safety down that steep slops.

"Steady, Bess, steady," the watcher below hears the mountaineer say. He is near enough now to lay his

"Steady, Bess, steady," the watcher below hears the mountaineer say. He is near enough now to lay his hand on her back. She quivers a little, but she has common sense, too; she does not move. He loosens the girth, lifts off the saddle, and hands it to his companion above him. He fastens a rope round her neck. The boys hear him say, "All right;" and they turn coward now for the first time that day, and shrink back that they may not witness her fall. They do not see the mountaineer clamber carefully up a few steps, brace himself, and keep a steady hand on the rope, ready to give a helping pull; they do not hear his cheerful, strong, "Come on, Bess!" they do not see Bess swing nimset, and keep a steady hand on the rope, ready to give a helping pull; they do not hear his cheerful, strong, "Come on, Bess!" they do not see Bess swing round on that shelf and strike her feet firmly into the shoveled surfaces; the mountaineer has her well over the first fifty feet before Bert sees her and cries out, with a choke in his voice, "She's coming boys!" And so she was; there was a tug, a crash of brush, a fall of loose stones, and the two rescuers stood beaming on the ione was; there was a tug, a crash of brush, a fall of loose stones, and the two rescuers stood beaming on the trail, with Bess, trembling all over, but quite uninjured, beside them. The boys patted and literally hugged her. They shook hands with each other and with the two men, and then shook hands all round again. Now the stranger below was heard shouting: "Hip, hip, hip, hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!" and he threw his hat into the air and jumped around like a schoolboy. This set the boys off again, but there was still something to be done. The mountaineer clambered down to bring up the saddle, the camera and the gun. The gun stock was broken into pieces, but the camera was not hurt. Half way up the slope the mountaineer, accustomed as he was to climb steeps, found that he could not get up with the heavy saddle. Those above let down the rope and drew everything up to the trail.

It was a joyful company of three that continued their journey late that afternoon, but when they got home, two days later, and told their adventure, everybody looked incredulous, and some people even said, "Oh, you're joking!" But it was every word true.

[Philadelphia Record:] New York has a Shoeshine Parlor-for Womes. Being right in the haunt of the woman shopper this "parlor" offers every inducement. The rooms are perfectly equipped with all necessary shoe-polishing paraphernalis. Although just started it has already found great favor, and on many an afternoon the customer has to wait her turn for several minutes before she may find a vacant chair. A writing desk in one corner of the room affords an opportunity for those who wish to write, and a telephone is in another corner.

DINNER TO THREE MILLION CATS.

PUSS IN BOOTS RENTS ALBERT HALL OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

By a Special Contributor.

By a Special Contributor.

One of the plearantest incidents of the Mother Goose Ex-Wax Works' stay in London was the dinner to homeless cats that Puss in Boots was instrumental in giving. You see, Puss in Boots loved to boss things, and mere sightseeing tired him.

When he first spoke of the dinner to Robin Taylor that young man said that it would be impossible; that there would be no way of getting word to the cats, but Puss replied with a knowing air that there were more ways than one of toasting an egg. Now, for my part, I don't know of even one way, but, then, I'm not Puss in Boots or anything like him, clever cat.

In the first place he went to the Lord Mayor of London, who was much surprised to see a large cat in patent leathers and wearing a Scotch cap walk into his office. But Puss carried himself with such an air and

patent leathers and wearing a Scotch cap walk into his office. But Puss carried himself with such an air and stroked his white whiskers in such a lordly way that the Lord Mayor saw at once that he was no back fence warbler, but a cat of high degr.e.

"Most Noble, Grand, Handsome and Learned, Worthy, Worshipful, High Lord Mayor," said Puss, bowing low. This was a big title for a man by the name of Asa Spink, but the Lord Mayor liked it, and rose from his chair, put his fingers into the breast of his frock coat and bowed as low as his dumpy figure would allow. "What can I do for you?" said the Lord Mayor.

"I am the direct descendant of Dick Whittington's cat," said Puss. At this the Lord Mayor bowed so low that he split a seam in the back of his coat.

"Go on, sir," he said. "I am listening."

"I wish permission to rent Albert Hall in order to give a dinner to all the homeless cats in London."

give a dinner to all the homeless cats in London."
"But they are a nuisance," said the Lord Mayor.
"They've had dinners enough. I wish they would stop eating from now on. I can't sleep at night for their yowling. I wish they were transported beyond seas."

Will you furnish a ship if I agree to send them to

Australia?"
"Most certainly I will, and I will have the King create you a Knight of the Order of The Silver Whiskers," said the Lord Mayor.
"You're a brick," said Pus3.
"Er—what?" spluttered the Lord Mayor. This was a little too familiar.
"I meen by that Most Walls.

"I mean by that Most Noble, and so forth, successor or Richard Whittington, that you are worthy of your high position, and if you will give me the permit I will

e to making the arrangements."
In just six hours from that time billstickers were running all over London posting big posters bearing a picture of Puss in Boots and reading as follows: "To the Homeless Cats of London:

Ye cats who are thin and ye who are thinner, Stop making that din and come and get dinner. Come one and come all to the great Albert Hall. Make no caterwaul, but come when I call. Now listen to me the dinner is free; orrow 'twill be at prompt haif-past three

(Signed) PUSS IN BOOTS."

Well, this notice caused a great deal of excitment among Londoners and also among those cats who could read, but candor compels me to say that with the exception of Puss himself there was not one cat who could read a word, and the notice was more for the purpose of making a sitr among the humans. Puss liked nothing

making a sur among the numans. Puss liked nothing so well as to be taking charge of some big thing. As for a large attendance, he knew how to manage that. Robin Taylor and Mother Goose and the Giants and the rest went out to Albert Hall and arranged any quantity of wooden platters on the forr, in each of which

was a large piece of fresh meat.

At two o'clock not a cat had come near the hall, although the streets were lined with people, and the police were out to preserve order, and a great many people knew what he was about. He intended to call in the aid of Cinderelia's godmother. He had bought a large number of bags of catnip, and at three o'clock he sent the fairy all over London with them. She was mounted on a fairy wheel, and in just half an hour she had made a trafl of catnip in every street and alley in the metropolis. All the trails led to Albert Hall and every cat who smelled that delicious odor followed the trail— I am afraid there were some who were not homeless in the crowd, but certainly every tramp cat within twenty miles was there.

Somewhere in Mother Goose's Rhymes some one mays: You never saw such a sight in your life as three blind

mice."

I wonder what he would have thought of such a sight as 3,000,000 wild-eyed and hungry cats. The streets for blocks around looked as if they were carpeted with restless fur. Black and white and tortoise-shell and gray and tiger and mouse color and Maltese and their combinations. And noise! The roar of the city was swallowed up in the miaows and mews and yawps and yowls of those cats. When every last cat was assembled, Pass came out on the roof of Albert Hall and addressed. came out on the roof of Albert Hall and addressed them in cat language. What he said I can only guess, as I have never studied the tongue, but when he had finished every cat stood on his hind legs and opened his mouth wide, and every human being within earshot clapped his fingers to his ears and retreated a block. Maybe you have heard a thousand steam whistles estempting the coming of the New Year. Well, they were a penny trumpet compared to the shieks of those cata. They say that it was heard all over Engiand and in M Light Los Angelés at 19 o'clock in the evening and flooped asless, as cosy in the Pullman slees at home. Beveral hours later I waked from a tr blood dreams, to hear a strange creating and groun bled dreams, to hear a strange creating and groun

By a Special Contributor. CALIFORNIA PLANT. SOMETHING ABOUT A SOUTHERN THE SPANISH DAGGER:

apologostostostostos dosto destadostostostostostostostos

seen to inner tae bite; Inere were almost no cases in which the spider was seen to bite and was saved for examination. Some years ago, a baby sleeping in a sea result of the bite. A laboring man in South Carouit inthe early '90's died, either as a result from the bite, of the bite, A laboring man in South Carouit in the early '90's died, either as a result from the bite of a spider of the same species or as a result of the latter explanation is the more probable. The latter explanation is the more probable a remedy. The latter explanation is the more probable one. hundred such reports in the United States in the past ten years. In many cases the reported facts were entirely erroncous; in the malority of cases no splider was seen to sindlet the bits; there were almost no cases in which the ten seems to him the ten to the seems of the seem

THE subject of inteet poisons is one which is very generally over-estimated in the popular mind. Everywhere, among civilized people as well as among civilized races, there exist superstitions regarding per-

Chief Intermologiet of the United States Department of Agriculture, By Dr. L. O. Howard,

HARMLESS INSECTS. POISONOUS QUALITIES ASCRIBED TO MYTHS ABOUT BUGS

8......

-399 AND 6660 CURE BY VIBRATION. NEWEST PANACEA TUNES PATIENT WITH A MACHINE.

By a Special Contributor.

NEW cure-all fad has come across the ocean to this country, which in many respects is as picturesque as the Kneipp Cure, and which promises to have as great a vogue. Fashionable invalids in New York have taken it up, and now it is spreading among the great army of the sick and alling in other parts of the country. Like the panacea of the Swiss priest, the new cures taboos the use of medicines, but its application requires no such inconvenient procedure as walking barefoot in wet grass in the early morning. Disease, according to the new idea, is a mere matter of altered vibration. If you have a headache, or dyspepsia, or rheumatism, or nervous prostration, or any other allment in the catalogue, you are, or that part of you affected is, out of tune—your rate of vibration has become too fast or too slow and needs adjusting. To effect the proper adjustment the new curists strap you to a machine and shake you (or vibrate you) until, like a pendulum, you get back into your normal swing. turesque as the Knelpp Cure, and which promise

Jum, you get back into your normal swing.

The system does not belong to any one person, as in the case of the Kneipp Cure. It came from Europe, and already there are half a dozen "institutes" in New York City and any number of practitioners who will bring their machines to private houses and give special treat their machines to private houses and give special treat-ment. There is one place on Fifth avenue where the fashionables are shaken to their heart's content. There is another in the heart of the shopping district, where tired women may stop in and be "restored" after a day's bargain hunting, and there are several "insti-tutes" in the residential districts.

the motor is revolved at great speed, moves rapidly in unison with it, like a piston rod. To the end of the piston rod is attached a heavy leather glove, with the fingers cut out. The operator places her hand in the glove, and the piston rod moving rapidly back and forth gives to her hand a vibratory motion which makes it feel as though it were being traversed by an electric current. In fact, to touch her hand gives you a sensation exactly like that obtained from the poles of a battery. Now, imagine a sedate but overworked Wall-street gentleman sitting, placidly, with a far-off look in his eyes, while the young lady operator applies the thrilling touch of her hand to his forehead or to the base of his aching brain, and there is the cure in operation.

While the operator moves her fingers deftly along the

aching brain, and there is the cure in operation.

While the operator moves her fingers deftly along the bridge of your nose, bilaterally outward via your eyebrows and then downward back of your ears toward the upper end of your spinal column, she croons softly the reason for it all, telling you minutely just what is taking place inside of you while the process is going forward. Now, since the feeling in your spinal cord is precisely that described by the negro who said that mineral water tasted just as though his foot was asleep, you are not as much impressed by her remarks as you might otherwise be, but there are certain words, such as "capillaries," "stagnation," "stimulation," etc., which stick by you, and you remember it all afterward as you might a dream.

Applied for Catarrh.

"Ah," she says, "you have catarrh. Yes, every one has catarrh in this climate. Yet there is no need of it. It is a matter of stagnation, whether from the climate or something else. You see, the capillaries become clogged and the proper blood supply does not get to the delicate membranes of the nose. Then there is trouble. But with this method we stimulate the capillaries and presently the catarrh is gone. Of course, it cannot be done in a day. All of these treatments take weeks to accomplish. Now I will give you the indigestion move-

Then you stand up and have a canvas belt strapped around your waist. The loose ends of the belt are attached to a metal rocker on the machine, and the latter

chinery, of elevators, of street cars, of the tele telegraph, removed the necessity for most of the mus-cular efforts to which we had been, so to speak, keyed up by our ancestors. On the other hand, the nervous force required of us is far in excess of that formerly re-quired. Many persons instinctively appreciate the in-equality of the balance, and yet it is almost impossible to get them to make up the difference in healthy exer-

"Now here we have a machine which will supply the lacking muscular exertion without its otherwise consequent fatigue. Applied to the muscles of the leg or the arm or the chest we can cause it to produce the very muscular action necessary to make up the balance between nerve and muscle force. If you sit in the chair and have the extremities vibrated at the full rate of the machine, you have done more for your nerves than the daily 'walking to business' panacea could do for you in a month."

in a month."

All sorts and conditions of men and women had the machine applied to them while the writer looked on, for there was nothing in the treatment that required privacy. Some had rheumatism and some gout, and some had nervous prostration which they wanted cured, and some had nervous prostration for fear of the machine itself and of what it might do to them; and all the while the voice of the operator crooned low, telling of the wonderful success of the shaking machine abroad, how Prince Pedowich thought it the greatest ever, and how Prince Alexander of Oldenburg recommended it, and Prof. Some-one-else considered it the monitor of the coming medicineless era, until only the veriest skeptic would have denied the efficacy of the new fad. One remark of one woman was highly significant of its power.

"Really," she said, as she left the room, "it is the oddest sensation I ever had. That long metal arm seems to hypnotize me, and I am getting so I do without it. Curious, isn't it?" G.



THE PEDAL TREATMENT.



VIBRATING MASSAGE.

Here is the theory upon which the vibrationists go. In the first place, all things are in a state of vibration— light, sound, heat, are vibration itself. But even those light, sound, heat, are vibration itself. But even those things which are popularly supposed to be in a state of inanimate rest, the houses in which we live, the very furniture upon which we sit, are said to be in a state of vibration. And so the very act of living is a matter of vibration. In other words, every living animals and very thing property to its individual. matter of vibration. In other words, every living animal and vegetable pulsates according to its individual wave length. Every part of every animal has its rate of vibration, which, when normally maintained, keeps the member in a state of health, but which, when it departs from the normal, induces a state of disease. At least so say the high priests of the new movement, who reason, therefore, that the use of medicine is a very roundabout way of producing what can be accomplished with a few odd shakes. And since the writer himself saw the miracle of the palsied take place under his eyes by means of a vibration machine, and since the machine itself is not so complicated, but that, in the hands of an itself is not so complicated, but that, in the hands of an ingenious man, it might be constructed from an old sewing machine—perhaps within certain wide limits the

Sometimes it is not advisable for the sufferer to be ache, for instance, the operator straps her own hand to a long rod attached to the vibrator. The machine moves her hand at the rate of many hundred, if not thousand, pulsations a second, and when her hand it strapped to the machine. In dispelling a shopping headpulsations a second, and when her hand is pressed or stroked gently on the sufferer's forehead, the thrili communicated is at least a delicious "new" sensation. writer learned this during a recent visit to one The writer learned this during a recent visit to one of the New York "institutes" where many women go daily to be vibrated. The place is not pretentious. It looks like an ordinary doctor's office, plus the machine, which might be taken for one of those relics of the Spanish Inquisition to be found in all dentists' offices. An elec-tric motor is geared to a small spindle, and to the side of the spindle is attached a long steel rod, which, when

is set going at high speed. You begin to move rapidly to right and left with a sort of shivering movement. It would be excellent practice for the coochee-coochee dance. But if you have been suffering from that feeling of oppression on the chest which a large and undigested meal develops you suddenly find that the new sensation has caused you to forget it. Perhaps it was

sensation has caused you to forget it. Perhaps it was surprised or scared out of you; anyhow, it is gone. Then there is the foot movement. For this the patient sits with his feet strapped tightly to a footboard attached directly to the machine itself. When the motor is turned on he performs a lively and involuntary jigstep, the thrilling effects of which extend even to his knees. One case the writer saw where this treatment apparently banished the paralysis of a man whose case had been pronounced hopeless by the doctors. Months had been pronounced hopeless by the doctors. Months previously he had entered the room on the back of an attendant; now he leaned on a stick and walked in.

"His vibration rate went wrong," said the attendant.
"Paralysis of the lower extremities suddenly left him
helpless and the doctors couldn't help him, they said,
without opening his head and removing the blood clot
from the motor center. And yet this mechanical massage has restored him to his present condition. You the stimulation is tremendous and it must result in restoring animation. Of course, the foot movement is the least of the treatment given to him. He was massaged along the whole length of his spine and the treatment was applied to the head repeatedly.

In Nervous Prostration.

In Nervous Prostration.

"But it is to the nervously prostrated that this system applies the most relief. Modern civilization has increased the number of neurasthenics in the world many thousand fold and the condition grows worse daily. Now every human being is put into the world with a certain balance or equal proportion of nervous and of muscular energy. If the activity on the part of the nerves is allowed to overbalance the activity of the muscles neurasthenia is sure to develop to a greater or lesser cles neurasthenia is sure to develop to a greater or le extent. And every modern invention tends to decr

GEN. CORBIN'S POTATO CROP.

TWO BUSHELS COST HIM \$36 DOWN IN NEW MEXICO, BUT HE MADE IT PAY.

By a Special Contributor.

The first Irish potatoes grown in New Mexico were raised by Adjt.-Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Major-General That was over twenty years ago. Corbin was then a major serving on the frontier posts hundreds of miles from civilization. Part of his work-and no small part of it-was to get suitable provisions for his men. Fresh vegetables in New Mexico were almost impossible to be had, and were correspondingly craved by the soldiers. Having been brought up on a farm, Maj. Corbin took an interest in the problem of growing things for the use of the post, and particularly in the possibilities of irrigation. One day it occurred to him that by tapping a spring in the hillside and digging a ditch he might irrigate about an acre of ground, and that it would be a good scheme to plant the acre with potatoes. When he mentioned his plan he was scorned. He was told potatoes would not grow in New Mexico, and was reminded that there was no seed. There was and was reminded that there was no seed. There was not a potato short of "the States." But he was determined to try; so he sent for two bushels. They were sent by the pound, and when they arrived the bill for them was \$35. He cut them up carefully himself and assisted in putting the eyes into the ground. Then he superintended their cultivation and irrigation.

Then the digging time finally arrived there was joy

in the camp.

"We sent them all around to the officers and men," the general relates, "and there never were pointoes like them. I have eaten potatoes before and since. I have eaten fine dinners and sat through elaborate benquets in later years; but nothing has tasted or ever will taste as did those potatoes. The fame of them went abroad, and the seed from my patch started the potato industry in the Southwest."

1921111111111111111111111111

less belt is somewhat of a shifting myth. Berties it would seem, therefore, that the first myth. Berties it well as usual and nothing seems to interfere with regularity of the crop in that line. The Loganbe still maintains its reputation as one of the best nor the companies its reputation as not of the best nor the content of the cont evidently that things done by halves are never done right; for the preparation of the ground, the sowing of the soming so the consumption will not be the thinning and cultivation, all indicate the exercise of intelligence and industry. The thousands of rows of young suger beets in various sieges of that point it would seem, therefore, that the frost-serving to be said that for their age, there are no finer sugar beets in various sieges of the point it and nothing myth. Berries look be said that for their age, there are no finer sugar beets in industring myth. Berries look in shelling myth. Berries look in shelling myth. Berries look in shelling myth. Berries look in southern California.

"The rows at graph of the crop in that line. The Loganderry required the crop in that line.

Compiled for The Times.

VAD PRODUCTION, IN THE FIELDS OF CAPITAL, INDUSTRY

The Development of the Great Southwest.

CARE OF THE BODY.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR ACQUIR-ING AND PRESERVING HEALTH.

Compiled for The Times.

The Cause of Malaria.

NE can scarcely pick up a newspaper nowadays without coming across an article on mosquite malaria. This is one of those latest medical fads which crop up from time to time like a new fashion in bonnets. It is claimed that experiments made by investigators in West Africa, in Italy, and elsewhere, have conclusively proved that mosquitoes are the chief, if not the only, cause of malaria. Since then the theory has been carried farther. We are told that the miser-able mosquito, who disturbs our nightly rest, is also the cause of yellow fever, and now an English medical commission has reported that elephantiasis, or leprosy, is communicated by the mosquito. Before long we shall probably be informed that consumption and delirium tremens and even corns are caused by mosquito bites.

Already there is apparently some reaction against the

absurd extent to which this theory has been carried, and some conservative physicians are advising a little cau-tion before we abandon ourselves entirely to the theory of mosquito infection. Among those who place no con-fidence in this theory is Dr. Carl Schwalbe of Los An-geles, a physician whose wide experience of malarial conditions gives him a right to speak with authority. Dr. Schwalbe has spent many years in the malaria-infected regions of tropical countries, such as Central and America, the West Indies and the Hawaiian Islands, and in Los Angeles has conducted a long series of careful investigations in regard to the cause of malaria, which he has given to the public in a book published in Berlin, the first part of which was reviewed some time ago in this department. A copy of the third part, a work of 180 pages, with illustrations, has just been received. It is, unfortunately, in the German language and therefore not available to a majority of our phy

sicians until a translation is prepared.

Dr. Schwalbe takes the ground that malaria is not caused by the innoculation of mosquitoes, but, as leading physicians and investigators have held for many years, arises from poisonous gases which come from the ground in certain sections. Malaria, he says, is not, as generally supposed, exclusively a product of swampy ground, but is also found in perfectly dry sections, which are devoid of water and vegetation. In barren, hot sandy deserts, intermittent fevers of a malarial char acter are often found, as they are in dry arid sections, at an elevation of from 10,000 to 11,000 feet above the sea. The conditions necessary to the production of these poisonous gases are not yet clearly understood. Dr. Schwalbe has made extensive experiments with gases produced from rotting flax, which is placed in a glass with some earth and water in a warm temperature. He has experimented with these gases, and others, upon a large number of pigeons, fowls, rabbits, guinea pigs and cats, and has succeeded in producing in the blood and organs of the animals unmistakable malarial conditions where there was absolutely no possibility of infection from mosquitoes.

In regard to the best method of preventing malaria, Dr. Schwalbe points to the fact that all investigator agree at least on one point, namely, that the malaria poison works only at night, or just before sunset, and shortly after sunrise. This is an important point, and shows the necessity of guarding against the night air in He advises sleeping in a room at a malarial regions. maisrial regions. The advises scennight a local considerable height above the ground, and as further protection in malarial sections, that the window of the sleeping apartment be covered with a gauze screen, moistened with lime water, which, as an alkali, tends to counteract the effects of the injurious gases, all of

which are of an acid nature. It is shown that in many sections malaria has been greatly decreased, or altogether removed, by attention to hygienic conditions, and yet there has been no diminution there in the number of mosquitoes. The well-known fact that the upturning of new soil fre-quently leads to an outbreak of malaria is a good eviof the fact that the germs rise from the soil, and

dence of the fact that the germs rise from the son, and is not explicable under the mesquito theory.

In regard to hygienic precautions, Dr. Schwalbe strongly advises against the general use of alcoholic drinks, which is so common in tropical countries, as a protection against fever. He believes that the consumption of alcohol makes the system more sensitive to an attack of malaria. In order to stimulate a healthy appetite in a tropical country, he advises, in place of the modern cocktail, and the frequent "nips" during the day, regular exercise in the cool of the mornings and even s, and also regular bathing, either in cold or warm

water, as may be preferred. Nor is Dr. Schwalbe a great believer in that extremely popular remedy for all malarial conditions, quinine. He shows that when a strong injection of quinine is made affected with malaria—sufficient to kill the animal within a few hours—it does not kill or injure the malarial protoplasum. Many experi-ments made by investigators have proved, according to Dr. Schwalbe, that quinine works not on the blood, but on the vasomotor nerves. On the other hand, it is gen-erally recognized that large doses of quinine are in-jurious. In some cases they have even caused death, and have frequently given rise to injurious conditions of the eyes and ears. In the Dutch East Indies, he says, e eyes and ears. In the butch cast raily abandoned, use of quinine has been almost entirely abandoned, aving been shown that cases of malaria among people in the quinine are much harder to cure ple who regularly take quinine are much harder to cure than among others. It is generally known that Prof. Koch, who was one of the originators of this mosquito theory of malaria, has recently begun to modify his ideas on the subject.

The author lays much stress on the importance of a

judicious hydropathic treatment of malaris, and be-lieves that such treatment is likely to grow in popu-larity as its good results are noted. He does not believe that the public reports of the malaria experiments of the English expedition in the Roman Campagna were conclusive, because a sufficient amount of time had not been allowed to elapse, as there is often a long interval between a malaria infection and an outbreak of the

In brief, Dr. Schwalbe's contention is that the ma In oriet, Dr. Schwaide's contention is that the ma-laria poison is not the result of the presence in the blood of a live microbe, introduced by mosquitoes, but of a condition of the blood and organs brought about by the inhalation of certain poisonous gases, which emanates under favorable conditions, from the soil.

The work abounds with quotations from recognized medical authorities, and gives evidence of a vast amount

of painstaking and conscientious investigation.
[Beitrage zur Malaria-Frage, Von Carl Schwalbe, M.D.,
Otto Salle, Berlin.]

S ANTA MONICA, May 29.—[To the Editor of The Times:] Under this caption, in this department of The Times of Sunday, the 26th inst., the writer quoted seems to think that the "relative value of food depends very largely upon the relative value of stomachs," with some other causes, which, briefly, he proceeds to men-tion. While all the causes referred to have much to do with the failure of good food to nourish the body, the most essential of all causes of failure was entirely overlooked. One's thought has more to do with one's food nutrition, or lack of nutrition, than all other causes combined. Let one firmly believe that anything he is eating is not going to agree with him, and this autosuggestion to his subjective mind, which controls all the automatic bodily functions, will cause the food to sour, and will neutralize its nutritious quality. On the other hand, let him firmly believe that nothing he has eaten will in any way distress his digestive organs, and the subjective mind will see to it, that he may eat anything that his appetite craves, or that is ever palatable, without indigestion or the loss of its nutritive tendency.

I write the above, not as a theory, but as the result of personal experience. For years I was a victim of of personal experience. For years I was a victim of dyspepsia, so that at times one meal a day would not properly assimilate. But, having tested the virtue of "mind over matter," within a very few weeks I found myself able to eat anything I desired, and that, three times a day, uniformly followed by only the best of resuits. One needs, in a relaxed condition, to change the inner body-keeper or sub-conscious mind, with the responsibility of looking after the best interests of the body; then dismissing the subject at once, set the or objective mind, to caring for its practical affairs. The results of this regime will astonish anyone who will try it faithfully.

NEW YORK physician, Dr. Octavus A. White, advances a new theory for the increasing childlessness of rich families. After showing that in fifty houses of the New York poor there were, by actual count, 338 children, and in forty-five houses of the rich only ten children, the World prints an interview with Dr. White, in which he advance: the theory that the difference is largely due to the general consumption by wealthy peo-ple of drinks and foods containing salicylic acid, which he says, tends to produce barrenness.

There may be some foundation for this theory, but there are certainly other and more evident reasons for the increasing absence of children among the families of rich men than the consumption of salicylic acid. Dr.

e startling facts brought to light by the World regarding the childlessness of the rich reveal a condition of things which I have noted for many years.
"It is by no accident or caprice of fashion that the

rich are childlers. The absence of children in luxurious homes on Fifth avenue can be explained on scientific

have discovered the chief cause of the low birthrate among the wealthy people in our large cities. "It is due, in my opinion, to the nature of the wines,

condiments and medicines that are so popular among the well-to-do people who lead idle and fashionable lives.
"In the preparation of California wines, spurious champagnes, preserved fruits and medicines a great deal of salicylate of soda is used, and I have discovered that

"So far as I know this discovery is original, and I have not made it public before. It is the result of much study and observation. As I have been in medical practice. tive for fifty years I am not apt to make hasty gen-

"Salicylic acid is used to prevent fermentation in wines and canned goods. It is invaluable as an antiseptic. All medical preparations for the cure of rheumatism and throat diseases contain it.

"Thus the medicine that conquers one disease is liable to sow the seeds of a still more dangerous physical dis-order. There is not to my mind the slightest doubt that acid in some form.

"If it were not for the poor this earth would become, like the moon, an uninhabited planet. The contrast between the childless mansions and the swarming tenements abundantly proves it.

"The more luxuries the fewer births. This can be noticed in every community. The use of luxuries, especially of those containing salicylate of soda, has an emasculating influence upon the human organism. This drug annihilates the germinating principle and prevents the normal reproduction of the race.

"Look at the contrast in the South, between the cabins of the negroes, overrun with children, and the ancestral homesteads of their former masters, containing perhaps a single child or none. And the families of the negroes were much larger before the war than they are today.

"In my early practice, forty or fifty years ago, ore very few cases such as those referred to, b day there is an alarming increase. No one can ever know how many cases of suicide are due to this cause. Some other reason is invariably assigned for the desperate act.

"It is unfair to hold the women more responsib the men for the low birthrate. It is impossible for the man who lives luxuriantly to be the father of a large

family.

"The laws of nature are invariable. The hardy thistle, struggling for existence in rocky soil, throws out a thousand seeds while the pampered hothouse plant cannot reproduce even one of its kind.

"Social and medical science finds this same law of compensation operative among human beings, unless it is prevented by the means which I have discovered."

Infusion of Salt.

REMEDY that is by no means a new one, but has recently come into renewed favor, is the injection of a sait solution into the veins of a patient. This was one of the measures adopted by the physicians in attendance on Mrs. McKinley during her recent illness in San Francisco, and is said to have been attended with excellent results.

Dr. John R. Haynes of Los Angeles, recently read a paper on this subject before the Southern California Medical Society, in which he showed that since the middle of the seventeenth century many substances have been injected into the circulation in the treatment of acute anemia from hemorrhage, shock, speticemia, uremia, comatose state in diabetes-mellitus and the toxemias of infectious fevers.

toxemias of infectious fevers.

Blood direct from donor to patient, blood defibrinated blood mixed with liquor ammonii, blood mixed with sulphate of potassium and in varying quantities with saline solutions, milk and saline solutions, the latter varied in number and amount of ingredients, but all based upon the normal blood serum, have at different

Some physicians of large experience add other salines to the normal sait solution, but, according to Dr. Haynes, thousands of experiments upon human beings and upon animals by hundreds of experimenters have proven most conclusively that for efficiency, freedom from danger and ease of administration the sub-cutaneous injection of normal sait solution (hypodermoclysis,) six drachms of sterilized salt to one gallon sterilized water, at a temperature of from 110 to 120 deg. Fahr., excels any and all things that have ever been used to relieve those suffering from shock and from the effects of hemorrhage, and as an eliminant in septic and toxic conditions.

Following is an extract from the paper referred to: "When life is almost extinct and the patient's vitality so low that the probability of absorption from the subcutaneous spaces is slight, or where the tissues are edematous, then the solution should be injected into a vein, although the dangers of injection of air, too rapid distention of heart, phlebitis, thrombosis and em-bolism should always be borne in mind.

heat of the salt solution is a direct tonic to the sympathetic nerve conters, and to the muscles of the blood vessels, causing the latter to contract and thus overcoming the anemia of brain and heart produced by

The solution acts as a tonic to the heart by distend-

ing its chambers with increased bulk of hot liquid.
"It has a direct germicidal action upon bacilli in the blood and in the tissues. It washes out the tissues and the blood, dissolving the toxines and urea and other ex-crementitious products, and passes through the kidneys almost as fast as it is introduced under the skin, or into the veins, after any deficiency in amount is made up.
If the administration of salt solution is continued long enough, the kidneys which secrete under its influence from eight and a half to fifteen times the usual amount of urine, will, after a time, secrete simply normal salt solution, this increase commencing within fifteen min-utes from the time the salt water is first introduced.

"From two to thirty minutes after a normal sait solution has been injected into the veins, a severe chill may occur, with, later, a strong and rapid pulse, decided perspiration, flushing of the skin and labored respiration. With sub-cutaneous injec: 1 ns these symptoms do not occur; but the pulse becomes full and strong and slower, the temperature rises temporarily, the lips become red and the tide of life flows again.

HE immense quantities of patent medicines con-sumed in this country, and the great profits that are earned in the manufacture and sale of them, may be gathered from the following item in a contemporary, re-ferring to the amount of money expended on advertising e of these concerns:

'A newspaper estimate of the appropriations eral advertisers credits the Centaur Company and C. I. Hood & Co. with a yearly expenditure of \$500,000 each.
Dr. Pierce's bill is put down as \$300,000, and the Pinkham Company, the J. C. Ayer Company, and Scott & Bowne are said to spend \$250,000 each. Brent Good is Bowne are said to spend \$250,000 each. Brent Good is in the \$200,000 class. In the list of advertisers spending from \$100,000 to \$150,000 apiece for publicity are the Sterling Remedy, Postum Cereal Company, Frank Stuart, California Fig Syrup Company, Warner's Safe Cure Company, Pond's Extract Company, Potter Drug and Chemical Company, Enoch Morgan's Sons and the Am-Apropos of these patent medicines, it is a well-known

fact that some of them consist almost entirely of al-cohol, in which fact lies their great popularity. One of them, recently placed on the market—and which is not included in those above mentioned—is sa'd to contain 95 per cent. of alcohol. It is widely advertised as a cure for catarrh, and it is said that trainloads of this disguised liquor are consumed in prohibition sections of the

country.

The W.C.T.U. might do well to divert a little of its attention from the saloons to the drug store

WITH A MACHINE. NEWEST PANACEA TUNES PATIENT CURE BY VIBRATION. mass refer eeem

LOGI ,e omet]

Angeles Sunday I magazine Section.

MYTHS ABOUT BUGS. POISONOUS QUALITIES ASCRIBED TO HARMLESS INSECTS.

By Dr. L. O. Howard,

Chief Entomologist of the United State

HE subject of insect poisons is one which is very generally over-estimated in the popular mind. Everywhere, among civilized people as well as among erywhere, among civilized people as well as among uncivilized races, there exist superstitions regarding perfectly harmless insects. For example, the common dragon flies, or devil's darning needles, are feared very generally by English-speaking races, and the children in this country think that these harmless insects will sew up their ears. The common tomato worm, or to-bacco worm, a perfectly harmless insect, is considered to be fatally releasure by many people.

bacco worm, a perfectly narmiess insect, is considered to be fatally poisonous by many people. Much of the common superstition about spider bites is totally unfounded, while the stories about scorpions and centipedes are grossly exaggerated. The effects of intense nervous fear, following a physical injury of an insignificant nature, are well understood by the medical profession. Hence it is not difficult to understand cases of severe nervous prostration and even death following a sting or a bite from a comparatively harmless insect. Nervous dreads are contagious, and psychologists will Nervous dreads are contagious, and psychologists will admit that the tarentism, or tarentella frenzy of South Europe, ascribed to the bite of the tarantula, which has been repeated at long intervals within the past few centuries, was largely a dread, or panic epidemic. Entomologists know that there is nothing in the poison of the tarantula to produce the symptoms described, such as the prolonged dances, ending in coma. The so-called kissing-bug epidemic of two years ago was probably in a modernized and minimized form influenced by one of these psychological crazes.

Two Classes of Poisonous Insects,

The truly poisonous insects, that is, insects which possess poison glands and secrete poison with their bites or stings, belong in the main to two classes. Either they sting for protection, as with the bees, certain ants and certain wasps, or they use the poison to assist in the capture of their prey, as with the digger wasps, certain predaceous bugs, and all spiders. The wasps, certain preduceous ougs, and an spiders. The mosquito belongs to a third class, and the purpose of the poison which it injects is not fully understood. It may render the blood of its victim more digestible and less liable to coagulation, or it may have some other, unexplained use.

Insect poisons, as a rule, were undoubtedly developed for use against other insects. Therefore, they are small in quantity and, generally speaking, are serious in their effects only upon other insects. The exact nature of the poison is not well understood. In some instances It is a combination of an aikali and an acid, which be-come effective only when they are combined. In ants, wasps and bees it consists of formic acid and a whitish. fatty, bitter residue in the secretion of the glands. The corroding, active formic acid is the essential part of the poison. Cases are on record of the death of human bemgs as a result of the injection of poison with the stings of bees and wasps, as well as with the bites of stings of bees and waspe, as a summer of case are on record of death from a multitude of bee stings. I know of one case well authenticatd, of the death of a middle-aged woman from a single bee sting. The physical condition of the patient undoubtedly had much to do with the fatal result, which was probably due partly to privous shock and possibly to the fact that the poson was injected directly into a large vein and was thus carried immediately to the heart.

Death in Fifteen Minutes.

Another case of similar nature came under the ob-servation of Dr. William Frew of England, in 1896. The patient, a young lady of 23 years of age, was stung on the neck, just behind the angle of the jaw, by a wasp. the sting of which was extracted by a servant. A soluthe neck, just behind the angle of the jaw, by a wasp, the sting of which was extracted by a servant. A solution of arnica was applied and, as the patient felt sick, she was assisted to bed. She complained immediately of a horrible feeling of choking and of pains in the abdomen. The neck swelled rapidly and the pains in the abdomen became agonizing. Two teaspoonfuls of brandy were administered, but before anything further could be done the patient became insensible and breathed her last, fifteen minutes after the sting. Dr. Frew saw the body about two hours after death and found the neck and lower part of the body much swollen. The tongue was swollen to such an extent that it filled the mouth. The young lady was of a nervous, excitable temperament, and had shown symptoms of weak action of the heart. From both father and mother she had inherited gouty tendencies, and the mother was remarkably susceptible to the action of certain medicines.

The stings of bees and wasps have very different effects on different people, and without doubt persons who habitually handle bees become immune to their poisons. That this immunity is produced by inoculation cannot be doubted, but there must be an almost continuous reinoculation. A man may have kept bees for a series of years and have become in a measure immune to their sting. He may discontinue the industry for a year or so and upon resuming it he will find he is affected by bee stings as at first. It is a curious fact that some portions of the body may become immune and others not. Herbert H. Smith, who is a professional collector of insects, catches bees and wasps in his net and removes them with his thumb and forefinger. In his case, the

insects, catches bees and wasps in his net and removes them with his thumb and forefinger. In his case, the forefinger is stung so often that it has become thor-oughly inoculated and stings upon this finger produce no effect, but if he is stung on the back of the neck, or in some other part of the body the sensation is as pain-ful as it is with another person.

Death from Spider Bites.

Authentic cases of death from spider bite are rare, al-hough cases reported in the newspapers are of almost reckly occurrence. I have investigated more than a

numbered such reports in the United States in the past ten years. In many cases the reported facts were en-tirely erroneous; in the majority of cases no spider was seen to inflict the bite; there were almost no cases in which the spider was seen to bite and was saved for examination. Some years ago, a baby sleeping in a cradle in a Connecticut town was bitten upon the lip by a spider known as Latrodectus mactans, and died as as a result of the bite. A laboring man in South Caro-lina, in the early '90's died, either as a result from the bite of a spider of the same species or as a result of the large doses of whisky which were given to him as a remedy. The latter explanation is the more probable one.

This Latrodectus is not one of our large spiders. It is glistening black in color and a little larger than a large pea. It is usually marked on the under side with a red spot. It is usually marked on the under side with a red spot. It is the most dangerous spider which occurs in the United States, but its fangs are so weak that it cannot penetrate the skin in parts of the body that are ordinarily exposed. If by chance, however, it bites a particularly sensitive, thin-skinned portion of the body which is especially well provided with blood vessels, the results are likely to be painful and serious. This spider occurs under old logs and rubbish and is occasionally found in outhouses. It is rather common in the South-west and extends in small numbers northeastward to New England.

False Reports About Tarantulas.

I have been unable to authenticate a single instance of death from the bite of the large spiders known as tarantulas, although circumstantially reported cases are frequent in the newspapers. These stories usually tell how the tarantulas have been imported with bananas or other tropical fruit. A good example appeared in a daily paper published in a large western city two years ago. The scare headlines read, "in two weeks three men have died from the bites of tarantulas and another had to have his arm amputated. All were Sicilians and received their death wounds in the steaming-rooms of fruit houses." The exact localities were given. I had the matter examined with great care by a scientific friend, resident in that city, and he found, after thorough examination, that there was no truth whatever in the newspaper statement.

Many of the true bugs give severe punctures with their beaks. Some of them insert a slight amount of poison, but the inflammatory effects which occasionally follow the bite of most of them are due to the fact that their beaks have previously been inserted into some their beaks have previously been inserted into some dead or decaying animal matter, so that the germs of dead or decaying animal matter, so that the germs of putrefaction are thus carried into the human blood. This is the explanation of the comparatively few authentic cases of severe swelling following the bite of the so-called kissing-bugs. The large aquatic bug which of recent years has become known as the "electric-light bug," has a sharp beak and may inflict a severe wound when incautiously handled. Serious results, however, are not known to follow. The large, ungainly, predaceous bug known as the "wheel-bug," may give a severe wound under similar conditions, and Glover, many years ago, reported a serious swelling of his hand and a subsequent sloughing off of the skin and superficial tissues of the ball of his thumb as a result from ficial tissues of the ball of his thumb as a result from the bite of this insect.

A Troublesome Caternillar.

There is a little group of caterpillars armed with sharp hairs, which will pierce the skin and produce sometimes an intense irritation much like that which is produced by the nettle. The commonest of these caterpillars are the so-called saddle-back caterpillars, and the caterpil-lar of the Io or "corn emperor" moth. The irritation produced by these creatures is sometimes as severe as produced by these creatures is sometimes as severe as the severest cases of poisoning from nettles. I have seen the hand of a young woman swollen to twice its normal size, causing great pain, in consequence of be-ing stung. The president of a Baptist college in the West wrote last year that one of these caterpillars ac-cidentally touched his wrist and "for eight hours the pain was exeruciating and could not be alloyed by any treatment. It could be felt for twenty hours." The caterpillar of the so-called brown-tailed moth, a recent importation from Europe which exists in numbers about Boston, has this peculiar quality and the laborers en-gaged by the Gypsy Moth Commission were frequently stung by these caterpillars during the summer of 1899, with painful effects. Then, again, the so-called blister beetles of which there are many species in this country, are occasionally the cause of a blistering poison. When one of these insects alights on the back of one's neck the first impulse is to brush it off and it frequently gets crushed, in which case the blistering effect of its juices

rushed, in which case the blistering effect of its juices is very marked.

There is little danger from centipedes and scorpions in this country even in the Southern States. Notwithstanding an almost universal belief to the contrary, a scorpion's sting is no more dangerous than 'hat of a honey bee, and often the effect is no worse than that of the prick of a pin. Down in Mexico, however, and especially in the State of Durango, there is a scorpion generally known as the Durango scorpion, which is much feared. The stories about even this creature, however, are generally exagerated, and Dr. Edward Palmer, who has lived in that State, says that he has known but one death to result from the sting of this creature, and that was of a young woman who was in very bad health at the time. In the same way stories about centipedes are also exaggerated. We have no dangerous species in the United States. The tropical centipedes bite with their maxillipeds and possess poison glands. The old stories that they exude poison from the tips of their sharp claws and leave a trail like fire

glands. The old stories that they exude poison from the tips of their sharp claws and leave a trail like fire when they walk over the skin of a human being are entirely false. Their bite is poisonous, but the result is not serious.

In Central America, and among the Mexicans in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California, many harmless insects are generally considered poisonous. This is due to a special cause. It arises from the fact that the blood of these people is so vitiated by unclean diseases, that an insignificant bite or scratch is apt to bring on blood poisoning, followed by serious results.

Contract INS. by La O. Howard. spyright, 1881, by L. O. Howard,

THE SPANISH DAGGER. SOMETHING ABOUT A SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PLANT.

By a Special Contributor.

E LEFT Los Angelès at 10 o'clock in the evening. Wearied with a long day of sight-seeing, I dropped asleep, as cosy in the Pullman sleeper as at home. Several hours later I waked from a trou-bled dream, to hear a strange creaking and groaning and rattling. I started up in alarm and drew the cur-tains of my berth and looked out upon the weirdest night scene my eyes have ever fallen upon. There was a brilliant moon shining, so that I could look miles away, as the train rumbled and creaked along, northaway, as the train rumbled and creaked along, north-ward. There was a stiff wind blowing, and sand rat-tling, against the window like rain. As far as the eye could reach was a bare white was:e, with here and there a great gaunt "tree palm," as I at first exclaimed, though my tired brain almost invested them with a perthough my tired brain almost invested them with a per-sonality, and I found myself turning from the strange' scene with almost repulsion, as to something ghastly. In the early daylight we were creeping out of the Mojave Desert up into the footbills. My ghostly friends of midnight now took on a more cheerful aspect, and as we rose slowly up out of a deep cañon I recognized Yucca brevifolia, known only before in botanical works, or in the commercial aspect, the delicate fibrous wood or in the commercial aspect, the delicate fibrous wood being now found in all art and curio stores as a material for painting upon. It is also used throughout Southern California as a wrapping or protection for young trees, being very tough, and at the same time pliable. There are small factories in most California cities which utilize the almost inexhaustible supply of yucca wood shipped from the desert.

There are several varieties of the yucca in California, and at least two of them are far more attractive,



A SMALL YUCCA WHIPPLEL

though possibly not so useful, as our friend of the

though possibly not so useful, as our friend of the desert.

Yucca baccata is found from Monterey to San Diego. Its stiff glossy lanceolate leaves have earned for it the sobriquet "Spanish dagger," and I can well remember the painful wound I received in an encounter after dark in a neighboring garden with a sturdy specimen, the pride of its owner's heart. The gloricus blossom cluster of this species is a truly wonderful sight, like a great mass of waxen pond illies, in cream and purple, and with a delicate perfume. The flower stalk crowns the tree, which often reaches a height of eight or ten feet. The fruit is very palatable, and near my Del Marhome, where this yucca fruits abundantly, I often see black-eyed, bare-footed little Mexicans greedily devouring all the "yucca bananzs" which the industrious squirrels may have left to them. Personally the flavor as of over ripeness" was never quite pleasing, but yucca fruit never goes begging among the children.

Yucca whipplei has quite as wide a habitat as has Y, baccata. Its foliage is indeed far more beautiful, the leaves spreading upon the ground in a handsome whorl, while the flower stalk shoots fifteen or twenty feet into the air, crowned with a delicate cream-colored blossom. The whole plant dies immediately after blossoming. Just before the flower stalk breaks into blossom the Indians often cut the stalk at the base just below the ground, bury it in many wrappings of the fibrous leaves, and roast it in the fire. The result is a deliciously sweet and sticky mass of gluten, which they devour greedily. The result is a feeling of slight intoxication, followed by excessive Telaxation, so that the entire tribe will sometimes te unable to exert themselves for days following.

The yuccas come under the order of Lilliaceae, and are

entire tribe will sometimes to unasor to the for days following.

The yuccas come under the order of Liliaceae, and are a distinctive feature in Sou hern California, the blossoms being often offered for sale on the streets of the cities. There are said to be nearly a dozen species on American soil, but the three mentioned in this sketch are most common to the Southwest. Beause of its palmilike aspect there is always a regular demand for seed and young plants with European florists, and many a Yucca baccata graces the conservatory of some wealthy home in far-away England or France.

BELLE SUMNER ANGIER.

perate act.
"It is untait to hold the women more responsible the men for the low birthrate. It is impossible man who lives luxuriantly to be the falber of man who lives luxuriantly to be the falber of

"In my early practice, forty or fifty years ago, there were very few cases such as those referred to, but to-day there is an alarming increase. No one can ever know how many cases of suicide are due to this cause some other reason is invariably assigned for the designment of the de

judicious bydropathic treatment of malaria, and be-lieves that such treatment is likely to grow in popu-farity as its good results are noted. He does not believe the English expedition in the Roman Campagna vers conclusive, because a sufficient amount of time had not been allowed to elapse, as there is often a long interval between a malaria infection and an outbreak of the

ING AND PRESERVING HEALTH. VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR ACQUIR-CARE OF THE BODY.

tomose smangam nomment

Jame 9, 1901.]

The Development of the Great Southwest.

IN THE FIELDS OF CAPITAL, INDUSTRY AND PRODUCTION.

Compiled for The Times.

The Times will be pleased to receive and publish in this de-irtment brief, plainly-written articles, giving trustworthy in-matten regarding important developments in Southern Cali-rial, and adjoining territory, such articles to be confined to tusi work in operation, or about to begin, excluding rumors ind contemplated enterprises.]

Ripe Melons on June 1.

HANDSOME lithograph has been issued by the Coachuilla Valley Melon-Growers' Association of Indio, illustrating genuine California cantaloupes grown and packed by this association. These canta-loupes are said to have been ripe on the 1st of June. It looks as if the Colorado Desert is destined to become one of the leading fruit and vegetable sections of the

OHN R. DE MIER of Las Cruces, N. M., has been Visiting California during the past couple of weeks.

The Albuquerque Citizen gives the following particulars in regard to extensive guano and phosphate deposits owned by Mr. De Mier in New Mexico:

owned by Mr. De Mier in New Mexico:
"Mr. De Mier is the lessee of the extensive guano and
phosphate fields on the Armendaris land grant in Socorro county, these being situated about twelve miles
east of Lava station on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Pe Railway. Mr. De Mier is shipping about six tons daily to California, where he has contracts with owners of extensive orchards and orange groves, for all the phosphate and guano he can ship them. He is now emying fifteen men and a foreman steadily and gives d wages. He finds his lease very profitable.

Asked about the condition of the Mesilia Valley, Mr De Mier stated that while the peach crop is a total fail-ure, there will be extensive crops of all other fruits in the valley, and hence orchardists feel very good. The wheat crop will be the best and largest ever produced in the Mesilla Valley, and the wheat promises to be a very superior quality, as are all of the cereals ised there. These cereals are taken to the mills of that county and used, the home market being the best,

the farmers are doing well in this way.

"The Rio Grande is full to the banks and the ditches throughout the Mesilia Valley contain more water than can possibly be used by the farmers this season. If this condition of affairs continues for another month, crops will be safe. Mr. De Mier also states that the entire Rio Grande Valley, from Las Cruces to Albuquerque, looks like a garden and is beautiful and refreshing in the extreme. Times in Dona Ana county for the past two years have been very prosperous and promise to be still better this year. The people are contented and happy, and do not wish a change of administration."

BIG beet crop is expected at Los Alamitos this year. A The Long Beach Tribune publishes the following re-

Since the last rain of one and a fourth inches, foggy "Since the last rain of one and a fourth inches, loggy weather has prevailed, sometimes with slight precipita-tion, which has had a most beneficial effect upon the beet crop. Many fields in which the seed did not come up on account of dryness at the surface now show a good stand; as there is plenty of moisture below, a good crop will be harvested where before a partial failure would have resulted. It is estimated that double the 1897 crop will be harvested, and many fields upon the flooded lands will give a yield of from fifteen to twenty tons per acre Unless something unforeseen occurs to injure the crop this will be the banner year in the manufacture of sugar by this factory.

'A force of men has been busily engaged since the last campaign putting the machinery in first-class order, and water development upon the factory grounds is be-ing pushed rapidly forward by three steam rigs. As the artesian flow is practically unlimited, an abundance of water will be developed for the needs of the large amount of raw material to be handled.

"About the first of June, Superintendent Lawrence will receive applications for positions during factory operations; many former hands have aiready signified their wish to engage for the coming campaign."

Oiled Roads.

THE work of oiling some of the principal roads in Ventura county is to be pushed in earnest. It is stated by the Oxnard Courier that the Standard Oil Company will furnish the oil already heated at the Neutura works of the company. A heating tank is now being built.

Broom Corn

THE Hemet News announces that the Chase Nursery Company will plant on its Ethanac ranch, in the Perris Valley, ten acres of broom corn for the Van produce about a quarter of a ton of broom corn to the acre, also twelve sacks of seed and about a ton of fodder.

Perris Valley Sugar Beets.

I N THE course of an article on the beet fields of the Chase Nursery Company in the Perris Valley, the Perris Progress says:
"The motto on the Chase Nursery Company's ranch is

evidently that 'things done by halves are never done right; for the preparation of the ground, the sowing of the seed, the thinning and cultivation, all indicate the exercise of intelligence and industry. The thousands of rows of young sugar beets in various stages of growth are a sight beautiful to behold. It may safely be said that for their age, there are no finer sugar beets in Southern California.

"The rows are twenty inches apart. The beets in the

rows are eight to ten inches apart. The stand is spiendid. The uniformity is remarkable. Every land owner in the valley should go and look at the growing sugar-beet fields of Ethanac. Thousands of dollars are being expended in the experiment. After looking at the present stage of growth, one cannot help exclaiming, it is no longer an experiment; it is an assured success.

"On the same avenue, near the derot, at Ethanac, half a mile or less to the south of the same, is another field of beets planted later. Planting has been in progress most of the present month. The soil is here of a light nature—a red granite soil, easily worked. The beets are much less in size than on the fields just described. The stand is just as good, however. It seems almost perfect. just as good, acted."

A New Fruit Packing-house,

THE Azusa Foothill Citrus Association has been in-L. Macneil, Mrs. L. S. Macnell, Mrs. K. S. Voeburg and James Slauson. This organization will control the orange and lemon crops of the incorporators, grown on the old Azusa rancho, and their output will be marketed through the Azusa-Covina-Glendora Fruit Exchange Plans have been completed for a packing-house, work on which will be begun at an early date, and the work pushed with a view to getting the building ready to handle the summer lemon crop, which promises to be

Southern California Gold.

R EFERRING to a recent statement in the Los Angele N Herald that the cutput of the Yellow Aster gold mine at Randsburg exceeds that of all other gold mines in Southern California combined, the cutput of the Yellow Aster being given in the same article at \$120,000 a month the Los Angeles Mining Review prints the following re marks to show the erroneousness of this statement and how much greater the gold output of Southern Ca fornia is than is indicated in the above quoted article:

"Exceeds that of all other gold mines in Southern California combined! We repeat the words, so as to further emphasize their absolute incorrectness. And that there may be no doubt about that, we will give a few figures: The Golden Cross mines in San Diego county are producing \$45,000 a month; the Gold Mountain in Bernardino county, owned by Capt. De La Mar. is. with its present forty-stamp mill, producing \$24,000 a month; Dean & Jones mine, in the Ballarat district, \$15,000 a month; Randsburg mines (outside of the Yellow Aster mines,) \$20,000 a month; mines of Mojave camp (producing 100 tons of ore a day, averaging \$20 a ton.) \$60,000. But it is unnecessary to go on. It is sufficient to state that the few instances here cited show a monthly gold output of \$174,000. We will add that in every one of the cases cited the figures are below instead of above the actual facts. And if to the output of the mines above mentioned there be added the combined gold output of all the other mines in San Diego, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura and Kern counties, and of the Ballarat district in southern Inyo county, the absurdity of the Herald's statement that the ellow Aster's monthly output of \$120,000 is greater an that of all the other gold mines in Southern California combined is made more clearly manifest. the Yellow Aster is a good mine no one is disputing, but it will not be very long before it will be demonstrated that there are other gold mines in Southern California just as good and as big as the Yellow Aster. It might in the mean time be a good thing to give that much-heralded property a rest."

S AN DIEGO COUNTY appears to be prolific in rare

S AN DIEGO COUNTY appears to be prolific in rare minerals. The following, in regard to a recent discovery, is from the Los Angeles Mining Review:

"J. E. McIver, who is in Los Angeles for a few days, reports having discovered in the mountains lying between Poway and Ramona, in San Diego county, Cal., a ledge of ore carrying gold, silver, and other metals he was not familiar with. He had some of it assayed by W. R. Martin, Los Angeles, who reports that the ore is classed as arsenopyrite, with gold and silver values of about \$20 per ton, and containing traces of nickel and copper.

that only a limited am has been done on the ledge, but sufficient to show that with further development a large boly of the ore would

Southern California Fruit Prospects

JUDGING from present appearances, the citrus fruit crop for the coming year is going to tax the resources of both packers and transportation companies.

"It is perhaps a little too carly to predict with absolute certainty, but the blossom was full on all varieties and fruit is setting very abundantly, but the falling off period is not yet passed. Until that time better reperiod is not yet passed. Until that time better reserve calculations on the cutput. Cn the other hand, the deciduous fruit crop is generally a disappointment. Last year the trees had an off season of leafing out and blossoming, the result of which was that but little blossom

wood was formed, and the surplus of fruit left after home consumption will not be much of a task to handle.

As announced in newspaper dispatches, the frost was bad north of Tehachapi and in a few localities south of that point. It would seem, therefore, that the frostof that point. It would seem, therefore, that the frost-less belt is somewhat of a shifting myth. Berries look well as usual and nothing seems to interfere with the regularity of the crop in that line. The Loganberry still maintains its reputation as one of the best novel-ties created in recent years, that is, generally among the people. The Kelsey plum also keeps up its reputa-tion as a regular and heavy bearer, although the quality and flavor is not strictly up to the standard. So far it is about the only one of the Japanese family of plums that is at all reliable."

Important Water Development.

Y ET another important development of water has re-Y let another important development of which another important development. The Anahelm Plain Dealer in a recent issue says:

"A 'community of interests' pump'ng plant, the de-

velopment of which wil be watched with ken interest by those in the county who irrigate, or wish they could if they don't, is about to be started in this neighborhood. Reiman & Neiger, progressive and ingenious ranchers, who came here a few years ago from Dakota, are the originators of the plans for the central neighborhood water plant they now have nearly ready for business. The wells from which they will pump are three in number and located on their ranch, about a mile south of the town. From the three wells about one hundred and sixty inches of water will be sucured, a compresser being used. At the main delivery station the water is raised about six feet and f.om that elevation a good fall is secured to all the lands that water may be desired for, and the plant have capacity to furnish. The wells are located in what is considered an old bed of the Santa Ana River and are 240 feet deep. Pipe rests in a big bed of gravel and boulders, carrying a large volume of water.

ing a large volume of water.

"Economy and ease in handling the water secured have been carefully and apparently successfully locked after. Matched redwood lumber has been fashioned into cylindrical pipe. This has been stoutly bound with heavy wire. Thus secured it is closely joined and put down in trenches from the wells to carry water where it may be wanted without waste. It can be taken up easily and made to serve on a new route in short order. Fifty-two hundred and fifty feet of this pipe has been made and more will be constructed as it may be made and more will be constructed as it may be needed. It is all ten-inch pipe and will car y 150 inches under pressure to be supplied.

"Several ranches in the neighborhood will receive water from the Reiman-Neiger plant. If it proves the success that it seems certain it will, unless legal proceedings threatened should interfere with its there is no doubt that it will prove the pioneer in a field of industry that in the next few years will work a great change through those sections of Orange county that water within reach, but are out of the ditch dis-

"The opposition that nearly every enterprise has to face in the beginning is not lacking in this case. No definite line of action has been decided upon by the few who are against the Reiman-Neiger irrigation scheme, but if an examination of the law reveals any way to hinder operation of the central plant, litigation will probably be commenced. Only one man's water supply is affected, so far as learned, by the pumping of the three wells to be used. This man's well is evidently on the same water strata, and but a short distance removed. When the three wells are pumped the water in his well takes a very decided fall. He is not among those standing in the way of threatening litigation. On the other hand, he expects to secure water for a part of his ranch from the central plant and if successful in doing so says he will have no compaint to make as long as enough water is left him for domestic purposes. His is a public-spirited position, particularly in view of the fact that he could undoubtedly prove damage_from the operation of the wells above him."

San Jacinto.

S AN JACINTO, which is said to be the oldest town in Riverside county, is making a healthy growth. The

San Jacinto Register says:
"The town of San Jacinto is located thirty miles st of Riverside, in the midst of a rich farming It is the terminus of a branch of the Santa Fé Railroad, running from Perris, and is a trading con-ter of importance. One of the hotels has been enlarged and many new residences have been erected during the and many new residences have been erected during the year. A large box factory is in successful operation. Deciduous fruit and a 'faifa growing, farming and stock raising constitute the principal industries. There is an abundant artesian water supply. Several hot springs, celebrated for their curative properties, are located a few miles from town. The subject of transforming the place into a health resort is being seriously discussed. The town is well lighted by electricity. The trade of the place will be largely increased next summer, as the sexplace will be largely increased next summer, as the ex-tensive improvements contempated at Strawberry Val-ley progress. This has long been a favorite summer resort. It is located high in the mountains, and w purchased a year ago by a wealthy Los Angeles syndi-cate as a suitable site for a large sanitarium."

"Mr. Jones, did you hear about the kidnaping up at

your house?"
"What is it?"

"Your boy Tommy!"
"What of him?"

"He is asleep in the hammock."

rent events on the Camera Club bulletin oard. "And thereby hangs a tale."
A party of Camera Club people, teaced by the genial resident, has planned to make a photographic tour of

HE presidential party scheduled to leave to leave Buffalo next week." Such is the heading of o By a Special Contributor.

OF THE CAMERA CLUB. EXCURSION PLANNED BY MEMBERS OFF FOR BUFFALO.

The Control of the first of the first of the forther of the forther of the forther of the first of the first

to other powers, but Gawd knows what they artre at the voter powers, but Gawd knows what they be seen in th' coaw because in th' custome, in th' case iv Hegen varies et al. th' cow because, clour, clove, the mast paper th' white J., 'Yegore varrue at luriong or two in me chair, while me larned, but miss a furiong or two in me chair, while me larned, but missed for the thim talk because it exercises their throats, but me furiong or two in me chair, while me larned, but missed in the thim talk because it exercises their throats, but me furiong or two in me chair, while me larned, but missed in the thim talk because it exercises their throats, but missed in the thim talk because it exercises their throats, but missed coinged, collegues reader in Who serve yet yet and the thim talk because it exercises their throats, but missed to show a full the conservation of the money because it is not the entirely two other powers, but clearly a conservation of the money because it is not because it is not because it is the missed to be a conservation of the missed their sections. The missed their sections in the missed their sections in the comments of the missed their sections. The missed their sections in the comments of the missed their sections in the missed their sections. The missed their sections in the missed the missed their search sections in the missed the missed the missed the missed the

decided the Constitution don't follow th' flag."
"Who raid it did," saked Mr. Hennessy."
"Some wan," said Mr. Dooley. "It happened a long time ago, an't don't raymimber cicarly how it come up, the came up, and the came up, and the came of the cam

Contributed by P. P. Dunn.

OF THE SUPREME COURT. . HE BEAIEMS THE RECENT DECISIONS

MR. DOOLEY.

Opportunities for Americans in China.

HOW WAR TOOK US EASTWARD.*

AUTHORIZED DRAFT OF ADDRESS BEFORE THE AMERICAN ASIATIC SOCIETY IN NEW YORK.

By Edwin H. Conger,

HREE years ago, while passing through this city on my way to the Orient, I met for the first and last time the late distinguished president of the Inst time the late distinguished president of the American Asiatic Association, whose long experience in the East and familiarity with all things Asiatic furnished me much information which I have since found most valuable. The American Asiatic Association had been at that time only just organized, but for a full half century the pioneers of trade and mission work had been laboring in Asia; and although the Pacific Ocean had forever been washing the rocks and sands of our entire western boundary, and with the songs of its gentle waves and the balmy breezes been wooing American shipping to possess its splendid routes to seize the commercial profits which awaited courageous ventures commercial profits which awaited courageous ventures upon and beyond its blue depths, yet to American masts or keels it was then almost a stranger and our flag was rara avis upon its waters.

But even while I was in this city talking with the members of the association, and upon their advice operating with the association, might be a bonefit to all, the great national heartbeats, throbbing for humanity, had compelled the tocsin of war to be sounded in behalf of tortured, tyrannized Cuba, directed Dewey's splendid squadron toward Manila, whe e it destroyed the Spanish squadron toward maining, where it destroyed the Spanish fleet and planted the Stars and Stripes for all time in the Philippine Islands. At the same time the paradise of Hawaii came voluntarily, but forever, into the pos-session of the United States. We thus marked out and perfected new rights of way over these great water routes to the East, and since then from the masts of our battleships, our transports and merchant vessels our flag has been more frequently seen. We have become a world power and have been so acknowledged around the

This all gave encouragement to merchant and mis-sionary alike, and both looked for increased and more hopeful results, particularly in the great empire of China. Conditions existing then justified in ample measure their high hopes, and, notwithstanding the un-paralleled and unheard-of barbarisms of last summer, the present situation has still most alluring promises for commercial and philanthropic work in the Orient. Great trade possibilities are still existent in the Middle Kingdom, and if properly, industriously and judiciously taken advantage of, both by government and individuals, great profits are in store.

Untold Wealth Buried in China.

I would like to make it understood that I disclaim all I would like to make it understood that I disclaim all sympathy with or indorsement of the Col. Sellers sort of commercialism which has been so constantly promulgated in public speech and public press all over the land. Because there is supposed to be 400,000,000 Chinese in the great empire, it does not follow, as some have so persistently declared, that you can sell them 4.000,000 bottles of beer every day, or 4,000,000 pounds of flour, or 40,000,000 yards of cotton every year. Before they can buy much they must find much to sell. Their mines must be developed, the treasures which have for ages been hidden beneath their rocks and mountains ages been hidden beneath their rocks and mountains be brought to light and opportunities furnished to Trade does not grow upon bushes over there, ready to fall into your laps simply from a vigor-pus shaking, nor can you shovel up profits there as joiden sand is said to be shoveled up at Cape Nome; but both can be found there, and will reasonably re-pond to intelligent development and untiring enterprise. Executive effort and diplomatic endeavor have already done much in this direction, and will do much more if their work is only generously supplemented by neces-sary Congressional action. Fortura'e it is for the United States and China that during the last four years this work has been in the hands of such eminent statesmen as President McKinley and Sec: etary Hay, and still more fortunate that they are to direct it for four years more

We Must Build Ships and Lay Cables,

It is exceedingly to be regretted that some sort of measure in aid of American shipping did not pass the last Congress. In my judgment, this is not a political measure, but a patriotic one, and is demanded in order to fairly meet the competition of shipping, subsidized by other governments. This is a judgment formed from observation and experience in two continents where I have, with humiliation, witnessed foreign governmental capital chasing from its legitimate rights individual capital of citizens of the United States. This is being done all over the world, and unless our own people take done all over the world, and unless our own people take advantage of the conditions created by the expansion policy of the last three years, and occupy the new routes which have been blazed by the present adminis-tration, they will zoen be preëmpted by foreign companies and loct to us forever.

Since the Philippines came into our hands, a splendid line of ocean greyhounds has been started between Hongkong and Australia, making Manila their princi-Hongkong and Australia, making Manila their princi-pal port of call; another has been established between Sidney and San Francisco via Manila; a magnificent fieet of Japanese ships has been put on between China, Japan and San Francisco, and negotiations are now on foot to extend one of the finest and largest European lines from Japan to the quast of California. The mem-bers of the Asiatic Association cannot invite or direct American capital into any channel promising more

potent aid to the work they are engaged in than this. Governmental assistance is imperatively demanded in laying a cable across the Pacific Ocean. It is a cause for national chagrin and humiliation that all telegraphic communication with our new possessions in the Pacific and our doings in the Orient should be wired over for

and our doings in the Orient should be wired over foreign lines and with foreign profit. These, and other important aids, the government may and should furnish.
But there is much, very much, which American merchants must do themselves. Our government cannot
create commerce or originate trade for its people in
China or elsewhere. It can only furnish the opportunity
of which they must take advantage for themselves. It
can only open the door plant the articles for within can only open the door, plant the national flag within, and they, under its protecting aegis, may enter, estab-lish their commercial methods, and with great patience and indomitable perseverance, earn, win and hold a trade which will at once give mutual encouragement to Chinese and Americans, and finally yield results which will gratify and glorify both.

Make Foreign Trade a Serious Business

The unfortunate and inexcusable happenings of last summer have obliterated trade in North Ch'na and sadly interfered with progress all over the vast empire. A Newchwang, through whose door, opening into Man-churia, our trade in 1898 and 1899 was rushing by leaps and bounds, commerce is now practically paralyzed; and at Tien-tsin, except in army supplies, nothing is being done. Something may, can and must be done to regain the situation and restore the former conditions. This can be accomplished by insisting upon the fulfil-ment of the assurance secured by Secretary Hay in his open-door negotiations (of 1899) and in carrying out the policy suggested by President McKinley in his Circular



EDWIN H. CONGER, MINISTER TO CHINA.

One great trouble with our foreign trade is the merchants and manufacturers have never taken hold of it as a serious and permanent business. Whenever they have found themselves with a surplus of products, and only then, they have gone abroad to sell them, if posable, regardless of profit or future transactions, and then abandoned the field until an accumulation of an-other surplus has driven them forth again. In the meantime their European competitors have been on the ground all the time, studying the wants of the people, familiarizing themselves with the conditions and methods of trade acquiring the harmonic of the people of the conditions and methods of trade acquiring the harmonic of the conditions and methods of trade acquiring the harmonic of the conditions and methods of trade acquiring the large acquiring the conditions and methods of trade acquiring the conditions are supported by the conditions are supported ods of trade, acquiring the language of the country, acnodating themselves to the situations and lishing intelligent and permanent agencies—I ants which may not be at once profitable, but from which bountiful harvests may be reasonably expected in the future. Americans must, if they hope for success, go and do

The present is a most auspicious time for general ex-pansion of American trade. Our products are abundant, and money is cheap and anxiously seeking investment. In the last four years, under wise American policies, ervelous improvement in industrial and e we have gone from fireless furnaces to flaming forges; from silent spindles to singing looms; from abandoned shops to flourishing factories; from trade stagnation to bustling business; from idleness to activity; from want to plenty; from poverty to prosperity; from distres as to comfort from; tears to smiles, and from misery to hap-piness. Advantage should now be taken of this mag-nificent flood-tide, and the splendid opportunities of-fered not be permitted to slip away on its recurring ebb.

An American Banking System in China.

Under our revenue system, which tears a less weight upon the people than any other known, and which has proven to be the best financial policy the world has ever seen, capital has increased so rapidly that, after fully developing our own country, we find ourselves no ionger a borrowing nation, but a lender to the richest governments on earth, and must still look abroad for additional investments. No enterprise in the Orient promises greater returns than that of banking, no busi-

ners pays better, and no one thing lays a heavier or more unnicessary Eurden upon our foreign trace all over the world than the lack of convenient American banks.

the world than the lack of convenient American banks. American merchants, who in their exchanges have had to pay heavy tribute to the foreign corporations, can verify this statement. The demand for a strong American bank in the Orient with convenient and necessary branches, and the benefit it would be to American trade, are questions worthy of the gravest consideration. Great assistance can be given to the purposes of the American Asiatic Associataion by active and confiding cooperation with the consuls of the United States. It is true that some reformation in our service would improve it. But I am glad, after an extended acquaintance with all, I can advisedly say that our consular corvice, taken as a whole, is the best in the world—gives more valuable information to trade and renders more real assistance to commerce than does that of any other country. Conditions favorable to foreign trade can and must be created in the several countries of the Orient, but if they are to be of best value and most permanent they should and can be obtained with the consent of those countries and not ruthle sly forced from them. ent of those countries and not ruthletsly forced from them. However, having once given their voluntary consent, they must, as other countries in the world, be held strictly to the terms of their agreement. The United States will in the auture, as they have always done in the past, strictly, fairly and justly see to it that all obligations from foreign governments to their citizens are fulfilled, that their interests are conserved, their property protected and their rights sustained.

What of the Future?

But you ask me what of the Chinece troubles of last summer, and no doubt expect me to relate some of the thrilling incidents of that memorable siege. The story is a most startling one. It was an event entirely unique in the history of the world, unequalled and unra-alleled, one that never happened before and, it is to be hoped, never will occur again.

I would especially be glad to tell you of the splendid and courageous defense made by the United State marines who constituted our legation guard, and of the desperate and almost successful effort made by Capt. McCalla to reach us; or something of that magnificent and unequalled soldiery which, under grand, old Gen. Chaffee, came, timely to our relief; something of the sublime he oism displayed by those grand men and women, of Dr. Ament, in whose praise too much can never be said; or somein whose prothing of the brave Christain Chinese upon whom we relied so much. I would like to tell you some of my own interesting experinces, but it is so difficult to sep-arate personal experiences from official acts that it would be neither wire nor politic for me to discuss them would be neither wire nor politic for me to discuss them now; so I will leave the story to others or for a later date. However, if you ask me how this culminating crime of the century has affected trade, I must answer, most disastrously, of course; or, if you ask, what can be expected in the future? I reply, revived trade, renewed commercial activity, increased educational and hospital work, and more effective religious and missionary progress. When can the inauguration of this hopeful situation be expected? When the powers have come to an amicable and final settlement with China. This ought, and I believe will soon be accomplished. Our Civil War was the last great struggle of the South to preserve slavery, but instead it was forever destroyed, to preserve slavery, but instead it was forever destroyed, and they now rejoice in its destruction.

So this attempt to forever establish Chinese exclusiveness will, I firmly telieve, result in breaking down the barriers which they have endeavored to raise, and in time China will be grateful for their obliteration and will welcome Western methods of educational progress and commercial development.

Note with care the twelve articl's agreed to by the Chinese Peace Commission:rs and the rep:esentatives of the powers, and you find that intercourse with foreign nations is to be simplified and facilitated, that financial methods are to be improved, commercial arrangements are to be revised, and the treaties rearranged so as to bring China willingly into such contact with the rest of the world as will result in mutual tenefit to all. Satisfied with this foreseeing the resultant betterments. isfied with this, foreseeing the resultant betterments, and moving upon this line, China's more intelligent viceroys and governors are already planning for the establishment of scientific and other schools which will prepare the people for the progressive future which may now be opened to them. If we are to share in the good to them and the world that is to come from this new development, then it behaves us all, merchant and mis-sionary, manufacturer and philanthropist, individuals and officials, to lend a hand.

These remarks are based upon the hope, which I most confidently cherish, that a satisfactory settlement can and will soon be made by the powers with China. But should the worst come, and failure result, the four hunmust be supplied and their products bought. The re-quirements of commercial life will still exist and must be met, and the great water highways thence from our shores will still remain. We must be ready to adapt ourselves to the new conditions, do our part of the work and secure our share of the reward.

There is abundant work before us. China is not alone There is abundant work before us. China is not alone within the scope of American operations, but Japan, Korea, the Straits Settlements. Siam, India, and the Uriental islands await your efforts, and it is to be hoped that all agencies, governmental and mercantile, individual and officiat, religious and commerical, may so cooperate as to harm none but benefit all, and bring profit to our people and giory to our flag.

institutions, and is a locical strument for the profession, and a glowing memorial tribute.

[The Bench and Lier, as Makers of the American Republic By Hon. W. W. Goodrich. E. E. Treat & Co., public By Hon. W. W. Goodrich. E. E. Treat & Co.,

heart-broken at the separation, he went away, with messages of final consolation, which reveal the tender messages of final consolation, which reveal the tender and half eith characteristics of an inaginary. The sity visions of this bind Elsie, of an imaginary long justice to the individual, liberty to every city belonged to show the individual, liberty to every city and the journey to Emmans, furnish a suggestive and the commence which the bench and bar pathetic reading of the fourth government, turnish a suggestive and the formation and development of national restrictions, and it is a logical segment for the protestive aspect.

[A Son of Austerity, By George Kulght, The Bowen-Merrill Company, Indianapolia, Priles, \$1.50, For sale by Stoll & Thayer Co. Los Austered The novel deals chiefly with the introspective aspect of life. The suther has given proof of an analytic pen.

movesces of "mai consolation, which reveal the tender and half eithn characteristics of an ideal true knight. The stry visions of this biled Klate, of an imaginary Lobengrin, and her pathetic reading of the fourth gos-land and the formers to Emman. Iuraish a successive

The story of "The Puppet Crown" is that of the strug-gle for the throne of a small feuropean country, the sole importance of which lies in its situation as a gatoway to the Orient. The real king, who was a troublesome man with ideas, died and left his daughter, who was an inpurpose of the country on his science. The

of Scotch descent, who resides in Syracuse, N. Y.,
although he is said to have known life in many HE suthor of this novel is an American journalist

Redievos by the Times Rediever.

Fresh Literature.

The writer calls attention to the fact that Jesus met with comparatively small contemporary appreciation. The ordinary run of mankind judge by purely accidental circumstances. No height of moral grandeur will convince them that those with whom they are familiar are anything but very ordinary sort of people. This book is bound in cloth, gilt top, and bears the words on the decorated cover, "Consider the Lilies."

[The Wit and Wisdom of Jesus. By George Wright Buckley. James H. West Company, Boston, Mass. Price, \$1.]

HEW MAGAZINES

The Forum for June is an issue of notable interest, and one which covers wide and varied problems in many lands. Every article is of timely importance. Paul 8. Reinsch, professor of political economy of the University of Wisconsin, writes of the difficulties of "Governing the Orient on Western Principles." John P. Young managing differ of the San Francisco Chronicle. "Governing the Orient on Western Principles." John P. Young, managing editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, writes an interesting article on the commercial future of the United States in "An American View of the British Industrial Situation." Among the leading contributions of this number are "The Work of the Cuban Convention," by Albert G. Robinson, and "Russian Nihilism of Today," by Abraham Cahen, one of the staff of the New York Commercial Advertiser; "The Place of the Senate in Our Government," by Henry Litchfield West; "The Kaiser's Speeches and German History," by Karl Blind, and "The Secrets of Tammany's Success," by Gustavus Myers. "The Housekeeper's Stone," by Alden W. Quimby, is a plea for higher clucative interest in the wage-earners in domestic rervice, that household labor may be made less obnoxious to helpers in the home. "Poe Fifty Years After," by Prof. Edwin Bowen, who has published several monographs on English philology, both in European and American journals, is an appreciative study of Poe as a pret and romancer.

The Cosmopolitan for June contains stories by Ian Maclaren H. G. Walls.

The Cosmopolitan for June contains stories by lan Maclaren, H. G. Wells and Le Gallienne, Tudor Jenks, Egerton Castle and O'Neill Latham. Francis Trevelyan Egerten Castle and O'nell Latham. Francis Trevelyan tells "How to Choose a Child's Pony," Mary E. Bloesom has an illustrated article, "The Well-Gowned Woman," E. C. Machen tells of "A View of Pierpont Morgan and His Work," Harry Thurston Peck writes of "The Psychology of the Printed Page," which is a sketch to be commended to all literary workers. "Insight," by Ella Whe'er Wiley contains some public satisfaction. be commended to all literary workers. "Insight," i Ella Whee'er Wilcox, contains some noble s'atimerts.

Frank Leslie's Monthly for June contains the initial member of Edin Philpott's "Cross Ways," which promises to be a tale of dramatic interest. The story op the central waste and fastness of Devon, among the old mills, where men made gunpowder, where mystery still lurked in countless recesses. In the initial chapter, the maiden Jane and her rough and cruel lover, and the strange guest are the characterizations. Robert E. maiden Jane and her rough and cruel lover, and the strange guest are the characterizations. Robert E. Speer writes of "The Morning Calm Country." Korea, the land which Russia covets, an illustrated article of interest. Some political glimpses are afforded by the illustrated sketch of T. Edward Addicks, Brandywi

Harper's Bazar for June contains William Dean Howells's studies of heroines of romance. The subject for tl current issue is "Anthony Troll'op: s Mrs. Proudie." Howells considers Anthony Trollope "the most English of all the English covelists," and gives his well-consid-E. Nesbit writes for the children of "The Canterbury Pilgrims."

The Home Magazine for June is decorated with the prize cover design of Miss Noble Zoes. The fiction of the number includes such representative names as William McLeod Raine, Anna S. Richardson, L. C. Shattuck, Joe Lincoln, James Gardner Sanderson and Frederic Bart. Robert Gordon writes of "The Cost of Wars," the estimation being made from a financial standpoint. This number contains D. R. Campbell's lilustrated description of "New York's Horticultural Garden." The issue has catertaining sketches, some bright The issue has entertaining sketches, some bright rhythmic features, and the usual departments of literary and social interest.

and social interest.

The Book World for June contains Wilbur Finley Lanley's illustrated sketch of "Great Newspapers" of New York. John de Morgan tells of "British Writers—Their Homes and Haunts;" Bessle L. Putnam writes of "President McKinley's Alma Mate;" the sketch is illustrated with views of Alleghany College, Pa. The number contains three short stories and has the usual reviews of literature music and art views of literature, music and art.

The Saturday Evening Post, in the June special number, has the first installment of "Calumet K., a Romance of the Great Wheat Corner," which represents a collaboration of Samuel Merwin and Henry K. Webster. Mr. Merwin is the author of "On the Road to Frontenac," which is a story of New France and the Iroquois, and Mr. Webster has contributed short stories to the publications of the day. These young college men connected themselves with the work of a grain clevator construction, it is said, in order to learn details for this novel. Heary B. Fuller contributes to the fiction of the number and various sketches and notes of passing events ad to an issue of popular interest.

Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard has written a lengthy contribution on "The American Woman, from the German Standpoint," for the International Monthly (Burlington, Vt.,) in which he pronounces the college-bred American woman "the perfection of Eve's sex." "German Criticism," by Richard M. Meyer, is concluded from the May number. Simeon E. Baldwin writes of "The Encroachment of the American College Upon the Field of the University." Charles A. Conant tells of "The Literature of Expansion," Charles H. Hull of "Railway Alliance," Russel Sturgis writes on "Two Works of Decorative Art," and André Lebou on "The Declaration

The American Monthly Review of Reviews, in aried table of contents for June, has an artic'e on " varied table of contents for June Pan-American on Dedication is an article on "The Pan-American on Dedication Day," by William H. Hotchkiss. The paper on "Artist'c Effects of the Pan-American Exposition" is contributed by Ernest Knauft. Other important articles in the June Review are an account of the electric power-development at Niagara, by

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

and, of Johans Hopkins University, the great physical; a description of the recent inventions in wireless telegraphy and long-distance telephony, by Prof. Joseph S. Ames; "The Winning War Against Consumption," by Sylvester Baxter; "The New Oil Fields of the United States." by Dr. David T. Day, of the United States Geological Survey; and "The Frinting of Spoken Wo.ds," By Frederic Irland. By Frederic Irland.

By Frederic Irland.

"The Making of a Jockey" is the illustrated leading article of Ainslee's Magazine for June. Among the various interesting contributions of its extended table of contents are "Girl Colonies in New York," by Alice K. Fallows; "Ocean Steamships," by S. A. Wood, and "Alone Across the Alaska," by Robert Duan.

Boorts Afield for June contains Winfield S. Mason's "With the Arctic Whalers," T. D. Barnes's "The Red Robin," Morris Browning Rice's "Our Common Birds," and, for its initial article. Basil C. D'Ensum's "In the

and, for its initial article, Basil C. D'Easum's Cattle Country."

The Forester for May (Lancaster, Pa.,) is a number of practical interest. The subject of "Forest Fire Scason" has enlisted the pen of editor and artist, in showing the destruction of forest reserves. Articles are contributed by Henry S. Graves, C. S. Crandall and H. Stuart Hotchkiss.

The Memorial number of Collier's Weekly (June 1) contains a sketch by Carter H. Harrison on "What it Means to be Mayor of Chicago." Edwin H. Conger writes of "Opportunities for Americans in China," Booker T. Washington tells of "The Most Unique School in America," and Hamilton Gariand tells of "Whiteman's Court." The number contains an Ulustrated Alexandrians and China, "Booker T. The number contains an illustrated sketch of the late

The number contains an illustrated sketch of the late floral displays in Red:ands and Los Angeles. Harper's Weekly (June 1) contains Henry Loomis Nelson's "The Army and Its Rulers," A Maurice Low's "Two Lessons in Colonial Government," and the usual tributes to Memorial day. George E. Walsh, in his account of "Steam Power for Agricultural Purposes," writes of the automobiles of California, which have cheapened the cost of harvesting on the Pacific Coast. "Life Among Early New Yorkers" is one of the in-

"Life Among Early New Yorkers" is one of the in-forming articles of Town Topics. The number contains the usual novelette and varied collections of fiction and

Impressions for June (San Francisco) contains a series of bright reviews by popular authors on recent fiction.

Among the contributors are George W. Cable, W. C.

Morrow, Jack London, and others. "The Realm of Ro-

mance" is contributed by Lorenzo Sosso; "The Popularity of Novels" by Thomas R. Bascon.

The Critic for June continues the "Conversation Between William Archer and Stephen Phillips," Sidney Lee writes on "Shakespeare and Patriotism." "Art at the Pan-American Exposition" is contributed by Chris-tion Brenton. Leslie Stephens writes of the late "George Murray Smith," and "Egeria at Brighton" is from the pen of Mrs. Richmond Ritchie,

pen or Mrs. Richmend Ritchie,

The Popular Science Monthly, with its wide and
varied table of contents, is always a welcome guest.

In the June number, Prof. J. W. Tourmey writes of
several forest reserves in this States, in an illustrated
sketch on "Our Forest Reservations." President David
Starr Jordan writes of "The Blood of the Nation," Dr.
Gary N. Calkins of "The Malaria Germ and Allied Forms
of Shorogram" Studies in science and horizoithes are of Sporozoa." Studies in science and horticulture are contributed by representative students and authors. The number pays tribute to the recent death of Henry Augustus Rowland of the Johns Hopkins University.

Augustus Rowland of the Johns Hopkins University. Ohe of the delightful sketches of the number is Prof. Herrick's "The Wild Bird at Arm's Length."

The Independent (May 30) contains a sketch on "The Old and New Patriotism," by Ethelbert. D. Warfield. Richard C. Morse writes of the "Y.M.C.A." and its Future," T. C. Mendenhall calls attention to "Some Twenture," T. C. Mendenhall calls attention to "Some Twenture," and Pouriter Rigge. tieth Century Problems in Physics," and Poultney Bigelow's account of "A Ramble Through the Royal Acad

The Engineering Magazine for June contains an teresting study of Capt. Ericson, the inventor of the monitor, by Egbert P. Watson. This issue has a com-prehensive article by E. Philips, on the steps England nust take to check her waning supremacy in iron and steel making.

Donahue's Magazine for June contains an illustrated tribute to the memory of "Father Faber," by Rev. Francis A. Cunningham. James Bennet Allen writes of

Francis A. Cunningham. James Bennet Allen writes of "Men of Action," and the bravery of the firemen, and their-coolness and heroism. T. T. O'Mailey tells of "New England's First Convent School."

Among the editorials of interest in the Saturday Evening Post, June 1, is one by Samuel E. Moffett, indorsing the national credit, which it is asserted is not only good, but the best in the world. Charles M. Skinner writes on "Preserving Places of Historic Interest." George H. Phillips of the Chicago Boord of Triade, writes on "Corn, and Its Meanings to America."

George H. Phillips of the Chicago Board of Trade, writes on "Corn, and its Meaning to America."

St. Nicholas for June is a number of youthful freshness and charm. Cleveland Moffet has reached the sixth installment of "Careers of Danger and Daring." "Queer Steeds" is the contribution of C. F. Holder. "Words and Their History" is a contribution of value. Jennie Betts Hartswick tells, in a delightful series of fancies, of "Wild Nickows". Have Nickows "Christophar Valentine tells Flowers I Have Known." Christopher Valentine tells of "In Fairyland," and Josephine Daskam relates the history of "The Prodigal Imp."

PEOPLE AND THINGS LITERARY.

The Supplement to Catalogue, Comprising the publientions of G. P. Putnam's Sons, from Autumn, 1895, to covers a wide and interesting field. list includes the "Stories of the Nations" series, with portraits of some of the authors, and many standard works of historic, economic, political, religious, and lit-

"The Literary Outlook (McClure, New York.) calls attention to Charles M. Robinson's "The Improvements of Towns and Cities." The book is a practical basis of civic esthetics. Mr. Robinson has, it is said, made a thorough study of European and American cities, and

Hamilton W. Mable has written a story whose is "John Foster," which is said to be a work of g

ower.
"The Cities of Northern Italy, Grant Allen's Historical
Guides," are to be continued since Mr. Allen's death by
G. C. Williamson, who was familiar with Mr. Allen's
ideas. (A. Wessells Company, New York.)

Mrs. J. Torrey Connor is the author of a series of Mexican sketches, "Tales Told in the Patio," which are appearing in the Land of Sunshine. Mrs. Conner's descriptive art is familiar to the readers of The Times, and the clever illustrated character sketches are meet with popular favor.

Charles Major, buthor of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," will call his second book, "The Bears of Blue River." It is one of the forthcoming publications of Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

Harper & Bros. will begin immediately the publica-tion, once a month, of a "Portrait Collection" of short stories, thus called because the dainty cover design will be signalized by a portrait of the author whose work lies between the covers. The first volume will be "A Pair of Patient Lovers," and is gathered from the work of William Dean Howells.

The Monthly Bulletin of Harper & Bros., New York, for June announces "Westerfelt," by Will N. Harben, as No. 6 in the twelve American novel series to be issued this month.

L. C. Page & Co., Boston, announce "Tilda Jane, Marshall Saunders, as the best girls' book of the year.
Harper & Bros. publish this month a novel entitled
"The House of De Mailly," by Miss Margaret Horton
Potter, which is the third book by this author, who is
a daughter of a gentleman of Chicago.

The third volume of "The Encyclopedia Biblica" will be published by the Macmillan Company in October. The work on the fourth volume is also well under way The on early in the spring of 1902.

The Text-Book Bulletin of Ginn & Co., New York, Boston, contains leading articles, educational notes and book reviews with form of a regular magazine.

E. Percivale Baker, whose translations from Chinese authors have appeared in this Magazine, has recently written some acceptable poems for eastern magazines,

written some acceptable poems for eastern magazines, Modern Culture among the number.

8. D. McConnell's work on "The Evolution of Immortality" is among the popular publications of the Macmillan Company, New York.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, will issue "Content in a Garden," by Mrs. Candace Wheeler. Dr. Azel Ames's "The Mayflower and Her Log," and Mrs. Clive. Thorse Miller's "The Second Healt of Rights"

Azel Ames's "The Mayflower and Her Log," and Mra Olive Thorne Miller's "The Second Book of Birds." Henry Holt & Co., New York, announce Godfrey's "The Harp of Life," Miss Bowers's "John Thisselton," and Anthony Hope's "Rupert of Hentzau," on the extensive

list of their recent popular publications.

Among the attractive and indispensable possessions for the student, Henry Holt & Co. have made Henderson's "Side Lights on English History" attractive with eighty full-page illustrations from rare originals.

Maurice Hewlett is preparing a revision of his "Earth-work out of Tuscany" for a new copyright edition which the Macmillan Company will immediately publish unfform with his other works. This edition will take the place of the English edition hitherto published in America by G. P. Putnam's Sons who have transferred

If one of our readers has a copy of the second Book-Lover (Saa Francisco) he is willing to part with, the publishers will pay him \$2 for it or send eleven con-secutive numbers, as published, from number three on.

Basil King, the musical name of the author "Griselda," is said to be the pseudonym of a clergym who is well known in Cambridge and lucky enough to be exceedingly popular with the students at Harvard. Herbert E. Stone, Chicago.

LIQUID AIR AS A BLASTING AGENT

[Scientific American:] The problem of the exact field of usefulness of liquid air has been simplified by the elimination, for the present at least, of one class of work for which it was claimed that the new liquid would prove highly efficient. We refer to its use as a blasting agent. A paper recently read before the British Institution of Mining Engineers by A. Larsen described some tests recently made in the Simplon tunnel with cartridges which consisted of a wrapper filled with a carbonaceous material, and placed bodily in liquid air until it was completely saturated. The cartridges were kept in the liquid, at the working face of the rock, until they were required for use, when they were lifted cut, quickly placed in the shot ho'es and deconated with a small gun-cotton primer and detonator. It was found a small gun-cotton primer and detonator. It was found that, owing to the rapid evaporation, the useful life of the cartridges was very short. The cartridges, which were three inches in diameter by eight inches in length, had to be fired within fifteen minutes after being taken out of the liquid air; otherwise there was danger of a missire. It was chiefly on this account that the tests were discontinued. The disruptive effects, however, were said to be comparable to those of dynamite.

KING ALFRED'S CAMP.

[London Chronicle:] The approaching millenary of Alfred the Great lends special interest to the estate of Winklebury, in Hampshire, now in the market. It contains the well-known circular camp of that name, said to have formed a stronghold of Alfred. Excavations just made by Reginald Smith, of the British M have brought to light fragments of ancient British pot tery. An examination was also made in the autumn of last year, and on both occasions bones of extinct animals have been discovered, showing traces of fire, probably sacrificial. The camp is believed to have existed before the Roman invasion. It was occupied as late as the seventeenth century by the Parliamentary forces when besseiging Basing House.

Permenanta mass

Opportunities for Americans in China.

MR. DOOLEY.

HE REVIEWS THE RECENT DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Contributed by F. P. Dunn.

SEE," said Mr. Dooley, "th' Supreme Court has decided th' Constitution don't follow th' flag." "Who said it did?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Some wan," said Mr. Dooley. "It happened a long time ago, an' I don't raymimber clearly how it come up, but some fellow sa'd that ivrywere th' Constitution wint, th' flag was sure to go. 'I don't believe wan wurrud iv it,' says th' other fellow. 'Ye can't make me think th' Constitution is goin' thrapezin' around lyrywhere a young liftnant in th' ar-rmy takes it into his head to stick a flag pole. It's too old. It's a home stayin' Constitution, with a blue coat with brass buttons onto it, an' it walks with a goold-headed cane. It's old an' feeble an' it prefers to set on th' front stoop an' amuse th' childher. It wudden't last a minyit in thim thropical climes. 'Twud get a pain in th' fourteenth amindfeeble an' it prefers to set on the front of the children. It wudden't last a minyit in thim thropical climes. 'Twud get a pain in th' fourteenth amindmint an' die befure th' doctors cud get ar-round to cut it out. No, sir, we'll keep it with us, an' threat it tenderly without too much hard wurruk, an' whin it plays an' incorp'rate. derly without too much hard wurruk, an' whin it plays out entirely, we'll give it dacint buryal an' incorprate oursilves undher th' laws iv Noo Jarzey. That's what we'll do, says he. 'But,' says th' other, 'if it wants to thravel, why not lave it?' 'But it don't want to.' 'I say it does.' 'How'll we find out?' 'We'll ask th' Supreme Coort. They'll know what's good f'r it.'

"So it wint up to th' Supreme Coort. They'se wan thing about th' Supreme Coort, if ye lave annything to thim, ye lave it to thim. Ye don't get a check that entitles ye to call fr it in an hour. Th' Supreme Coort iv th' United States ain't in anny hurry about catchin' th' mails. It don't have to make th' las' car. I'd book th' Audjitoroom again it anny day f'r a foot race. If ye're lookin' f'r a game iv quick decisions an' bas-a hits, ye've got to hire another empire. It niver gives a decision till th' crowd has dispersed an' th' players have packed their bats in th' bags an' started f'r hon

"F" awhile ivrybody watched to see what th' Supreme Coort wud do. I know mesilf I felt I cudden't make another move in th' game till I heerd fr'm thim. Buildin' op'rations was suspinded an' we sthud wringin' our hands outside th' dure waitin' f'r information fr'm th' bedside. 'What're they doin' now?' 'They just put th' argymints iv larned counsel in th' ice box an' th' Chief Institute in a corner writin' a present the counsel in the cou Justice is in a corner writin' a pome. Brown J. an' Harlan J. is discussin' th' condition by th' Roman Impire Harlan J. is discussin' th' condition iv th' Roman Impire befure th' fire. Th' r-rest iv th' court 's considherin' th' question whether they ought or ought not to wear ruchin' on their skirts an' hopin' crinoline won't come in again. No decis'on today?' An' so it wint f'r days an' weeks an' months. Th' men that had argyled that th' Constitution ought to shadow th' flag to all th' tough resorts on th' Passyfic Coast an' th' men that argyled that th' flag was so lively that no Constitution cud follow it an' survive, they died or lost their jobs or wint back to Salem an' were f'rgotten. Expansionists wint back to Salem an' were frgotten. Expansionists contracted an' anti-expansionists blew up an' little childher was born into th' wurruld an' grew to manhood an' niver heerd iv Porther Ricky except whin some wan got a job there. I'd about made up me mind to thry an' put th' thing out iv me thoughts an' go back to wurruk whin I wake up wan mornin' an' see be th' pa-aper that th' Supreme Coort had warned th' Consti-tution to lave th' flag alone an' tind to its own businers.

"That's what th' pa-aper says, but I've r-read over th' decision an' I don't see annything iv th' kind there. They's not a wurrud about th' flag an' not enough to tire ye about th' C. n stitution. 'Tis a matther iv limons, Hinn'ssy, that th' Supreme Coost has been settin' on f'r this gineration—a cargo iv limons sint fr'm Porther Ricky to some Eyetalian in Philydelphy. Th' decision was r-read be Brown J., him bein' th' las' justice to make up his mind, an' ex-officio, as Hogan says, th' first to speak, afther a crool an' bitther contest. Says Brown 'Th' question here is wan iv such gr-reat importance 've been sthrugglin' over it iver since ye se that we've been sthrugglin' over it iver since ye see us las' an' on'y come to a decision (Fuller C. J., Gray J., Harlan J., Shiras J., McKenna J., White J., Brewer J., an' Peckham J. dissentin' fr'm me an' each other) because iv th' hot weather comin' on. Wash'nton is a dhreadful place in summer. (Fuller C. J. dissentin'.) The whole fabric iv our government is threatened, th' lives iv our people an' th' pro-gress iv civilization put to th' bad. Men ar-re excited. But why? We ar-re not. (Harlan J., "I am.' Fuller C. J. dies ntin', but not f'r th' same reason.) This thing must be settled wan w.'3 or th' other undher that dear cl' Constitution be varchue iv which we are here an' ye ar-re there, an' Congress is out West practicin' law. Now what does th' Constitution out West practicin' law. Now what does th' Constitu-tion say? We'll look it up thoroughly whin we get through with this case. (Th' rest iv th' coort dissentin'.) In th' manetime we must be governed be th' ordnances iv th' Khan iv Beloochistan, th' laws iv Hinnery, th' Edighth, th' opinyon iv Justice iv th' Peace Oscar Larson in th' case iv th' township iv Red Wing varsus Petersen, an' th' Dhred Scott decision. What do they say about limons? Nawthin' at all. Again we take th' Dhred Scott decision. This is wan iv th' worst I iver r-read. If I cudden't write a teither wan with blindhers on, I'd leap off th' bench. This horrible fluke iv a decision leap off th' bench. This horrible fluke iv a decision throws a gr-reat, an almost blindin' light on th' case, I will turn it off. (McKenna J. concours, but thinks it ought to be blowed out. But where was I?) I must put on me specs. Oh, about th' limons. Well, th' decision iv th' coort (th' others dirsentin') is as follows: First, that th' Disthrict iv Columbya is a State; second, that it is not; third, that New York is a State; fourth, then it is a crown colony; fifth, that all States ar-re Streen an' all Territories ar-re Territories in th' eyes

ty other powers, but Gawd knows what they ar-re at home. In th' case iv Hogan vareus Mullius, th' decision is he must paper th' barn. (Ht n ry \ \text{11}, \ \text{six}, \text{cont}, \ \text{elonged}. (Hous XIV, 90 in rem.) In F. P. Vigore vareus Ad. Lib., th' custody iv th' childher. I'll now fall back a furlong or two in me chair, while me larned, but misguided, collagues r-read th' Histhry iv Iceland, to show ye how wrong I am. But mind ye, what I've said goes. ye how wrong I am. But mind ye, what I've raid goes. I let thim talk because it exercises their throats, but ye've heard all th' decision on this limon case that'll get into th' fourth reader.' A voice fr'm th' audjeance: 'Do I get me money back?' Brown J.; 'Who ar-re ye?' Th' voice: 'Th' man that ownded th' limons.' Brown J.; 'I den't know.' (Gray J., White J., dissentin' an' J.: 'I den't know.' (Gray J., White J., dissentin' an'th' r-rest iv th' birds concurrin', but f'r entirely diff'rent reasons.)

"An' there ye have th' decision, lannissy, that's shaken th', intellicts iv th' nation to their very founda-Look it over some time. "Tis fine spoot if ye don't care I'r checkers. Some say it laves th' flag up in th' air, an' some Eay that's where it laves th' Constitution. Annyhow, something's in th' air. But there's wan thing I'm sure about."

"What's that?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"That is," said Mr. Dooley, "no matther whether th' Constitution follows th' flag or not, th' Supreme Coort follows th' election returns." [Copyright, 1901, by Robert Howard Russell.]

THE SEA LIONS OF CALIFORNIA,

THEIR PARTIAL DESTRUCTION IS THE RESULT OF MISTAKEN IDEA.

Science: Prof. Woodward's wholesome address on enecessity of verifying theories by the observation of [Science:] facts finds an excellent illustration in the sea lien ques tion in California. These animals, which have long been prized by lovers of nature as one of the great attractions of the coast, have fallen into disrepute among the fishermen because their presence was supposed to account for the deterioration of certain fishing grounds. So confident was the belief in their fish-devouring habits that their destruction-or at least a great reduction of their numbers—was advocated and in part accomplished by the State Commission of Fisheries. But it now appears that this belief was without substantial foundation.

The appeal to fact has been made by the critical examination of the stomachs of slaughte ed son lions, and it has been found by Prof. Dyche that the twenty-five animals examined had eaten only squids and other cephalopods, eschewing fish altogether.

The investigation of food habits by means of stom-ach examination is of far-reaching importance. Dr. Merriam is engaged, through the Biological Survey, in the most claborate study of animal foods ever made For many years the etomachs of wild birds and mam-mals have been systematically collected and laboriously studied, to the end that the favorite and the occasional foods of each species in each season of the year and in each part of the country may become known. As each group is worked up, the facts are published by the De-pa, tment of Agriculture, and farme s and legislators are thus informed what species may properly be regarded as friendly and what as hostile to the interests of the peo-ple. In many instances it has been found that popular impressions, aimost necessarily founded on a compara-tively small number of facts, are altogether erroneous so that war has been waged on our friends and protection given our enemies,

FRIENDSHIP GROWN OUT OF WAR.

[Joe Mitchell Chapple in the National Magazine:]
Not far from Admiral Dewey's house I met Capt. Hobson, preparing to go to the Buffalo Exposition, where he has been detailed to look after the naval exhibit. His he has been detailed to look after the havail exhibit. His bloode mustache was drooping, but his blue eyes flushed as he walked along the avenue. He is soon to be married, and perhaps the frost of undeserved neglect has not cut so deeply in the case of the admiral. There is no bitterness in Hobson. He is a sturdy fellow, and I think rather enjoys his rest from the "push" of publicity. He has received a cordial invitation from Admiral Cervera, his Spanish captor, to visit him in Spain, and then the "castles in Castile" will become a fact of his life ex-perience. The friendship which sprang up between these two in the heat of war was chivalrous and affecting, and had a most salutary influence upon the general conduct and conclusion of the Spanish-American war. Capt. Hobson has had several charming letters from the Capt. Hotson has had several charming letters from the Spanish admiral, who writes that, if it were not for his advanced age, he would visit the Hobson home in Alabama under somewhat different circumstances from those in which he received the heroic young lieutenant in the Morro Castle, at Santiago. The son of Admiral Cervera will be a guest of Capt. Hobson during the sum-

A COLLEGE GIRL NOW A COWBOY.

A COLLEGE GIRL NOW A COWBOY.

[Lincoln (Neb.) Correspondence Chicago American:]

A handsome young woman who runs a farm, a woman who rides astride clad in the costume of the cowboy, leads her men in the wild races across the prairie lands, shows them the way to punch steers or herd sheep—such is Miss Jessie Fuller, formerly of this city, who is now conducting a successful farm in South Dakota.

Miss Fuller is a graduate of the State University.

After her graduation, she served for a time as a court

After her graduation, she served for a time as a court reporter on the Yankton and Mitchell circuits and retained this occupation until two years ago. Then, tiring of the confined life, she bought a ranch eight miles north of Mitchell.

The ranch is a well-watered one of 960 acres. It is stocked with 1000 ewes and 500 cows. While Miss Fuller has many men working on the place she personally superfatends all the operations and leads in the cattle herding. She is a beautiful woman and looks fairly bewitching in cowboy costume.

of the hole of the last of the hole had a fact of OFF FOR BUFFALO. EXCURSION PLANNED BY MEMBERS

OF THE CAMERA CLUB. By a Special Contributor.

HE presidential party scheduled to leave for Buffalo next week." Such is the heading of cur-rent events on the Camera Club bulletin

oard. "And thereby hangs a tale."

A party of Camera Cub people, headed by the genial president, has planned to make a photographic tour of the Eastern States, with Buffalo and the exposition as the objective point, and great have been the prepara-tions thereunto. For the past two weeks all has been excitement, hurry, and glad anticipation. New cameras of various sizes and shapes have been purchased, tried under various conditions, and pronounced just the thing Old picture boxes have been overhauled, lenses carefully inspected, cleaned and replaced, the boxes thoroughly examined for weak places, where light might leak through, the insides dusied and the outsides newly black-

All literature besting strictly upon analyshots and in-stantaneous photographs under trying conditions has been religiously perused and mental notes thereof taken and stored away for future reference, for all pictures taken within the wonderful exposition grounds must be taken with a "Hand camera 4x5 in size, and no tripoda." So reads the official notice bearing upon photography at the Pan-American.

The men have been working day and night getting their business in shape to adm't of a thirty-day absence, and the women have been equally tusy with their house hold affairs. The men have dropped in at the tailor on their way to the office and ordered the necessary additions to their wardrobes, but the women—alas! The columns of The Times are inadequate for a reproduction of the discussions as to the proper outfit for a photographic tour. Never having made just such a trip no one was able to help the others, and so, after having made several decisions which were as quickly reversed. each concluded to work out her own salvation in the way of a comfortable, convenient and appropriate outcostume. All came to the conclusion, however, that a long gown could not be worn, fer, with a camera, tripod and satchel to be looked after, and but one pair of hands to manipulate them, a long skirt is apt to suffer. The regulation bicycle costume, which includes these delightfully capacious peckets, high boots, a beit and securely attached leather bag, with a small hat which can be pinned on so as to de y the Kan we breezes or gusts from the Atlantic, comes pretty nearly being the ideal costume for a woman starting out on a photo graphic tour of this kind. The neat little jackets which afford protection against the heavy fcgs of the seacoast or cool nights in the mountains, with wash-silk waists for the warm days, render the photographic artist comfortable and happy under any condition of wind or weather which may be experienced in the long journey from one side of the continent to the other. She is thus equipped for a tramp in the country, a climb up the mountain side or for a long wheel ride to some point of unusual photographic interest.

Her gown thus happily arranged, our kodak girl's mind is free, her body is comfortable, and she is ready to enjoy her cuting to the utmost and secure pictures which will be always treasured and recall to mind in years to come her memorable trip with camera and

The members of the party just starting are not the only people who have been busy of late. Many of these left behind have devoted themselves to helping the others, both in securing photographic apparatus and appropriate costumes, for this party was hastily gotten up, plans formulated on the spur of the moment, the ever-present enthusiasm of the camerites serving to overcome all difficulties which appeared in the way from time to time and threatened to delay or indefinitely postpone their departure, lack of funds and the securing postpone their departure, lack of funds and the securing of necessary leaves of absence being not among the least of their troubles. "On to Buffalo," has, however, been their watchword, and by dint of much planning by day and "dreaming out ways" at night, the early departure of this joily party is an assured fact. The route going and coming has been decided upon, the lines of railway affording the best opportunities for sight seeing and picture making having been elected and early and picture-making having been selected, and daily bulletins will announce to the club the progress of the absent members. Few stops will be made on the way East, for all are anxious to reach the seat of war and turn their rapid-firing machines upon the tempting marks afforded by the beautiful buildings and grounds of the exposition, Chicago and Cleveland being the only cities where stops of any con:equence will be made

When strength and ammunition have become ex-hausted upon the beautiful views to be obtained in and about Buffalo, the camera people will go on to New York and Washington, where temptations to use up plates and films are to be found at every turn. The eastern summer resorts will be visited and snap shots taken which will be brought home to compare with the views of Santa Monica and Long Beach during the sea-son.

A trip down the St. Lawrence through the Thousand islands has been planned, and the photographic pulse beats high in anticipation of the natural beattles awaiting the artist there. The visit in Ottawa will also afing the artist there. ford many opportunities for sceuring photographs of the Canadian government buildings, etc., which, it is safe to predict, will not be overlooked by the party.

Kansas City, Denver and Sait Lake will each claim a share of the photographers' attention on the return trip, but the details of this part of the journey have not yet been fully decided up: n. HEL-2N L. DAVIE.

power.

"The Cities of Mornbern Italy, Grant Alten's Historicaldudes," are to be continued a nee Mr. Allen's death of C. Williamson, who was familiar with Mr. Allen's Company, New York.)

Mrs. J. Torroy Company, New York.)

Mrs. J. Torroy Company, New York.)

Mrs. J. Torroy Company, new Jord a series

Mrs. J. Torroy Company is the author of a series

Mrs. J. Torroy Company.

Hamilton W. Mable has written a story whose till is "John Foster," which is said to be a work of gree

has shown what may be done, by pointing out what he

William C. Andrews: a sketch of the late Frod. Rowland, of Johns Hopkins University, the great physicist; a description of the recent inventions in wireless telestraphy and long-distance telephony, by Frod. Joseph & Ames; "The Winning War Arshnet Consumption," by Sylveciet Baxter; "The New Oil Frieids of the United States," by Dr. David T. Day, of the United States (deciciostes) for the United States and "The Frinting of Spoken Wo.ds." By Frodels Baxter, and "The Frinting of Spoken Wo.ds." The Making of a Jochey" is the illustrated icading. "The Making of a Jochey" is the illustrated icading."

The writer calls attention to the fact that Jesus met with comparatively small contemporary appreciation. The ordinary van of manhind judge by purely accidental circumstances. No height of moral grandeur will consist on them that those with whom they are familiar are anything but very ordinary sort of people. This book is bound in cloth, gilt top, and hears the words on the decorated cover, "Consider the Liller."

Reviews by the Times Reviewer. Fresh Literature.

Royal Boundaries

HE author of this novel is an American journalist of Scotch descent, who resides in Syracuse, N. Y., although he is said to have known life in many

The story of "The Puppet Crown" is that of the struggle for the throne of a small European country, the sole importance of which lies in its situation as a gateway to the Orient. The real King, who was a troublesome man with ideas, died and left his daughter, who was an unprincipled woman, to carry on his schemes. The reigning King Leopold was more interested in the byways of Kant and a grave in the Cassian Hills than the new affairs of state.

The diplomatic relations of some English holders of 5,000,000 of government bonds, loaned to the throne of Leopoid, are a part of the story. Love plays an important part in the political intrigues and numerous characterizations. The most interesting figure is that of Maurice Carewe, who remembered Arizona days, its endless burning sands and the dull routine of a cavalry He had tramped the streets of Washington, had He had gone cen Consul to a South American port. from there to Calcutta, and to Australia, and had finally been attached to the American legation at Vicana.

John Fitzgerald, the son of the English diplomat, is a part of the chronicle. His relations to his father's duties and the sacrifices he makes to the court of Duke Josef is an illustration of blindness which leads to an unhappy conclusion. The plot leads the son of the diplomat and the newspaper correspondent, who was serving as United States Charge d'Affaires, into curious and profitless complications. They encounter mysterious and profitess completions. They electrical myself amaz-ing policy. The clear-eyed American, however, is swift to see the illusion of ancient ideals. The tale is an in-direct plea for American political and soldierly stand-

The story offers a series of quickly-moving pictures and illustrates the versatile imagination

[The Puppet Crown. By Harold Macgrath. The owen-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. Fr.ce, \$1.50. For sale by Fowler Bros., Les Angeles.

The Lady of the Portrait.

This book is dedicated to Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, "as a token of profound sympathy." It has among its characterizations a Capt. Gaston des Comptes, who was condemned for treason under a falle accuration. There is charming Mile. Denise, who is his sister. The lady There is a loved by a young Scotchman, who was an officer of the Cunard service.

This young man saved from drowning a Mr. Ephraim Sandbacker of Los Angeles. The jump from the stern rall of the "Servia" proved a plunge into a new life, for at his death the grateful Californian gave the ye man a million dollars.

After journeying over the world, the hero arrived in Paris. One fateful day he entered a salon. There he found the beautiful pertrait of "Mile. X." The haunting eyes were the beginnings of his romance. When the fair lady was discovered in the old Chateau of Cour-des-Comptes, she was surrounded with many perils, and in great distress over the fate of her brother. The atmosphere of the book is vital with mystery and intrigue, and belligerent complications precedent to an elopement. The marriage at sea is a picturesque wedding picture. The book is one of surprising ep'sodes graphically told, and will hold the reader's interest for its original and

[Our Lady of Deliverance. By John Oxenham. Henry Holt & Co., New York. Price \$1.50. For sale at Jones's Book Store, Los Angeles.]

This novel is the record of two unhappy marriages, the man of the title role appearing as central in each, as the son of the first relation and the husband in the second act. The student, Paul Gotch, was the son of a father who abandoned his mother in their early married life. After twenty years, the husband returned penitent, longing for come: tic c m:ades' ip for his declining years Neither the wife nor the son would receive him, as the long years of sileace have consumed the wife's love, and the son felt bound by grat'tude to the mother, who had devoted her life to him. That night the father died by an accident, and "the son of austerity," in his closet wrestled with many problems, in trying to understand the law of his creation. He strove to learn the center of his life amid the jur of the machinery, for it did no seem a reflection of his mother's, or to have any fashion or tone of the world around him. His character was not gregarious. Having come to no entirely satisfactory conclusion concerning the powers of heredity and en-vironment, or their relative importance, he thought that a man who had been so powerless to select his parental influences should be able to begin life an w, by giving his spirit its native air in the companionship of the woman he adored. No suspicion rose within his mind that he was exaggerating the interest of the young girl whom he had almost coerced, in her childish weakness, to become his wife. Psychological problems follow this new relation, and the determined to see comradeship comes after the man has learned to see many humbling conclusions, among which might be mentioned the six-sided tendency of the law of crystallization-a law of its nature which it cannot resist.

ng the characterizations of the story is the blind Elsie, the daughter of the vicar, who loved a dwarf, and magined him a fairy prince. This Scotch lad would not lestroy the blind girl's beautiful illusion. Though

heart-broken at the separation, he went away, with messages of final consolation, which reveal the tender and half elfin characteristics of an ideal true knight. The airy visions of this blind Elsie, of an imaginary

Lohengrin, and her pathetic reading of the fourth gos pel, and the journey to Emmans, furnish a suggestive

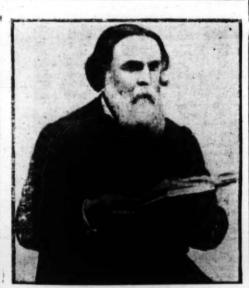
The novel deals chiefly with the introspective aspect The author has given proof of an analytic pen. [A Son of Austerity. By George Knight. The Bowen-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. Price, \$1.50. For sale by Stoll & Thayer Co., Los Angeles.]

JOURNALISM.

An Historic Experiment

In case one wishes to know the record of the journalistic experiences of Lord Roberts when the British army istic experiences of Lord Roberto, for the march to Pre-toria, he should read this unique chronicle. The four "editors" were Kipling, Ralph, Gwynne, and Landon, "editors" were Kipling, Ralph, Gwynne, and Landon, who selected Julian Ralph to act as editor of this book, which is said to contain the best of the stories and poems which were contributed to "The Friend." It is of interest to know the opinions of men of the army of that time, and to see the conditions of that campaign with the eyes of the soldier, the courtier, the artist and the poet. The various exasperating features of newspaper publishing are vigorously and humorously told. The enormous difficulties in keeping the daily paper up to the required standard cannot fail to interest all journalists. The book is graphically illustrated. est all journalists. The book is graphically illustrated.
Mr. Ralph tays: "The newspaper articles are mainly
the works of men who wrote between battles," and in these letters, sk tches and verses, one se s the spirit and temperament of the soldier in camp. Men of every rank down to Tommy Atkins, have contributed to the book.

dy reached a wide circula-The publication has alrea tion and cannot fail to win increasing value as a record of the traditions and adventures of brave men. [War's Brighter Side. By Julian Ralph, With Contri-



THE LATE M. FELIX GRAS.

butions by Rudyard Kipling, A. Conan Doyle and Others.
D. Appleton & Co., New York. Price, \$1.50.]

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Felix Gras, the poet and novelist of sunny Provence, the official head of the poetical society of Félibrige, died at Avignon, March 4, 1901.

He was born in the little town of Malemort in 1844. When he was 10 years old he was sent to the seminary at La Sainte Garde. He received his poetic impulses at La Sainte Garde. He received his poetic impulses from his neighbor, Pascal. He was sent to Avignon to study law with Maitre Jules Giéra, whose brother Paul was one of the seven founders of Félibrige, that society of Provencal literarians whose ambition has been the restoration of the semi-Italian language of the South of France to a more recognized place in literature. Through the marriage of his sister, Felix Gras is said to have become one of this brilliant coterie. After the death of his bruther-in-law, Roumanille, Gras became editor of the Félibrige annual, to which he is said to have contributed many important articles. Felix Gras pubthe Felibrige annual, to which he is said to have contributed many important articles. Felix Gras published a volume of poems, "The Provencal Romances," In 1895 he wrote "Les Rouges du Midi," which presents scenes of the French revolution as it was enacted in Provence. Mrs. Thomas A. Janvier translated this work for D. Appleton & Co., New York. The book received the commendation of Gladstone. After the publication of "The Reds of the South," Gras completed the revolution with "The Terror" and "The White Terror," which were received with public favor.

Legal Influence.

An address delivered on Forefathers' day, 1900, which ceiebrates the two hundred and eightieth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, has been published. It was written by the presiding justice of the Supreme Court, Appelate Division, State of New York. The author has referred to the history of nations, he states, in his

preface, in order to indicate the influence which fund mental law necessarily has upon the permanence of nations. He asserts that "A nation must be founded upon justice to the individual, liberty to every citizen, and obedience to the law of God." tended to show the influence which the bench and bar have had in the formation and development of national institutions, and is a logical argument for the profession, and a glowing memorial tribute.

[The Bench and Bar, as Makers of the American R public. By Hon. W. W. Goodrich. E. B. Treat & Co., New York. Price, 50 cents.]

PHYSIOLOGICAL

Benefiting the Health.

This book was written by a physician of the surgical division of the Bellevue Hospital of New York. The author writes of vent lation, heat and light, water, milk, sewerage, foods, drugs and cares of the person. The subject of bacteriology is introduced. Directions are given for selecting the family physician. The work contains useful dictation. A short chapter devoted to men'al diseases. The reader will find in the unpretentious volume many valuable clues to knowledge of the science of hygiene.

[Health and Hygiene for the Household. By John eseph Nutt, BL., M.D. The Abbey Press, No. 114 Fifth avenue, New York. Price, 50 cents.]

Hindu Teaching.

The advent of Vedantism in America has been gently nounced by the publication of a number of books. Vedanta Society has been organized. Three Hindus, who command the English language, are winning reputation among non-Christian Americans as lecturers. Promi-nent among them is the author of this book. Swami Vivekananda, who took part in the Chicago parliament of religions, and attracted attention there. In 1894 he was employed as a lecturer in the Vedanta Society of New York. He returned to India and another Brahman lecturer took his place.

This book commemorates a series of lectures which re delivered in New York under the auspices of the edanta Society. It memorializes a Hindu saint of the nineteenth century. Many of his countrymen are said to have regarded him as a divine incurnation. Great crowds of people are said to have listened to his words. The writer claims that to the oriental the world of the spirit is as real as to the Occidental, the world of the senses. This was the Hindu priest's last message to the modern

"Do not care for dectrines or dogmas or sects, they count for little compared with the essence of existence in each man which is spirituality. The more this is developed in a man, the more powerful he is for good. Criticise no one. All doctrines and creeds have some good in them. Show by your lives that religion does not mean words, nor names, nor sects, but that it means spiritual realization." This is all very noble to the Occidental mind, but the incarnations and faith which adores the various Hindu deities together is a condition of devotional eclectism, to which the adjustment is not altogether clear. This man is known in his own coun-try by the following name, of which the first two words signify "A great coul, most revered," Paramhamsa, Srimat, Rama Reishna. The temple of Dakshineswara about four miles north of Calcutta, India, which is represented in the frontispiece is the temple where the resented in the frontispiece is the temple where the rest passed the last years of his life. The book is incresting as showing phares of oriental religious thought. [My Master. By the Swami Vivekananda. From the Theistic Quarterly Review. The Baker & Taylor Company, New York. Price, 50 cents.]

This book, which was written by the author of "Carlyle and Emerson: A Contrast," "Politics and Morals," etc., is a portraiture of the character of Jesus, and the etc., is a portraiture of the character of Jesus, and the gracious wisdom and tender and appealing humor of His speech. That spontaneity which marked His expression, giving it the strong cast of a consecrated philosophy, finds loyal appreciation. The Russian saying is quoted on the title page, "Humor is an invisible tear through a visible smile." Some of the laconic sayings are quoted as "Be not anxious for the morrow; for the morrow will be anxious for itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." the day is the evil thereof."

"The laborer is worthy of his hire."

Paley's says: "In a numerous collection of our Savior's pothegms there is not to be found one example of ophistry or of false subtilty, or of anything approaching thereunts."

sophistry or of false subtility, or of anything approaching thereunto."

Coloridge teaches that exclusive of the abstract sciences the largest and worthlest portion of human knowledge comes in the form of aphorisms.

The wisdom that turned the dross of common thought into pure gold, and inspired the highest aspirations of the ages should have the strongest claim to popular interest. The treatment of this theme has engaged several authors. French, in his studies of the Parables, has given the world proof of a beautiful Catholic taste, and discriminating power of appreciation.

The author speaks of our Savior as the Prince of Hightsousness. Whatever may be the judgment as to

Hightsousness. Whatever may be the judgment as the influence of a book of this character the treatmen of the theme has evidently been one of reverent an commemorating impulse.

The writer quotes in the preface to various chapte some of the poems of John W. Chadwick, and Josep Truman, also the sentiments of Emerson, Goethe as others.

Egent took a loca at the control and a former." A farmer."

"Aba! A farmer! I con't know much about the farmer of Maine, but I would like to sak you if most far down here buy whishy at \$5 a gallon?" The a tone phainly indicated his opinion that Sambors asking the radicated to pay an exceptions price station agent absorbed to larger conventent price.

"Yes, as I remember M, that's what I put it in for."
"What is your business, Mr. Sanborn?" Again
rent took a look at the old clothes and the dirt.

whisky at \$8 a gallon," continued the claim agent, lo "I see that you have listed here a certain amo

"I think I remember something about it," returned

closust to the says, "until exactly "I beard so more about it," he says, "until exactly "I beard so more about it," he says, "until cold six months later, when I received a bill for eight and a half pairs of the shop." He protested in agained my pieasure at the shop." He protested in against an analy had to settle to settle social ostration. Chicago News.

I CHA HARBE

shoemaker insisted that the boots had been ordered; and so, after arguing in valu for an hour, the Ameri-can amounced that he would accept but one pair, and accordingly sent tack the rest and considered the in-cident cloved.

to all about you," he roared at the climax of Mistaken for his Father. the old gentleman one to his marrying the daughter, HEN the young man went to ask her father it be would consent to his marrying the daughter,

Comfile ; for The Times. GOOD SHORT STORIES.

BI

Motivac Sausaga Magazine Section.

June 9, 1901.]

Stories of the Firing Line + + Animal Stories.

Stories of the Fourth Infantry.

NOW that the Fourth Infantry has brought itself so prominently before the public by the surrender of Gen. Trias, it may be apropos to cite a few of the

stories which arose from incidents during the series of "hikes" which finally resulted in Trias's surrender.

One is told with the town of Magallanes as the scene. It appears that Agapito Espinili, the presidente of Magallanes, had proved to the satisfaction of Gen. Otis that he was one of the faithful, and he was granted a pass with the official seal, couched in all the magnifi-cence of gubernatorial language. This order was as good as golden fleece to the faithful Agapito, for he was allowed to go anyther. good as gorden neece to the latitud Agapito, for he was allowed to go anywhere and everywhere and to mulct the people to his heart's content. Whenever his au-thority was questioned Agapito flashed the sign-manual of Gen. Otis, and the heathen were confounded. On inquiry Col. Baldwin learned that the presidente

On inquiry Col. Baldwin learned that the presidente had been squeezing the people like a sucked orange, and had large quantities of wines and beeves, and had his sheds filled with stores of rice. He also had large sums of money which were due to the town officials in wages, but had never been paid. An investigation by the colonel of certain documents, found in the house of the presidente, proved it worth searching, and the colonel was staggered to find full insurrectionary receipts signed by the faithful presidente up to December. Then that individual took a trip to Manila, where he now is, and for two or three weeks the people lived on the fat of the land, and the officials, who had been subsisting on "great expectations" and a mouthful of fresh sisting on "great expectations" and a mouthful of fresh air, were paid, and prace and prosperity smiled over all the land, and the people rose up and called Col. Baldwin and his men blessed. As a result of this policy, combined with an occasional gugu hunt, 1056 took the oath, and seventy rifles were forthcoming.

Another tale concerns a wily secret service native and Lieut. Boyle. The native got wind of several insurgents in Bullan, and he told Lieut. Boyle to post his detachment at one end of the town and await developments.

The wily native then dashed into the town horseback yelling to the residents to get out their rifes as a bunch of Americans were cornered not far away. And "then and there was hurrying to and fro," and natives grabbed their rifles and gladly obeyed the summons of the supposed insurrecto to "Follow me!" They followed him, and all Lieut. Boyle had to do was to stand and wish them good-day, and express his pleasure at such a happy meeting.—[Manila Times, March 21.

Col. Mosby's Ruse.

COL. JACK MOSBY was not very particular who he picked up on his raids around the country, but of course preferred a prisoner with straps on his shoulders course preferred a prisoner with straps on his shoulders to one without them. It is told of him that one night in March, 1863, he and his men were prowling about the Union headquarters at Fairfax Court House, Va., and from a prisoner learned where Gen. Stoughton, commander of the infantry outposts, was sleeping. Taking with him a few trusty men, Mosby stole up to the general's house, and as Gen. Stoughton turned to face the intruders he was confronted by a brace of revolvers.

"You are my prisoner!" said the guerrilla. "My name is Mosby—Jack Mosby, at your service. Stuart's cav-airy is all around us and Stonewall Jackson's between you and the army."

And Stoughton was so thoroughly deceived that, though having an army of several thousand within tail, he allowed the guerrillas to carry him off a prisoner.—[Descret News.

AS INDICATIVE of the sterness with which Gen.

Chaffee has repressed looting in China, a traveler who was there at the time of the greatest excitement, says: "When a rich American in Peking hinted to the general that he would gladly bear the expense of transing two magnificent temple bronzes to New York gift to the Metropolitan Museum of Art if the gen-

eral would overlook their removal he roared until his voice fairly shook the walls of the inner city:
"The American caught looting will be shot on the spot." That's the sort of stuff Chaffee is made of."—
IChicago News

Twelve-year-old Yankee Fighter.

THOMAS F. MILLARD, the war correspondent, tells
The following story of Boots, a Twelve-year-old
Yankee, whom he met fighting with the Boers, and who
may be still dodging bullets and lyddite shells. Said

Mr. Miliard:

"His real name is William Young, but in the laagers he is known by the sobriquet of Bcots. I think he came by this title honestly enoush, for he drags about, a lauge pair of legging boots many sizes too large, and craamented with enormous brass spurs.

"Boots is a midget of 12—or at least he gives that as his age, though he doesn't look it by three years.

"Boots was born in the United States. Just where this important event occurred he does not know. 'It was somewhere near the ocean,' he says when questioned, as if that location was definite enough for all peractical purposes.

"When very young he remembers being taken to singland, whence he came to South Africa. His parents are long since dead, and since their death William, having no other relation that he knew of, has rustled

Baving no other tenance.

For himself.

"When this war began William expoused the cause of the Boers and joined the Irish Brigade, under Col. Blake. The men who formed this adventurous corps took a fancy to the walf and made him one of them.

They named him Boots and Boots he remains. Being of They named him Boots and Boots he remains. Being of a self-reliant nature, Boots was not content to remain in the laager when a fight was going on. No sooner was the brigade well on its way to the field than he followed, and the men chancing to look around as they entered the fight generally spled the diminutive figure of Boots. At first they tried to drive him away, but this failing, and finding that Boots was well able to care for himself, being singularly adept at finding cover, his accompanying the brigade to battles came to be regarded as a matter of course.

garded as a matter of course.
"So it was that Boots raw all the bloody battles of
the Natal campaign—Dundee, Newcastle, Nicholson's Nek, the Platrand, and the many fights along the Tu-gela. Armed with two water bottles, the midget would

sela. Armed with two water bottles, the midget would enter a fight, and more than once has a wounded brigadier, on finding a cooling drink placed to his parched lips, looked up to discover Boots. If the fire were too hot to permit his wounded comrades being removed to a place of safety the boy would remain to attend them until the battle was over or night fell.

"When Capt. Hassell organized the American Scouts as a separate company Boots decided to join his countrymen. So far as I know, he is still with them. Boots has a horse to ride, but his ambition is to possess a pony of his own and a Mauser carbine, so he can fight like the other scouts. For the purchase of a pony he has saved up f2 and 5 shillings, which will buy no horse in South Africa in war time. So Boots has to go without a pony until better times. But he has hopes of capturing one from the British.

"Meanwhile, since he cannot fight like a full-grown

"Meanwhile, since he cannot fight like a full-grown nan he makes himself useful around the laager. As to

the future. Boots scorns to contemplate it.

"'What'll I do when the war's over?' he said. 'I dunno.
I'll do whatever I can. Maybe, if the Boers lose, I'll go

Can't Feare De Wet.

THE most marked characteristics of the commandant I general are his imperturbability under adverse conditions, his zealous devotion to official work, his effervescent humor, his kindness to the burghers and prisoners, his great regard for the opinions of the enemy, and his unbounded, inextinguishable faith in the ultimate success of his and his country's cause. Although the greater part of his life has been devoted to peaceful pastoral pursuits, De Wet is as calm a fighter as though he had been a soldier from his youth. At Roolyaal, in June, while Lord Kitchener and thirty thousand troops were trying to capture him. De Wet spent half a day in lessure'y looking over his devastated farm. As he was returning to his laager a dispatch rider brought him the information that the British had quietly, as he remounted his pony, "let us scoot!" The following day Kitchener reported De Wet's escape.—
[Howard C. Hillegas in World's Work.]

ANIMAL STORIES.

A Benevolent Snail.

HE great Darwin, who learned so much animals and their ways, tells many wonder.'ul stories about them in the books he published. In one instance he attempts to show that lower animals have reasoning powers by citing the actions of a couple of snails that were placed in a walled garden. This den was absolutely devoid of vegetation, and the snails began to suffer for want of food. One of then became ill. Then the stronger of the two evidently concluded that something had to be done. It seemed to hold a conversation with its sick companion and hurried away. The persons watching their actions concluded the sick snail had been deserted and left to die. Not so, however. The strong snall laboriously climbed over the wall and found a delightful garden adjoining full of green leaves and plants. Then it turned back, crawled to its sick friend and "talked" with it again. At last the two started over the wall and in time were lost in the paradise that had been found.

Bulldog Milked Cows.

A BIG white buildog which had been living off the fat of the land—spring chickens and fresh cow's milk—had his career brought to a sudden ending late Tuesday night by a bullet from the revolver of Patrolman Scott of Mt. Washington.

This dog was of unusual size and for more than a month past his movements about the village had attracted attention. He was declared guilty by a court consisting of Rev. Byron Clark, Mrs. Margaret Carroll and Patrolman Scott of eating chickens and surreptiously milking cows. For the former offense he might have been punished only with a beating, but the latter charge was so unusual that the death penalty was

deemed the only effective one.

According to Patrolman Scott the dog did not have a strictly legal trial, because he was not present in court, nor did he even have a representative, though his mas-ter, William Welch, was devoted to him. This was partly the fault of the dog, as the officer of the court was unable to find the culprit, and Patrolman Scott was unable to find the culprit, and Patrolman Scott waited two days and two nights before he could execute the sentence. Mr. Welch acquiesced in the action of his neighbors after learning the nature of the evi-

Washington. Of late it had been noticed that he and the cows were very friendly, and he was often seen stretched across a cow's back while she was lying down. His appetite for milk grew so strong that he was not satisfied with part of the supply, but wanted it all. A few days ago he objected to Mrs. Carroll entering her barnyard to milk her cow. A shortage in the milk given by the cow had been noticed for some time.—[Baltimore Sun.

Gyp Saved the Kittens

YP, the Brooklyn (N. Y.) terrier which achieved G YP, the Brooklyn (N. 1.) terries his master's family from death by gas applyxiation, by giving a family from death by gas applyxiation, by giving a performance of the company of the co timely warning, has recently again come before the

as, a well-known resident of Flatbush Long Island, N. Y., is Gyp's owner and is willing to vouch for the truth of the following story, as told in the New York Herald:

Not long ago the house cat presented the family with a litter of six kittens. As it was inconvenient to have all that number grow up in the back kitchen, it was decided to pick out the prettiest one and drown all the rest. To reach th's decision and to select the fortunate kitten a family council was held, at which Gyp was present. Though he took no part in the discussion, he understood enough of what was going on to feel that some danger was threatened his friend, the cast and some danger was threatened his friend, the cat, and that the kittens were to be the victims of some horrible plot.

That same afternoon, taking advantage of the cat's temporary absence from home, Mr. Thomas, armed with a pail of water, approached the box to carry out the judgment of the council. To his surprise he found the kittens gone.

No one about the house knew where th Thomas took the trouble to make sure of that. The cat then returned and stepped halfway into the box before she noticed anything wrong. She showed soon enough that she, at any rate, had had no hand in their disap-

Where could the kittens be? Who could have taken where could the kittens be? Who could have taken the trouble to remove them? No stranger had been in the house all afternoon, and everyone in the family denied having anything to do with them. "Who on earth could have done away with those blamed kittens, anyway?" Mr. Thomas ejaculated, and no answer was forthous." forthcoming.

It was not until two days later that this mystery was cleared up. Gyp and the cat, although quite friendly, were not chummy, and so when she was seen going into Gyp's kennel, investigation followed, and the six kittens were discovered comfortably installed in Gyp's own quarters. Mr. Thomas is sure they were carried these by Gyp himself. It was them. carried there by Gyp himself, to save them from danger h's subtle senses told him threatened his friend's young ones .- [Portland Oregonian.

Took the Train.

SHE was a tall, finely-proportioned woman, hand-somely gowned. As she paced along with slow and majestic tread her voluminous draperies trailed after majestic tread her voluminous draperies trailed after her with a silken swish that was truly impressive. It must have been the fluttering motion of the ruffles that attracted a little dog from one of the neighboring porches. Here was something to play with, and he ran after the swirhing ficunces, pawing and biting at them, and standing aside between times to watch their factions flutter. fascinating flutter.

He was a very little dog—one of the toy variety, and a puppy at that—and the dignified wearer of the flounces unaware of the attentions he was paying her seemed unaware of the attentions he was paying her swirling draperies. She was oblivious, even, when the doglet, tired of harrying the swizzling mass, suddenly plumped himself down in the midst of it. Whether the motion pleased or frightened him it would be hard to say, but he clung to his perilous position as though used to snatching free rides whenever occasion offered. Then his weight began to tell, the train was gathered up with a jerk and the puppy rolled clear across the

He yelped, too, as much as to say it didn't pay to take a train when you only wanted a dog cart. But the people who sat on the adjoining porches smiled, and the pace of the majestic woman was hastened to quick time.—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.

RUBBERNECK is a cat, gentle and friendly, fond of lits owner and yet the cause of his being summoned before a West Hoboken court yesterday; but, called as a witness, it answered to its name, and the before a West Hopoken court year-day, but, care as a witness, it answered to its name, and its mute testimony cleared him. Two neighbors, a spite fence and a wise justice of the peace also figured in the story. The two neighbors are William Ackerman and Emmanuel e at Nos. t stre The spite fence is fourteen feet high and has been the occasion of several legal battles. Henry Karl is the Solomon in the case.

Before him yesterday appeared Mrs. Ackerman.
Prandoni's young son, she said, had called her improper names, among them "rubberneck." Young
Prandoni said he was only calling his cat. Justice Karl waited two days and two nights before he could execute the sentence. Mr. Welch acquiesced in the action of his neighbors after learning the nature of the evidence.

Just how the dog formed the habit of milking the cows is not known, but it is thought he acquired it by following the example of calves. He had often been seen with the many cows in pasture about Mt. the fence still remains.—[Unidentified, pet, and a soft tan wall should not be unharmonious with anything. Could you not hang seah curtains of thin silk in yellow tin at your x I adows and use awnings outside! There are otelly tush deal e, a.d tie aw.i.ze can be raked when you with to change the lights, but a post might so artrage your lights as to deliberately lend a charm to the room. As your cutstan at the doors and also blue. Perbaps you med a large, comfortable chair and upholicited in du'il blue to give costness to the room; upholicitered in du'il blue to give costness to the room; also a pretty tea table or work table near a window, upholicitered in du'il blue to give costness to the room; toought on your hourse, it is worth thinking about still thought on your hours, it is worth thinking about still thought on your hours, it is worth thinking about still as your expet to myour hours, it is worth thinking about still as your expet hour still any our carpet here is blue. A duil blue curtain, hung as your carpet here is blue. A duil blue curtain, hung over your door, will look much handsomer than the pall, over your door, will look much handsomer than the

attractive withcut great expense? Would you paint the attractive withcut great expense? Would you paint the accordance or have it revarished? There is a double doorway between the rooms. You will note that the hall is long, although of fairly good width—can you offer any suggestions regarding that?

I fear that your rooms are not well lighted. I would I from that your rooms are not well lighted. I would you can get bearing not one in cartridge paper, making you can get beautiful tones in cartridge paper, making wood I would have it rubbei doors to a soft claim, a hold the reduction of the paper, making the reducing and all silke.

rug that will do for one room, ground work light ten, predominating colors in figures, deep and light red and pairs green, shading to brown in the border. Have two hogany case, how can I make these 100ms pretty and hogany case, How can I make these 100ms pretty and hogeny case.

A paint our house and hed decided on old mess would a white, troot houses are that color. How would a white, troot house is agente, with deep everterer? The siyle of the house is agente, with deep everyear? The siyle of the house is agente, with deep everyear? The siyle of the house is agente, with deep everyear? J. B., LOS ANGELES, writes: "We wish Outnide Paint and Paper Prieren.

By Kale Greenleaf Locke.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

Graphic Pen Pictures Sketched Far a-Field.

S HOCK at seeing the corpse of his double brought to his own home as his body proved too much for Thomas Ingham, a retired merchant, of No. 238

Thomas Ingham, a retired merchant, of No. 238 Church lane, Germantown, He died just four weeks later to a day, at about the same hour. The death certificate sets forth the same causes.

The resemblance between Mr. Ingham and William J. Kerns was so marked that they were frequently taken for each other. They were both 65 years old, with white hair, both walked with a little stoop, and their voices were almost identical in tone. Kerns was a carpenter and lived at No. 5531 Morton street. He and Mr. Ingham, know of the resemblance and often and Mr. Ingham knew of the resemblance, and often met to laugh over the mistakes made by their friends.

Mr. Kerns died of heart disease in a Chestnut Hill car four weeks ago last Monday. There were no papers in his pocket to identify him, and a friend of Mr. Ingham, seeing the body, identified it as that of the merchant. This was made more certain when Mr. Ingham's son arrived and weepingly declared he recognized his father's features.

inned his father's features.

An undertaker was summoned, and, accompanied by a number of sympathetic friends, the body was taken to the lingham home. It was dark then, and the son rang the bell. The elder Mr. Ingham stuck his head out of the window, and inquired the reason for so many visitors. It was some time before he could be informed that it was thought they had his body downstairs. He can to them and immediately recognized Mr. Kerns.

ran to them, and immediately recognized Mr. Kerns.

After the shock of this, Mr. Ingham, a hale and hearty old man, visibly wasted away. He declared he felt as if the experience had been a warning to him. He had a premonition that his death would follow soon. He died Monday about the same hour, and the physicians declare his death was due to heart disease.

The funeral services will be held today at the home -{Philadelphia North American.

A Grandmother at Twenty-six.

GRANDMOTHER at 26 is the unique distinction of A GRANDMOTHER at 26 is the unique the "mountain district" of Western North Carolina, and is about as far from civilization as one can get in this part of the ord. Mrs. Campbell married when 11 years old. She was the mother of a daughter when but 12, and her eldest child now has become a mother. Mrs. Campbell has had nine children, and is in good health. She does the little housework that is done in such establishments, makes all the clothes the children wear, does the cooking and 61% in the time working in a rooky the cooking, and fil's in the time working in a rocky cornfield.—[Columbia (S. C.) Correspondent Buffalo

She Was Not Curious.

THE one woman who wasn't curious died in Flushing. She was Mrs. Hester S. Thorpe, aged 72. She never looked over a fence. She never gossiped or asked questions about her neighbors. When the Flushing Town Hall was built, nearly fifty years ago, and everyone in the place let off fireworks and attended the big picnic in honor of the event, Mrs. Thorpe refused to go.

And although the town hall was only a few blocks from her house she never set eyes on it. She never got a glimpse of the Soldiers' Monument, put up just after the war, although all Flushing talked of nothing else for months. She wouldn't even look at pictures of it or listen to a description of it.

Mrs. Thorpe prided herself on the fact that she had never seen a railroad train or a trolley car, although lines of both ran within a few blocks of her, and said that she didn't want to see them.

Mrs. Thorpe's vow never to go outside her gate and her love of cleanliness often came into conflict. When she swept her steps and rath the temptation to clean the dusty, littered sidewalk outside grew upon her, but always she resisted it and stayed within the limits she had appointed for herself.

had appointed for herself.

Her husband died about a year ago, leaving about \$4000. She produced a will by which he left everything to her. A little later another will was found dividing most of the property among relatives and bequeathing only a very little to her. Mrs. Thorpe did not complain. Members of the family provided for her. She had no curiosity as to her future maintenance.—[New York Correspondence Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Imperial Opal

M ORE talked about of late than any other jewel in the world is the stone known as the "Imperial Opal." The "Imperial Opal" has been privately exhibited at the office of the agent general for Victoria ntative Australians. Apart from its wonder-and intrinsic worth, a special interest at-

ful beauty and intrinsic worth, a special interest attaches to the stone for the reason that the owner has decided to offer it to His Majesty the King as a contribution to the crown regalia in honor of the newly-formed commonwealth of Australia.

The stone, which is the property of Maurice Lyons, has been cut into an irregular cushion shape, pending the ultimate decision as to the purpose for which it will be utilized. In its present state it is about two unches long and close upon an inch and a half in depth, and weighs 250 carats. It is thus one of the largest spals, and certainly the finest ever seen, and is described as being "probably the most beautiful gem in existence." The stone is one of a remarkably fine quality. It displays most brilliantly all the colors of the rainbow, and combines in a rare degree the at-

tributes of various precious stones. Its brilliance almost approaches that of the diamond; the colors of the ruby, the emerald and the amethyst are all clearly marked and wonderfully blended, and seen in a good light there appears to be a prevailing background of purple.—[Chicago Record-Herald.

The Most Remarkable Clock.

H IS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, the Shah of Persia, has I recently been presented with the most complete and remarkable clock in the world. The Shah, since his recent trip to Europe, when he investigated all the latest inventions and purchased heavily of bicycles, automobiles and electric novelties, has expressed a deep interest in the mechanical wonders of the twentieth century, and his palace at Teheran is crowded with almost every imaginable contrivance conducive to modern comfort and luxury, which has been perfected in recent most every imaginable contrivance conducive to modern comfort and luxury, which has been perfected in recent years. The new clock, however, proved an entire novelty to His Majesty, as, although the palace was supplied with clocks galore, not one of them recorded the world's time, as does the timepiece which has just been presented to him.

The Shah was delighted with the idea of being able to tall without estemption, the wast time of day in Long.

the onan was designed with the steep of being able to tell without calculation the exact time of day in London, Washington or Yokohama, and he desired that the principal upon which the clock was worked be immediately explained to him. When this was done he remarked that European inventors were indeed wonderfully progressive men, and he thought he would have to import a few of them into Persia to stir things up in the mechanical line among the inhabitants.

to import a few of them into Persia to stir things up in the mechanical line among the inhabitants.

It is as well, perhaps, for the reputation of European clockmakers that the Shah was not informed that the clock would be almost as much of a novelty in London or New York as in Persia.

Such, however, is the fact, as it is probably the most unique and remarakable specimen of the clockmakers' art in the world.

This wonderful timepiece not only tells the hour of the day or night in Teheran, but also the accurate time in twelve other cities of the world. Thus His Imperial Majesty is enabled to see at a glance London or Paris Majesty is enabled to see at a glance London or Paris time, as compared with the capital of his domains. The central dial, which is the largest, shows Teheran time, while the smaller dials show the time at Peking, Washington, Yokohama, Bombay, Samarkand, Constantinople, Vienna, Rome, Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg and London. All the figures on the dials are in Persian characters, including the names of the various cities, and each dial is mounted in a very hand frame, richly engraved.

The clock strikes the hours and half-hours on a beautiful cathedral-toned gong, which sounds musically throughout the palace. An artistically-designed hard teak case, the characters of which are in bold relief form a fine setting for the works and dials of this ex-

form a nne setting for the works and dials of this ex-traordinary clock.

The clock is the invention and production of the Messrs. Benson of Ludgate Hill and Old Bond street, London, England, who have been entrusted with many commissions of a unique nature for oriental rulers.— [Philadelphia Times.

Thunder Cure for Deafness

J AMES O'CONNELL, an inmate of the Franklin County Infirmary, has recovered his hearing in a remarkable manner after four years of total deafness.

Last Thursday night there was a terrible electric storm, and after one of the claps of thunder O'Connell started up and announced that his sense of hearing had returned. He has been able to hear distinctly ever since—[Columbus Correspondence Cleveland Plain Dealer.

O NE of the most puzzling of the many difficult O problems that confront our trade is how to get rid of the empty casks that have contained nitro-glycerin," said a manufacturer of explosives. "The wood of the casks becomes so saturated with nitro-glycerin that in explosiveness it equals the nitroglycerin itself.

"It does not pay, nor is it safe, to refill the casks.

To burn them is out of the question. If left around, they are a constant menace, for while all men are prone to show their respect for a dangerous explosive, there are few who think that harm can come of a kick at an empty barrel. There is nothing to do but to explode the casks.

"This is generally done by placing them.

"This is generally done by placing them on op-round and firing a rifle bullet at them from a se ground and firing a rife bullet at them from a safe distance. The concussion produced by the bullet is more than enough to bring about an explosion, and there is one good thing about these casks when they go off—there are no fragments to pick up.

"When I said that the shock of the bullet was more than sufficient, I meant every word of it. To prove this. I'll just tell you what happened at our factors not

this, I'll just tell you what happened at our factory not so very long ago. Two empty nitroglycerin casks were to be blown up. Three men with a team of horses, a wagon and a rifle set about the business. They reached the spot selected for the explosion in safety, and lifted the casks to the ground.

the casks to the ground.

"One of the casks was carried to a proper distance. The other was left standing near the wagon. The man who was to do the shooting then conceived the idea of leaning his rifle against the top of this second cask to get a better aim. He thought this was safe because he knew that the recoil of the rifle was almost unnoticeable.

"Well, when he fired, there were two simultaneous explosions. His bullet hit its mark and did its work. At the same time the other cask was exploded by the

slight jar produced by the firing of the shot. The three men, the two horses and the wagon were literally swept off the earth, and when, a few moments later, you passed the spot where they had stood, it was hard to believe that they had ever existed. The largest frag-ment recovered after them was a harness buckle."— [New York Sun.

A SUIT brought in the Superior Court here against the Seaboard Air Line Railroad has developed the most novel accident known to the annals of jurisprudence. There is but one other case like it, and that is to be found in the Alabama reports.

The vestibuled train from Atlanta was bowling along toward vestions of office.

The vestibuled train from Atlanta was bowling along toward Raleigh on a down grade at the rate of fifty miles per hour at 10 o'clock in the morning. William Watlington was on his way to a wild-turkey blind which he had baited, and had his double-barreled, breech-loading gun on his aboulder, two cartridges being in the chambers. On reaching the railroad track, which was on an embankment about ten feet high at this place, Mr. Watlington heard the train in the distance, and stopped on the side of the track about fifty feet away, to view the train as it passed. He could not see over the embankment to the other side of the track. Along beside the embankment on both sides of the track are the usual ditches, which were filled with water.

Mr. Watlington was standing on the north side of the track with his gun on his shoulder. On the other side of the track were a number of cattle nipping grass, which Mr. Watlington could not see. Just a few sec-onds before the train swept by these cattle commenced to straggle across the track to the side on which Mr. Watlington was standing. The bovines all got safely across except one Jesey bull. He was caught in the cowcatcher and hurled away with terrible velocity, and, as misfortune and luck would have it, he struck Mr. Watlington about midships and knocked him down into the ditch and planted himself on top of him. The bull

Watlington struggled, but could not get up, and the water was drowning both man and beast. Mr. Honeycutt, the engineer, who was watching the cattle, had not seen Mr. Watlington, and when the fireman told him what had happened he stopped the train and hurnim what had happened he stopped the train and hur-ried back and got there in time to get Mr. Watlington and the bull out of the ditch before they were drowned. Striking Mr. Watlington and knocking him into the water saved the life of the bull and the water saved the blow by the bull from killing Watlington. Further examination showed that when the bull struck

the blow by the buil from killing Watlington. Further examination showed that when the buil struck Mr. Watlington the shock knocked the gun some distance, and when it struck the ground it was discharged and killed one of the cows and wounded another so badly that it had to be killed. The gun was not injured. On these facts Judge Brown held that the railroad company was not liable in damage to Mr. Watlington. Since the trial the owner of the two cows has sued Mr. Watlington and recovered \$100 in full of damages for their killing.

Mr. Watlington was knocked down by a Jersey bull, which was hurled at him by the train, and nearly drowned, and his gun was discharged and killed two cows, and he gets no damages and is compelled to pay \$100 for the luxury of being principal in the most celebrated case in the history of accidents to animals and man by railroad trains. But since all this happened Mr. Watlington has had a great piece of good luck befall him. He has been working for H. N. Snow, at High Point, in the furniture business, for many years. Snow is getting old, and being rich and tired of business, he retired and gave the whole plant and business, worth \$20,000, to Mr. Watlington, who was of no kin to him, but simply a faithful employé. So. Mr. Watlington had some recompense for his experience with the bull and the train.—[Charlotte Observer.

Car That Runs Two Miles a Minute.

One of the oddest spectacles in the transportation business is the sight of an electric car running two miles or more a minute on a one-rail track. Even if it appeared feasible, on a casual examination one would say that it was about the most dangerous form of traveling that could be devised. But the truth is the exact reverse, judging by the records of the three monp-railroads which are in existence. There is one in Ireland, another in France and a third in Belgium, and it is proposed now to build one in England to run between Manchester and Liverpool, thirty-four and a half miles, which distance, it is said by the projectors of the scheme, can be covered in eighteen minutes.

of the scheme, can be covered in eighteen minutes.
The line in Ireland, from Listowell to Ballybunniten miles, has been running thirteen years, and company proudly points to the fact that in that there has not been a single accident on the road. cars and the engine are suspended from a single st rail, which rises about three feet from the ground. T center of gravity of the cars is below the rail, which

takes away the possibility of the trains leaving the track.

An odd arrangement of the "points," as railroad switches are called in Great Britain, is seen at the terminal of the line, where a section of the rail turns

terminal of the line, where a section of the rail turns on a pivot, connecting with any one of several tracks. The use of electric power permits the employment of a novel kind of block. In a line of any considerable length these blocks would be, say, four miles long. When a train is on one block the current would be supplied to that block and the block behind it would have no current, so that there could be no possibility of rear-end collisions. Thus, no two trains going in the same direction could get within four miles of each other.—Desearch News.

Stories of the Firing Line * * Animal Stories.

June 5, 1901.]

ustrated Magazine Section.

GOOD SHORT STORIES. Comfile i for The Times.

A Turn of Tide.

I HEN the young man went to ask her father if he would consent to his marrying the daughter, the old gentleman was sarcastic and then

"I know all about you," he roared at the climax of the rone. "I don't believe all the property left you was worth \$5000. Yet here you are driving fast horses, playing golf, keeping a yacht, and pretending to live by speculating in stocks. The first thing you know you'll get on the wrong side of the market and away your money will go. You have no anchor, no back log, no nest egg, er—no nothing. If you think I am going to risk my daughter with a man like that you are barking up the wrong tree, young man. I made my money and I know how to take care of it. Just you keep mighty scarce around here till you've done

This was before the terrific and unprecedented boom on the stock market. Toward the tail and of the storm daughter telephoned to call at once. horribly troubled about something and will pay no

attention to us," she added.

But she was mictaken, for he no sooner heard the young man's voice than he sent for him, took him to the "den," and asked him how he stood on Northern Pacific.

"Got quite a bunch of it," he replied bluthingly. "It's down in the safety deposit. Father must have got in on the ground floor and bought very cheap. Pretty good thing to have these days. I'm thinking about taking it over to New York tonight and handling it there where you can lend it over night for more than it's worth."

"Heavens!" grouned the old man. "Charley, I'm busted. Busted to smithereens. I don't often dabble in stocks, but I sold short on that stock and it's bound to sink me. I'm the biggest old fool in Detroit."

"That's right," admitted the honest youth without knowing just what he was saying, and the old gentle-man showed no resentment. Before the happy family party broke up that night Charley was sitting with his arms about her, and the next day the old gentleman was beasting how he had beaten the stock game.—[Detrict Proc. Proc.

Evarts's Joke.

O NCE, when twitted on his small size by a statesman of the strenuous type, the late William Evarts retorted: "That remark proves what I have always astorted: "That remark proves what I make the served—that in your eyes measures were more impor-

To another critic, who found fault with his habit of stringing out a whole paragraph without a break, by the use of parenthetical clauses, he said, cheerfully: "I have noticed that criminals object to long sentences." -| Chicago News.

Challenger's Name Appropriate

GROUP of men well known in yachting circles were gathered around a table in an uptown café the other A gathered around a table in an uptown care the other evening, and were good-naturedly chaffing one of their number, an Englishman, who was very pronounced in his advocacy of the superior merits of any candidate, for any honor, halling from "the tight little isle." The coming contest for the America's cup was naturally a topic, and in the Englishman's opinion the cup was as good as wen.

good as won.

"We have had blawsted luck heretofore, you know, but this time Tommy Lipton will carry back that cup to England. Your Constitution may be a smart boat, you know, but she cannot touch our Shamrock II."

"Her name is a hoodoo right at the outset," interposed one of the group; "it reads like a newspaper head-line the day after the races."

"Why, how is that?" asked the Englishman, puzzled. "Perfectly plain," retorted the other. "It will be read "Shamrock Second," and that's where she will be."

—[New York Sun.

-I New York Sun.

O UR Chinese cook was very successful with a break-fast delicacy called popovers. A lady who was a guest of the family having one morning expressed a

O fast delicacy cannot be compounded as the family having one morning expressed a desire for the formula for their compounding, we called John in to impart the secret.

"You takee him one egg," said the pleased master of the kitchen, "one lit' cup milk. You fixee him one cup flou' on siev, takee pinch salt—you not put him in lump. You move him egg lit' bit slow; you put him milk in, all time move. You makee him flou' go in, not move fast, so him have no spots. Makee but'ld pan all same wa'm, not too hot. Puttee him in oven. Now you mind you' business; no like woman run look at him all time. Him done all same time biscuit."—[Harper's Bazar.

A Literal Shoemaker

R to DE JANEIRO, it is said, is the easiest city in No.

The world in which to get credit, but the worst place to dodge a debt. All business is done there on the semi-annual account system, and one can get anything he wants and have it charged without difficulty; but the end of every six months is settlement day, and if he is not on hand with his cash he can never again get credit, and is socially tabooed.

For instance, on one occasion an American ordered a pair of English riding boots in the Brazilian capital from a shoemaker, remarking that his number was eight and a half. In the time eight pairs of boots and one coded one were delivered, whereupon the indignant purchaser greined against such a ridiculous blunder. The

shoemaker insisted that the boots had been ordered; and so, after arguing in vain for an hour, the Ameri-can announced that he would accept but one pair, and accordingly sent tack the rest and considered the in-

"I heard no more about it," he says, "until exactly six months later, when I received a bill for eight and a half pairs of riding boots at \$15 each—\$127.50 in gold—and a polite notification that seven and a half pairs awaited my pleasure at the shop." He protested in vain and finally had to settle to escape social ostracism.—(Chicago News.

Mistaken for His Father.

J OHN HARE, the eminent English actor-manager, who has been touring America, says that the most delightful compliment he ever received was from Mr. Gladstone. It was a double-ended compliment; which-ever way you took it it was satisfactory.

Mr. Hare has invariably played the part of an old man, his character as Mr. Boldby in "A Pair of Spectacies" teing a good example. Added to this he has a horror of having his picture taken.

Once he consented to have a flash-light picture taken after a performance in New York. The photographer waited until he was exhausted, after the last night of an engagement, and Mr. Hare, after some moments of hesitation, finally rushed cut, called to the manager to bring the man in, and then dropped down in a chair. The photographer began to adjust the apparatus, and Mr. Hare kept calling out: "Go on, go on! You take no end of a long time."

The photographer set so peryous and Mr. Hare so

no end of a long time."

The photographer got so nervous and Mr. Hare so irritable that the flash-light was not a success. Mr. Hare saw the negative of the picture, threw up his hands, and said that he would never try it again.

Mr. Gladstone bad never seen a picture of the actor, but he knew him, well behind the scenes as well as before the footlights. The Premier's favorite play was "A Pair of Spectacles," and he always went behind the scenes to chait a while with the actor. The really old man and the made-up old man would sit there and talk in the most delightful way for an hour after the show.

show.

One day the Earl of Roseberry had Mr. Gladstone to dinner, and he also invited his friend, John Hare. The actor came in smooth-shaven, fooking about 35. He was presented to Mr. Gladstone, and the Prime Minister shook his hand most cordially and said:

"My dear sir, I am very, very glad to meet you. I know your father very, very well. Splendid actor! Fine old man!"

it took the whole evening for the Earl and Mr. Hare to convince him that this son was really the father.-[Saturday Evening Post.

How His Debt Was Offset.

How His Debt Was Offset.

J CSEPH REND was telling a little coterie of gentlemen at the Great Southern Hotel a funny story recently narrated to him by Gov. MacCorkle of West Virginia. A colored man was telling a white friend about another negro who owed him \$2 and absolutely refused to pay the debt. The creditor dunned and dunned him, but all to no purpose. Finally the creditor went to his white friend, who is a lawyer, and poured his tale of woe into his ear.

"Well," said the lawyer, "if he positively refused to pay you what reason did he give?"

"Well, boss," said the colored man, "he said he had owed me dat money fo' so long dat de interest had dune t it all up, an' he didn't owe me a cent."—[Columbus Dispatch.

The Lecturer Lectured.

S. SANBORN, the wealthy coffee merchant of Bos ton, has a stock farm at Portland, Me., which is one of the show places of the country. Mr. Sanborn, when he is there, among his coach stallions and mares, is having the best time of his long and busy life. He gets right on to the farm, wears old clothes, talks far-mer talk and forgets that he ever lived in the city. Hore is the thing that has tickled him most in ten

Mr. Sanborn occasionally orders from the city little something to keep in the cellar for the h and as he admires his friends he has place to see him.

And as he admires his friends he has only the test stuff.

A while ago a shipment was started to him over the Grand Trunk. When the packages reached Poland it was found that some thirsty individuals had "lifted" a was found that some thirsty individuals had "lifted" a considerable portion of the best whisky. Mr. Sanborn complained to the railread's agent at Lewistown Junction, and the matter was reported. In the course of time a claim agent dropped off the train at the juction one day. The name "James S. Sanborn" did not convey to him the significance it would to some others. That is to say, he wasn't looking to find J. S. Sanborn, of Boston, on a farm down in Maine.

of Boston, on a farm down in Maine.

Now, it happened that Mr. Sanborn bad arrived at the station only a few moments before to look after some freight that he expected. He had been assisting some of his men who had been ploughing. The wind had been blowing across the field, and the clothes Mr. Sanborn wore were the oldest he owned. There was more or less grime on his face, and as he had walked across lots to the station he hadn't bothe ed to wipe it off.

"I think I remember something about it," return

Mr. Sanborn.
"I see that you have listed here a certain amount of whisky at 78 a gallon," continued the claim agent, looking severely at Sanborn.
"Yea, as I remember it, that's what I put it in for."

"What is your business, Mr. Sanborn?" Again the agent took a look at the old clothes and the dirt. 'A farmer.'

"A farmer."

"Aha! A fa:mer! I don't know much about the State
of Maine, but I would like to ask you if most farmers
down here buy whisky at \$8 a gallon?" The agent's
tone plainly indicated his opinion that Sanborn was
asking the rallroad to pay an exorbitant price. The
station agent started to in:errupt, but Sanborn was enlowing the situation too much.

We won't need any assistance from you, Mr. Blank," we won't need any assistance from you, Mr. Blank, said Sanborn. "I think this gentleman and myself can settle the matter all right. Now, Mr. Claim Agent, here's the bill of that whisky from the firm of which I bought it. You can see for yourself that I am only asking to be reimbursed. It really is eight-dollar whisky.'

The agent looked the bill over care uily, and then,

The agent looked the bill over carefully, and then, fixing Sanborn with a revere look, he said:

"Mr. Sanborn, it is evident that what you say is true. We shall pay the til. But I really do feel compelled to say that I am surprised to think that a farmer in your circumstances should be throwing away hard-carned money in that way, tuying whisky that only men in comfortable circumstances ought to buy. I advise you to stop using liquor alterators. vise you to stop using liquor altogether, but if you must drink, then for Heaven's sake tuy a cheaper grade

must drink, then for Heaven's sake tuy a cheaper grade and use your money for yourself and your family." Again the claim agent looked at the old clothes. Sanborn said very humbly: "I'm very much obliged to you, mister, for your advice to an old farmer. I will think it over. But," and here he rose and towered over the man, "how long has it been since the Grand Trunk has been sending blasted little runts around delivering temperance lectures to the patrons of the road?"

The station agent grabbed the stranger by the arm at this juncture and whispered fitreely in his ear. The man dropped papers, pencil and all on the floor and stared at Sanborn. "What?" he repeated, "the Boston—"

stared at Sanborn.

"What?" he repeated, "the Boston—"

He turned around and faced the other way.

"The kick abou, the whisky has been fixed," said he,
"but you've more kicks coming to you, Mr. Sanborn."

But Sanborn closed that incident with a laugh that
shook the building.—[Lewistown Correspondence Bos-

Accounted for the Bad Weather.

THERE is always some one who has a good baby story to tell, and here is the latest. This baby is one of a larger growth, a small boy who has reached the mature age of 6 years. He had a great disappointment the other day. He was to be taken on a nice little excursion, and he certainly would have gone but for the weather, which on this particular day was so very bad that no mother would take a small boy out in it. Being a boy, the young man did not cry, but he felt hurt, and set out in a logical, mass-uine way to reason matters out. He is a well-taught, smart boy, and he has learned many things, among others comething of the creation of the world ages ago and the Creator. He also knows that the Creator of the world is the Creator of what is known as the weather. After thinking the matter over, he went to his mother.

"Mama, it is a long time since God made the world.

"Yes," answered mama, "a long time."

"Then don't you think, mama," he went on, earnestly, "that he is getting pretty old to manage it?"

The young man's reasoning had what he must have considered a sound hasts, the family cone uded in thinking it over, for he has a grandmother who is now an old lady, and he has frequently heard remarks as to her inability to do this, that or the other on account of her age.—[New York Times.

Stole a Dead Dog's Tag.

PATHETIC incident of an ungraded crossing accident out in the northeastern end of the city was the tragic death of a dog, which, before it could utter the faintest wail of protest, was caught under the grinding wheels of the locomotive and crushed to a shapeless mass. There were many expressions of pity for the fate of the poor dumb brute, and one sympathetic lady, had been almost moved to call the Coroner when a heavily-built man advanced to the body of the animal and proceeded to make a critical examination.

"Good, kind man," said one of the women bystanders, "perhaps he's going to give the poor thing a respectable burial."

Suddenly the man shocked the assemblidities of PATHETIC incident of an ungraded crossing acci-

burial."

Suddenly the man shocked the sensibilities of the spectators by whipping out his knife and cutting the coliar from the dog's neck. The first presumption was that he was the owner of the deceased dog and that he wanted to save the tag for ano.her dog, but he disabused this speculation by remarking as he walked away:

"Well, I'm certainly a lucky cuss. Things come to me just like finding 'em. I was goin' down to the license collector tomorrer to buy a tag fer me dawg, an' now I've got one fer nuttin',"

Sentiment had no part in that man's make-up.—[Detroit Free Press.

troit Free Press. He Loved Cabbage.

A N OLD ex-slave of Tennessee went to Memphis A recently to get his pension check cashed. After receiving his money, which amounted to \$11, he sauntered down Front street to a produce house and bought three crates of cabbages. When they were delivered at the wharf late that afternoon the old man was there and received them with a mouth watering in anticipation of the good emes shead.

"What yer gwine ter do wid dem cabbages?" inquired the negro drayman who delivered them. "Eat 'em," was the quick response. "I'se bin free forty years, and dis is de first time I'se had de money to buy nut casbage. I'se gwine ter eat cabbage till I furgit de way ter my mouf."—[Chicago News.

Graphic Pen Pictures Sketched Far a-Field.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

By Kate Greenleaf Locke.

Outside Paint and Paper Friezes.

J. B., LOS ANGELES, writes: "We wish to paint our house and had decided on old mos green, but so many houses are that color. How white, frosty-looking roof be, with the rest green? Would a white roof have to be painted every year? The style of the house is square, with deep over-hanging cornice; cobblectone work around veranda, chimneys and pillars of cobblectone; the rest is shingle. There are a good many green trees around the house. The dining-room is on the north, so I have decided on yellow for decoration. The ceiling is beamed with yellow for decoration. yellow for decoration. The ceiling is beamed with yellow pine. The floors are oak, rough plaster walls in deep cream, a brick mantel up to beams. Should the bulk be in yellow or red? Is the tinting on the rough plaster done in calcimine or must it be in oils? The bedroom off the living-room I want in blue. I would like a frieze, if not too expensive, in Chinose cotton in blue and white. Could I leave the walls a natural gray of plaster, or should they be tinted blue. A paper frieze cannot be put on with the rough plaster, can it? Any suggestions will be very acceptable. Would you advise shingle stain or paint? I like the former, but am told it is not durable."

I think you could render your house most attractive by staining the shingles a medium dark green, using cream or ivory white trimmings and a green roof. The white roofs have good points I admit, but I have never admired them as I do the green ones. Nothing seems to fall so readily into nature's scheme as a moss green roof. If you have the could stone and country in the roof. If you have the cobblestones and cream trimmings

ng that will do for one room, ground work light tan, redominating colors in figures, deep and light red and af green, shading to brown in the border. Have two pairs of Irish point curtains and our plano has a ma-hogany case. How can I make these rooms pretty and attractive without great expense? Would you paint the woodwork or have it revarnished? There is a double doorway between the rooms. You will note that the hall is long, although of fairly good width—can you of-fer any suggestions regarding that?"

I fear that your rooms are not well lighted. I would therefore advise you to have the walls of your diningroom yellow, a soft creamy shade, if you prefer it. You can get beautiful tones in cartridge paper, making ceiling and all alike. Instead of revarnishing the redwood I would have it rubbe down to a soft finish, which is much prettier. Get the heaviest chairs and table that you can afford in golden oak, and tie flat, well made, and firm cushions of golden brown velour or corduroy in the seats. Cushion a scat under your leng window with this, and if there is space for cushions, make them of yellow silk. If this "double window" means two win-dows, use both pairs of your Irish point curtains here. as you have not enough for the three windows of bay in parlor. Curtains of golden brown corduroy, lin with yellow ratern, or of couble face brown ve'o r would with yellow tateen, or of couple face brown we of would look very handsome in the archway letween the rooms, but are not necessary. A good quality of Chinese matting would look lest in here. Now you will have to paper and furnish up to your Brussel; rug in parlor. I would use a yellow and white striped colonial paper in here, with border and ceiling of pan yellow. A lit-tle gold in this would be handsome. If you object on tle gold in this would be handsome. If you object on principle to striped rapers, as many do, use any cream ground with figures in stylish design having green or yellow and some gold. Carry out the ceiling in the plain color. A few good pieces of mahogany finish in furniture, with two wicker chairs and one upholstered, will furnish well. If you use the yellow here, over net or point d'esprit draped at your bay window, use cur-

pet, and a soft tan wall should not be unharmonious with anything. Could you not hang sash curtains of thin silk in yellow tan at your windows and ure awnings outside? There are carily rush dasi'e, and tile awnings can be rafted when you wish to change the lights, but you might so arrange your lights as to deliberately lend a charm to the room. As your cultains at the doors and couch cover are blue, I would make all small are ssories also blue. Perhaps you need a large, comfortable chair upholstered in du'il blue to give cosiness to the room; also a pretty tea table or work table near a window, holding flowers. As you have spent a good deal of thought on your house, it is worth thinking about still further. I would also use blue for the seat in the hall, as your carpet here is blue. A dull blue curtain, hung over your door, will look much handsomer than the wood that you so distike. Use a pole with brackets and the curtain will not interfere with opening of door.

A Little Four-room Cottage.

Mrs. H. M. K., Reilinds, says: "Will you k ndly give ne some advice in regard to repapering and refurnishing a little four-room cottage. I cannot spend over \$100 upon it. Still I wish to make it cheerful and attractive to my husband, who works hard all day and likes to rest at home in the evening, when his work is done. You will see by the rough sketch that the bedroom and dining-room open from the sitt n3-room. Could some pretty, soft material for curtains to hide the Could I have And what color would you have them? What kind of curtains shall I have for the windows? At present I have dark green roller shades. What color in paper shall I have in each room? What shall I have on the floors? They are too rough to paint. What color shall I have the woodwork? What shall I do to the ceiling? What kind of furniture shall I put in the sitting-room The bed and children's crib in the bedroom are white enamel; should the rest of the bedroom furniture be white? The dining-room furniture will be oak, and the porch in front is nearly covered by vines. Would a couch and stand for books look well here, with a few rugs and cushions, and what color shall they be to look

well against the green vines? For durability, cheapness and a really refined effect, I cannot think of any scheme for your sitting-room so good as blue and white. You will not tire of clear, refreshing blues and white. You will not the or clear, re-freshing blues and they seem cooler in summer than other shades. Therefore, I would advise you to use a plain blue ingrain paper on the side walls, and a cream white or blue and white figured celling. Stain your woodwork with mahogany stain, or paint it black. There white or blue and white figured ceiling. Stain your woodwork with mahogany sta'n, or paint it black. There are two methods of covering your floor prettilly. You can choose the least expensive, which I presume is this: Tack dark blue denim of a heavy quality all around the edge of your floor and tack a blue and white rag rug in the middle. You know that you can use for these rugs old underwear or any pieces you may have and have half of them dyed indigo blue. The other suggestion is to cover the floor with plain white matting and make for yourself some of those pretty braided mats in blue and white that our grandmothers were fond of. Follow for your furniture the advice that I have given many others; that is, find the necessary number of chairs in strong good shapes at some second-hand store or buy a commonly-finished cheap new chair, paint it black and seat it with thick indigo blue denim, fastening down the slightly stuffed seat with brass tacks. You should have four of these chairs. A pine table the size of a small kitchen table, clso painted black and smoothly covered with the denim, makes a fine center table on which to place a lamp with a pretty crimson or orange-colored paper shade, books, etc. Do not forget, in putting on your denim top, to leave a narrow margin of the black wood on the outside edge. Use a half-inch slip of cardboard to measure between your tacks. You should have one large, comfortable chair of some kind for your husband. I tel eve the brown wicker chairs (large tockers bout ht for procher) can be had for \$3.50. Cushion this with blue and white rocker for yourself buy one. If you cannot 60 this, paint and cushion some .id chair that you may have on hand comfortably and neatly with blue and white. You can get for 25 cents a pretty Japanese bamb-o stard that wil hold a forn nearyour window. Curtain your vindows with plain white muslin ruffled curtains, full and caught tack. I do not know just what you cha manage this for here, but I know a young woman in San Francisco who bought her white are two methods of covering your floor prettily. You can choose the least expensive, which I presume is this:



A HANDSOME HALLWAY.

to "pick" your house out, you will be all right. If you use a reliable stain it will cuttast paint and I think, too, that you would not like painted shingles. They should always be dipped. As for the brick mantel in your dining-room, use the yellow brick by all means, if you wish a yellow scheme in here. Calcimining on rough plaster is prettier and less expensive done in water-colpresert is prettier and tes expensive done in water-cor-ors. In fact, the calcimine treatment is always water-color. Gil paint is often used in kitchens, or, where the room has very hard usage, but you cannot get so soft and pretty an effect. I like the blue and white friezes in Chinese calico, and do not think you will find it expensive. You could leave the walls gray, but they will be much prettier if calcimined in a blue which, though lighter, iones in precisely with blue of the calico. I have not always met with success in using a paper frieze on rough plaster. It sometimes pops off with a loud report, which is both startling and discouraging, and yet I have known of instances where it worked beautifully and the frieze in this case looked exactly like the handsomest mural painting. However, it is a simple matter to have an outer coat of smooth plaster but on the celling to the picture mold. put on the ceiling to the picture mold.

To Lighten Rooms.

M. A. Los Angeles, writes: "Being a lover of the beautiful and artistic in the home, I have been greatly interested in your articles in The Times, and have fol-lowed them very closely for some time. Your ideas are so attractive and practical, suited to those of limited ans as well as those with an abundance, that I am means as well as those with an abundance, that I am led to ask your navice in the e unishing of two living-rooms in my cottage lome. I inclose a rough pencil sketch to give you an idea of the plan of the rooms. You will note that the only windows in the parlor are those in the bay, and in the dining-room the extra large double window. Both rooms are to be repapered; the woodwork is the redwood. Will have to get new floor covering for one room; have a large tapestry Brussels

tains of yellow raw silk also caught tack. Your hall would light up well with walls in golden tan.

E. R., Los Angeles, writes: "Having made use of some of your suggestions with such pleasing effect, I come to you again to help me out of a dilemma. You suggested that we have the walls of cur living-room and hall tinted a soft yellow tan to harmonize with the hall tinted a soft yellow ian to harmonize with the mahogany-stained woodwork. We did so, but we spoiled the effect by a red carpet in the living-room. The red is not so bad, but there is to much crude green and yellow in the carpet. In the dark store where I bought it, the tones were soft. The yellow, the soft tan of the walls, and the green was so inv sible that I clid not know there was green in it. In the high light of our room it is ugly and harmonizes with nothing. We have tried to dispose of it, but cannot, so must endure it. As the portieres are of old blue, the couch cover dark blue and portieres are of old blue, the couch cover dark blue and russet brown (and these we must use at present,) the case seems nopeless. Such small things as bookcase curtains, chair, covers and the like we can change. Does the case appear hopeless to you? There is a mahogany round table which does not look well with the carpet. Nor does the mahogany-stained bookcase. A wicker Nor does the mahogany-stained bookcase. A wicker chair, stained brown, and a few rockers complete the furnishing. The room is large and needs something to make it home!ike. What, I cannot think. The hall is carpeted in blue and harmonizes well with the walls, but an awful door under the stairs, stained to represent mahogany (but looking not at all like it) spoils the entire effect. What can I do without removing it? Also what would you suggest for the seat? The stair carpet is red and blue."

Has it occurred to you that the fault of your living-room may lie in the fact that you have not softened the light in here. If light glares into a room, the most beautiful effects are often spoiled. I do not see why mahogany furniture should not look well with your ear-

The housekeeper of "The House Beautifut" will answer, so as possible, all proper and clearly stated queries addressed to he cars of The Times, from whatever source or locality, whether writer be a resident of California or not; and where she may have been elearly understood on any particular point, will am privately, making necessary explanation. Answers to loquit one, frequently, to be deferred for a week or more.

By a Special Contributor.

IN THE WORLD. GREATEST ELECTRICITY GENERATOR

BEATS MIAGARA

Connecks have come and gone, cross the frozen river but not till then. It is not often I send you upon or Then come back and the our greats to the other side of the Dniester. Not at once. First bring them to that of the Dniester. Not at once. First bring them to that cable in the woods you know so well, and when the Cossacks have come and gene, cross the frozen river, "Go and properc the sled, my boy; take off the bells and drive around in various directions to mix the tracks.

"Young stranger! You are not a lew, though your garb and your German might deceive others. What's more, you are a woman. How came you here in this storm, and why this masquerade?" Tears were the stranger's sole response.

the father, Anshel dragged the son away to the table, nearer. Anshel put his hands upon the boy's head and forced him to drink a gives of wine, and said in a ctern gave him his intherly blessing.

12

OHOSC SWIZESTIN PSINK

THE LOST COUNTRY.

By a Special Contributor.

HE Lost Country—now lost no longer—began one end of the great black forest that threw

huge sna_ozs over the rive. I nies er, and ended almost at the mouth of the river, where it dwindled to the size of a mere mountain stream.

Anshel Brodsky built his inn in the heart of the forest on the road to and from Nowhere—a tiny casis in the wilderness that defied all efforts of civilization. In the wilderness that defied all efforts of civilization. The Pristav and his convoy, the amugglers and their brother-robbers alone knew the path that led to his cabin, but though they often clashed, with now the law then the outlaw claiming victory, Anshel stood his ground unmokested. He could have told many a thrilling tale of peril and rescue, but to wayfarer and high-waymen alike, knocking at his door for a night's lodging, he invariably said:

"I will sell you the nest of vodess to give you courage, the choicest hay for your horse and the softest
bed to rest upon, but never ask me to discuss matters
a poor old Jew has neither eyes nor ears for. May the
God of Israel guard you from evil!"

Perhaps to this discretion he owed his immunity;
perhaps he knew too much for his own good to be telling tales. Who knows? Certain it is that Yankele, an
adonted son of feuriese, was far teo young to be taken

adopted son of fourt:ea, was far too young to be taken seriously by either Cossack or emuggier.

The winter of the year 1881 still ling as in the memory of the Mouzhiks of the Lost Country. It was ushered in by a series of blizzards, one flercer than the other. A in by a series of blizzards, one fleroer than the other. A grand, wild and awe-inspiring picture they made of the forcest. Laden with snow till only here and there a green bough could be discerned, the tall birches and the stalwart elms joined tops across the narrow forest path, forming, as it were, one long, winding canopy—one shining, dazzling mass of white—while the low pines buried underneath peeped pitcously out from their snowy graves, with a twig or two still struggling under their ley burden in a mute appeal for aid. In the forest all life seemed extinct. Here and there the course of a bear ley burden in a mute appeal for aid. In the forest all life seemed extinct. Here and there the course of a bear or deer could be plainly followed, had there been a hunter game enough to do it. But no one not thoroughly familiar with his ground would have found his way to old Anshel's roadhouse. Drifts of snow, mountains in height, completely turied it out of sight. The Dniester, frozen and still, scemed more than ever lost in the monotony of the prevailing whiteness.

Anshel, prepared for the tempest, felt snug and safe in his cabin, like Noah in his ark, wanting for nothing. He spent his time equally between making up a short-

in his cabin, like Noah in his ark, wanting for nothing. He spent his time equally between making up a shortage in prayers and teaching his adopted son the creed of his fathers. He went to bed early, leaving a bright log fire blasing in the fireplace. About 12 o'clock that stormy night Yankrie, who slept in the kitchen, was suddenly awakened by the crash of broken glass falling in a shower upon the floor, and strange voices, boarse and commanding, calling for Anshel. The boy's first instinct was to hide his curly head under his quilt and thus escape whatever danger there was in this unexpected visit. But soon the voices grew louder and cted visit. But soon the voices grew louder and demands, accompanied by oaths, more threaten-He nimbly rose to his feet, crossed the threshold into the adjoining room and, without stopping to look back, grasped Anshel's hand, jerking it with all his

"Father," he called, "get up! They are here! They want you! Get up!"

They want me? Who? Why?" muttered Anshe!, be idered, his eyes still heavy with slumber. In another stant he was on his feet. A terrific bang, and the window pane, frame and all came crashing, jingling into the room, letting in a gust of wind that made a rush for the fire as if it had been awaiting this chance to get in from the cold.

"The God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob!" murmured Anshel's blanched lips. "Who's there"

"Open up, you old dog of a Jew, or the devil himself on't find enough of you after we get through. Hurry up, curse ye!"

With thembling hands Anshel I:t a candle. Motioning Yankele to go to bed again, he unbolted the door. The wind blew the light out. When he struck light again, Anshel beheld six bearded Mouzhlks in convict garb lining the wall. Their leader held out his agiry hand lining the wall. Their leader held out his nairy hand toward Anshel. Instinctively the old Jew drew back a

Stepan-out of jail-hers-tonight!" he stam

"Ha-ha-ha! And why not? I thought I would sur-prim you! Oh, well, you musn't mind little things like these. I got tired of government grub and decided that a change would do me lots of good. Fo a fertnight ago, in the company of these gentlemen" (S.epan pointed to the five surly men behind him) "I persuaded the guards to take a trip to a warmer climate—where saints and fools never go, Anahel, and here we are to pay you our

Anshel?"

With this he slapped the Jew a vigorous blow upon the shoulder, almost driving him through the floor.

"Come, now," he resumed an instant later, helping Anshel to his feet. "There's no ha m meant. Bring out your strongest, reddest vodka, some bread and a few herring. I could devour a whale myself tonight, and the lads here feel about the same. Step lively, now!" Without a word Anshel went into the next room.

Stepan made a careful survey of the room, looked into the woodshed, raised the quilt under which Yankele lay, eyes shut and scarcely breathing, yet wide awake for all that, and apparently satisfied, addressed his friends:

"Everything is all right, fellows, just as I expected it. But we can't stay here long. Before the rooster crows his morning song tomorrow the work must be com-

eted. And then for a merry time! Would I knew it e curred Cassacks are on our trail again—Damn the ck! The wind gave out too scon and it won't be much a job to track us, I fear, once these hounds get the

right scent."
"How about Anshel? Are you sure of the Jew?" b

"How about Anshel? Are you sure of the Jew?" broke in one of the smugglers.
"Oh, the old man will do his part. If he tries to spoil our little game, why, I'll—" Instead of finishing his sentence he pulled out from his right boot a long shining cleaver and with a sly wink passed it over his own throat. The smugglers hughel aloud is hoarse, vulgar laugh. The sight of the cleaver and the laughter made Yafikele shudder; he felt a cold shiver creeping all over him, and his little heart seemed to stop as if frozen.
"I say Rieman" said Matvel, his nearest sai, "don't

"I say, Stepan," said Matvei, his nearest pal, "don't you think it were best to kill the miser, anyhow? You can never tell when he is going to play Judas. Sooner



KISS ME, LITTLE ONE, JUST ONCE."

or later we'll walk into his cabin to find the Pristav and his troop hidden in the corners. You can't trust a

"Tss—tss, Matvel. You are wrong here, my lad. You can trust Anshel. Without him the game won't be worth the candle, Besides—here he is!"

Anshel came in with a lamp and a tray, upon which, as he walked, there dancel a bot le of vodka, six glasses, some bread, onions and herring. He put his burden down upon the table and silent'y withdrew a few yards, his eyes fixed upon the visitors. Between big gulps of food, Stepan, in a few words, laid before Anshel his plan of action and the part he wanted him to take. Ten miles farther north, where the Dniester, making a sudden curve, runs the narrowest, a number of deperadoes had established a camp, whither all sorts of



(Bilustration by R. Ha

fugitives were brought in large numbers to be smuggled over to Roumania. The business paid enormously, and for a while everything went well. But strife over the division of spells soon arose in the camp. A few fugitives never reached the Roumanian side, and the melée ended in the Cossacks swooping down upon the camp, skilling a number of smugglers and capturing the rest. Stepan and his five henchmen alone escaped. He sent word at once to the men and women still waiting in the frontier city of Ung., but none would trust their lives to the gent'e mercies of Stepan. If Anshel would write a Hebrew letter to the Rabbi of Ungen, indorsing the scheme and guaranteeing safety, Stepan would let Anshel have a fair share of the proceeds.

"And be quick about it, Anshel," concluded the smuggler. "We must return at once with the letter to be back here tomorrow with the goods."

Anshel listened silently to the story, but never ut-

tered a word himself. At last, when addressed directly, he rose to his full length and said in earnest tones:

"You may go, Stepan—You may go at ence—but without the letter you want. Remember, I am a Jew!"

Stepan's face grew red, then dark. His eyes shot lightning, but he soon controlled himself.

"Yes, Anshel," he said, quite coolly, "I know that you are a Jew. This is why I want your help. Your confounded old fool of a rabbi won't take my word for it, but he will take yours. Write this letter at once. Mind, I will stand no trifling now; time is too precious. Either you do as I say, or, by the Blessed Saint Stepan, whose sacred name I bear, there'll be one Jew less in Russia tonight."

"You ask the impossible!" pleaded Anshel. "When

Russia tonight."

"You ask the impossible!" pleaded Anshel. "When you came here bragging of your raids, to divide the piunder, I was deaf and blind to it all. I prayed to Jebovsh, who reads the hearts of men, to forgive me my grave sins, for I meant them not. But the blood of no man, Jew or Gentile, shall ever be upon Anshel's hands."

"Nor upon mine! I am done with it. This is a staight business and a fair one. The Czar, God bless his soul, is dead—blown up by Nihilists. The Moushks in the cities have risen against the Jews! The streets of Balta are filled with their goods, thrown into heaps in the gutters. The mob is drunk on their blood and their vodks. Like rabbits in a burning forest, your brethren are running wild, begging for cover. Will you stand between them and freedom? Remember, you are a Jew!"

Anshel's head dropped upon his breast. The fire that burned there a moment ago vanished from his eyes. They were shut. For several minutes silence regned in

"The Czar dead!" murmured Anshel. "My people mur-dered....God of Israel....Thou art just." When he turned his face again to Stepan it was deathlike in its

haggardners.

"You wish me to indorse your plan and guarantee the fugitives safety. What guarantee have I that they shall be treated as you promise?"

"The fact of my coming here tonight is your best guarantee, Anshel. What is there to prevent my digniar news this very minute: to bring guarantce, Anshel. What is there to prevent my dig-ging your grave in the snow this very minute; to bring another Jew in the morning, not half as big a fool as you are, get his letter and complete my work as planned? Come to your senses, man! Can't you tell a

planned? Come to your senses, man! Can't you tell a lamb from a wolf?"

Again Anshel sat silent and motionless, his eyes closed, all lost in meditation. Only his features, convulsed and pitiful, betrayed the struggle. At last, determined, he took out a piece of soiled paper, a pencil, and began to write rapidly.

"Here," he said, putting the note into Stepan's outstretched hand. "Here is your-letter. The God of my fathers has often before saved his chæen por pe through measengers of lowly race and birth. Go, and may He soften your hearts and bring you back here in safety!"

"Amen!" exclaimed the smugglers in chorus, cross-

soften your hearts and bring you back here in safety!"
"Amen!" exclaimed the smugglers in chorus, crossing themselves. Ten minutes later "the inn was again described have for its owners. The myty girs is and the remains of the frugil tupper alone burp he teleproper of the midnight visitors. The lamp burned low on the table and before it Anshel sat, his deformed figure swaying to and fro, reading in a low, monotonous chant the Psalms of David. Big tears rolled from his aged eyes down his pallid cheeks over the faded pages of an old prayer book. prayer be

From the depths of the next room came the mouning of Miriam, tossing restlessly upon a bed the had not be of Miriam, tossing restlessly upon a bcd the had not le't in months. On his cot Yankele sat up, big-e-ed, puzzled and scared. Outside the wind blew again, cold and furious, breaking in with a dismai howl upon the heavy stillness of the night.

The last chapter in the history of the Lost Country

vas begun.

The next day—Friday—the storm raged anew with greater fury. At 4 o'clock duck, with characteri tic suddenness, gave way to utter darkness, and the Sabbath was ushered in carly 'mid glo:m and dismal forebod-

Anshel sat at his post near the window, like a man in Anshel sat at his post near the window, has a man in a dream. He was all eyes, all ears. But no sound of outer life came. He sat down with Yankele to the Sabbath feast with none of the usual signs of gladness. Neither partook much of food. The boy sat quiet and alert. To both the stillness was oppressive.

"Hark!" suddenly exclaimed Yankele. "I hear the

"Hark!" suddentingling of bells."

the wind blowing in the chimney, my son!" re-

assured him Anshel.

But again the jingling, now so clear and distinct as to seem right near them, then so faint as to leave no echo, broke in upon the grim silicnce of the room. Before either could make for the door, cries of "Help! help!" for a moment held them captive in their seats. But only for a moment. Forgetting the Sabbath, Yankele grasped the lighted tamp and in a bound reached the open. Anshel ran after him, panting and praying. Left alone, Mirtam cried and called for Anshel in pitcous tones. He returned, tamp in hand, five minutes later. After him came a young Jew, fair and slender, clad in the old orthodox style—long flowing silken coat, loosely belted with allk girdle, a round fur cap and slip-

clad in the oid orthodox style long stowing since coat, loosely belted with alls girdle, a round fur cap and slippers. Yankele wound up the procession. They carried into the room and deposited tenderly upon the bed a black figure, wrapped in furs, that tossed restlessly and emitted low moans.

"In the name of God," the young stranger turned to Anshel, "help me to suve my father. He is wounded—shot—and senseless."

His voice was soft and musical, and his face, as he turned to the host, looked most pathetic in its femining beauty. But ere he finished, Yankele had already unloosened the sufferer's wraps and was sprinkling water upon the blanched face. Anshel forced down his throat some brandy shd the wounded man opened his eyes. "Father! Oh, speak to me! It is I."

But the wounded man only rolled his eyes, recognizing no one, and immediately sank into a deep slumber. While Yankele crudely bandaged the wounded arm of

tel a teory as a rigin immed od d nodi oH an

Grande, is being opened. There is an immense vein that may be traced for many miles on the surface. The pay ore so far encountered is rich in gold.

of his class, in gambling and drinking, and as the shaft to the chart to means to be had opened filled with water, he said the mise to Gen. Jusan herenchase machinery. He sold the mise to Gen. Jusan herenched to defected payments, but herence and clied a man involved in quarrels with the owner and clied a voor man. Considerable money, about \$460,960, Mexican, was spent in opening the mine, and in putting up buildings, but, the mean in clarific of the proporty meaning and in an incompared.

PACHIC (Chibushus) May 20.-

From a Special Correspondent. THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA. V EINE-MEEKS. JOURNEY THROUGH MINING IN MEXICO 220.2.20

SILK CULTURE.

HOW IT IS CARRIED ON IN CHINA AND ITS CHANCES IN AMERICA.

By a Chinese Contributor.

MONG the many interesting and profitable industries of my native land, there is perhaps nor novel and fascinating, none which affords a livelihood to a greater number of my fellow-countrymen and women, nor none which is more profitable, pleasant, easily learned, and, withal, what Americans term "genteel," than the culture of silk. It is, moreover, equally suitable for both sexes, and may be undertaken on either a large or small scale, according to the means, experience or inclination of the individual, with the almost absolute certainty that, whether the amount embarked in the enterprise te little or much, faithful attention to the details of the business will bring its substantial reward. Failure is practically unknown where anything like due preparation has been made before actually undertaking the work. Again, there is but very little real labor connected with the pursuit, only careful and frequent attention to its requirements—of which some 4700 years' study and experiment have left nothing to be gussed at. Further, it is a business which, without neglecting it in the slightest degree, will permit the practically uninterrupted pursuit of almost any study on the part of those who follow it. And novel and fascinating, none which affords a livelist any study on the part of those who follow it. And lastly, the returns are perhaps greater, on an average, for the capital embarked, than from any other legitimate

An Interesting Tradition.

Of such hoary antiquity is the culture of silk in China that its introduction antedates all really authentic history. There are many traditions as to its origin, how-éver, regarding which our folk-lore contains numerous interesting accounts, among others being the following:

Interesting accounts, among others being the following:
Nearly 3000 years before the beginning of the Christian era, China was blessed with a wise and illustrious ruler, the great Hwang T'i, who was as good as he was wise, and whose thoughtful benevolence and generous care for the welfare of his subjects were only equaled by their love and respect for him. To this day the Chinese point proudly to the schools he established, the new industries he itriduced and the wise and just laws new industries he introduced, and the wise and just laws he framed for their government, many of the latter still remaining upon our statute books. His subjects vied one with another in obeying his laws, refraining from disorderliness, and in studying the books with which he supplied them. Under his wise and just rule, quarrels and feuds were forgotten, disturbances among the people ceased, war became a thing of the past, trade flourished, farms were well tilled, and Peace and Pleuty abode with the people. Even other nations were benefited, for, seeing the many advantages which flow from just laws wisely administered, and gentleness and kindness in the treatment of all, they began to pattern after so perfect a model, and were accordingly just that much so perfect a mod. I, and were accordingly just that much improved. When wars ceased, the making of gunpowder, finely tempered swords and exquisitely-woven chain armor, all of which were Chinese inventions, became lost arts, the formulae having been mislaid and forgotten; but other arts of a more laudable character took their place. And it was wonderful how many useful and beautiul things could be made from those materials which, before the time of Hwang T'i, had been employed goiely in the manufacture of weapons. Instead of fashicaing the useful tamboo into implements of warfare, it was made into houses and barns, fences, furniture, tools, paper, ornaments, etc. It was during this period that the Chinese learned the secret of mak-ing the beautiful pottery—china and lacquerware, for which their descendants are famous to this very day.

Now, the Emperor's wife, Si Ling Chi, was a woman of wondrous beauty. And she was as good as she was beautiful, which is saying a good deal, indeed, for so altogether charming and be at it ul was she that, before her marriage with the Emperor, she was known far and wide, at home and abcoad, as "The Princess Lovely," and kings, princes and nobles had journeyed from far countries to woo her; but she wisely chose the good and becomedent Hwang Til.

When Si Ling Chi saw how much good her husband was doing, and how the people loved him, she determined to be of use to them also, and many were the hours she passed in studying how best she might confer upon them some lasting benefit which should render them contented and happy long after she should have become "a guest on high." So, one night, after piously performing her devotions before the ancestral tablets, she prayed that the shades of the royal sages who had long since departed for the land of All-Wisdom, would send a messenger from the apirit world to teach her some way in which to serve the people. She then retired and immediately fell into a deep sleep, from which she was awakened at midnight by the spirit of a beautiful princess who had gone to be a "guest on high" many. When Si Ling Chi saw how much good her husband was awakened at manight by the spirit of a seathful princess who had gone to be a "guest on high" many, many years before, but who had been noted for her goodness and wisdom during her life. This spirit imparted to the Empress the wonderful secret of the silk cocoon; it then disappeared, and the Empress again slept. On the morrow she arose carly and repaired to a near forest, where she relected a large number of silk-worms; these she brought to the palace, fed them with the leaves of the mulberry trees that grew in the royal gardens; then, after watching and experimenting with them until she thoroughly understood their habits and how to manage them, she instructed a corps of noblemen and their ladies of the household in the art and sent them, a pair to each province, to teach it to the people. So eager were the people to learn, that to this day millions of their descendants in China—and many thousands of people elsewhere—are now engaged in the fascinating work. Si Ling Chi was canonized for her great service to the people of China, and to the present

STEELS SEES .

day there is not a province in that country which has not at least one temple dedicated to the memory of the "Goddess of Silkworms," as she became known, whither the people annually repair to celebrate her discovery of

women appreciate the value of the silk industry in furnishing them with an easy, profitable and respectable means of livelihood, that, in bonor of the little creatures to whose labors they are indebted for it, since the year of its discovery silkworms have been known in China as "the precious ones."

Chances for Industry in America.

During 1890 silk to the value of £5,880,000 (nearly \$30,000,000) was produced in six countries of Europe alone. From this one may form some conception of the vast importance of the industry to Chinawhich produces more sik than all the rest of the world which produces more sik than all the rest of the world combined. As the industry has aiready gained a footing in the United States, and the conditions are almost ideally suited for it, ere many years high-grade "pod" silk should become one of its leading, staple exports—especially in California and the warm Southern States. The constant and growing demand for silk the world over, and the total inadequacy of the supply, are responsible for the unreasonably high prices of this commodity. It will require an enormous increase in the amount of capital and number of those engaged in its production to bring the market price to a normal figure.

Like everything else connected with this fascinating industry, the life history of the insect, to the indefatigable labor of which we are indebted for every thread industry, the life history of the insect, to the indefatigable labor of which we are in ebted for every thread of true silk in the world, is of absorbing interest, from the time it is hatched—and before, even—until, after passing through four distinctly separate ages or aspects of its life, it becomes a full-fledged worker, and then on through two successive additional changes, finally becoming a winged moth ready to lay eggs and propagate its kind. Although the life of the silkworm is one of continual and wonderful change, new and startling phases of its characteristic peculiarities and needs are constantly presenting themselves, to be learned and memorized, yet that very novelty, which renders a study of the insect's habits and requirements so pleasant and absorbingly interesting a task, itself tends to impress them upon the mind of the student, thus making the very necessary mastery of all such details comparatively simple and easy of acquirement. For a thorough knowledge of these apparently unimportant trifies is vitally casential to the successful pursuit of silk culture. Nearly 5000 years of absolute reliance upon the care of man has left "the precious ones" totally unable to care for themselves in the slightest particular, except in the matter of building their cocoon prisons; hence, should they te left to thit for themselves, in less than a twelvemonth their complete extermination—the utter extinction of the species—would be the inevitable result of month their complete extermination—the utter extinc-tion of the species—would be the inevitable result of such desertion. There are no wild silkworms, that is, of the species Bombyx mori—the only true silkworm.

Incubation and Growth.

When first laid, the egg of the silkworm moth is a tiny, round, bright yellow atom, about the size of a mustard seed, slightly flattened; they are usually cov-ered with a sticky, gum-like substance, which causes them to adhere to the paper upon which they are genthem to adhere to the paper upon which they are generally deposited, one at a time, in regular rows; each mother moth laying, on an average, a total of about five hurdred eggs, which gradually grow paler day by day until hatching time, which occurs late in the spring or in very early summer, and may be equalized so that all will hatch about the same time, by pouring warm water (95 to 100 deg. Fahr.) over the eggs at intervals of about an hour, then spreading them on mats, which should be placed on bamboo shelves arranged around the sides of the room. Bamboo should be used for the shelves, as it is an odoriess wood, and the tiny creatures are very sensitive to malodorous influences—frequently dying from a short exposure to those of an offensive character. Noise is also abhorrent to them, and fensive character. Noise is also abhorrent to them, as should be taken not to jar or joit the shelves upon which they rest. The temperature of the house wherein th worms are kept should be as nearly that of the hu-man body as practicable, and they should be sedulously guarded against dampness and draughts—especial care being exercised to protect them against the latter, as it frequently is the cause of a species of rheumat's n'which frequently is the cause of a species of rheumat's m'which, if it does not kill the worm, injures it to such an extent that both the quality and quantity of its future product of silk will be seriously affected.

"When first hatched, the grub is an almost invisible,

When first hatched, the grub is an almost invisible, black, hair-like object about one-twelfth of an inch long, and exceedingly thin for even that length—or rather, shortness. Under a powerful glass it is seen to be covered with a short—very short—growth of black hair; the body is composed of twelve segments, the first three of which are equipped with a pair of legs each, while five pairs of false or temporary legs (being discarded with the skin later in life) grow from the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and (then skipping two) twelfth, or hindermost, segments. The skin, if denuded of the black hairs, appears to be much too large for the little orphan (having lost both its parents months before it was hatched) which inhabits it. However, as it immewas hatched) which inhabits it. However, as it immediately sets to work upon the finely-chopped mulberry leaf which has been prepared for it, it soon grows into its clothes, as it were; and, in fact, as it continues eatits clothes, as it were; and, in fact, as it continues eating (for it is born hungry, and never appears to get enough during the four first stages of its life,) it soon outgrows them; they begin to split along the back and their owner ties them to the nearest projection, with a silk thread, which it spins for that purpose, and squirms and wriggles and rips them still farther, until he finally twists himself out of them, appearing in a brand new suit of clothes, lighter in color than the last, and, strange to say, also very much too large for the wearer, though the ones just discarded, which covered them, were far too small.

Moults Four Times.

Our little friend becomes paler in color and increases

in size very rapidly, as it is incessantly eating, except during the short periods when it stops to change clothes. This change of skin (moulting, it is called,) occurs four times during the silkworm's life, each change requiring several hours, during which the worm is, of necessity, compelled to forego its "continuous performance" at the dining table for that length of time, and as "all the time is dinner time" with our hungry little friend, it becomes very cross and irritable when compelled to interrupt its never-ending meal long enough to get into a suit of clothes sufficiently large to accommodate its rapidly-increasing bulk, and thus permit it to continue its gastronomic performances; it savagely resents the near approach of any moving object, and great care should be taken at this period not to annoy or further irritate it, lest it should unintentionally noy or further irritate it, lest it should unintentionally commit suicide (wh'ch it frequently does,) by trying to get out of its skin with one jump, before it is sufficiently loosened—presumably that it may return to its pleasant occupation of feeding without any more waste of time. During the fifth and last stage of its existence as a worm, which begins immediately after the fourth moult and lasts about a week, "the precious (hungry) one" eats almost double as much as during all the rest of its life put together, and attains its full growth, being, at the close of that period, more than three inches long quite thick, of a pale, almost white color, and presenting a decidedly waxy appearance. Also, wonderful to relate, for the first time in its life it refuses food!

Develops New Traits.

It develops a number of new traits, every one of which should be carefully observed, as they are ominous of the near approach of another and more wonderful change in its life—the beginning of the end. It becomes cross, irritable and restless; it will not eat, has a tendency to wander, and continually sways its head from side to side, high in the air, spinning short bits of silk thread, which it attaches here and there to every near projection. The period of its first labor is at hand; it knows it, and accepts the situation with a very bad grace. tion. The period of its first labor is at hand; it knows it, and accepts the situation with a very bad grace. However, we should not censure it too severely for this, inasmuch as it must now spend several days in hard, unceasing toil, weaving a sliken prison about itself, in which 'tis doomed to lie in dark and solitary confinement for from seventeen to twenty-one days, after completing it, before regaining its liberty.

It, soon begins to build the outside frame of the cocoon which is to be its prison. This it does by running threads back and forth irregularly from one sup-

pleting it, before regaining its liberty.

It. soon begins to build the outside frame of the cocoon which is to be its prison. This it does by running threads back and forth irregularly from one support to another, usually projecting twigs or leaves, which it has chosen as the outside limits of the cocoon. The rough, irregularly crossing the threads as before, until a hollow space of not more than an inch and a quarter in length remains, in which it lies doubled up, as it is fully twice that long itself.

It now commences the cocoon proper, or inside wall of its prison. This is composed of true or "pod" silk, as it is commercially known, being one long, unbroken thread of soft, shining silk, white in the best breeds, sometimes slightly tinged with yellow, or again, of a beautiful deep golden color. This thread is frequently, more than three-fifths of a mile in length; its production is one of the most wonderful and interesting processes in nature, and was for many years a prolife source of dispute among naturalists. This is the manner of its accomplishment: The lower lip of the silkworm terminates in a slight projection called the spinneret, through which a tiny perforation extends from the upper to the lower side; the worm presses its spinneret against the inside wall of the cocoon, a glutinous, sticky substance is ejected and cozes through the hole in the spinneret, adhering to the wall and slightly hardening upon contact with the air; the worm now moves its head forward and sideways in the form of the figure eight, drawing the summy substance out into a silk thread, and attaching it to the inside wall of the cocoon continuously throughout its entire course; after spinning a number of layers in one place, it shifts its position slightly to one side, until it has turned completely around inside the cocoon, and spun one series is completed another one is begun; when that is done, another; and so on, until the inner wall is quite thick, when the insect plasters it over with a different kind of gummy secretion, a

Takes a Rest.

Having finished its labor, the silkworm lies down to take a three or four-days' rest, at the end of which time its skin splits and the pupa or chrysalis emerges therefrom, having shrunk to less than a quarter of its former size, leaving its old skin, together with the five pairs of temporary legs formerly mentioned, attached to it. At the end of two weeks more it again sheds like skin, ejects a thin, alkaline liquid against the walls of its prison, dissolving the gummy plastering, the threads become loose, the tiny insect pushes its way between and through them, emerging into light and liberty an entirely different creature from the one it went in, possessing, it is true, five pairs of legs less than formerly, and (perhaps as a penalty for its gluttony during previous aspects of its existence,) totally minus a mouth! In place of the discarded organs, however, Nature has equipmed it with two rairs of wings and endowed it with Having finished its labor, the silkworm lies down to vious aspects of its existence,) totally minus a mouth. In place of the discarded organs, however, Nature has equipped it with two pairs of wings and endowed it with grace and beauty, neither of which is possessed in even the smallest degree while a mere worm. To adopt the language of the Hindus, it has passed through the several aspects of its being, completed its karma, and in its winged state is experiencing the blussful perfection of silkworm Nirvana—the delights of mothhood. And it has bequeathed a valuable legacy—its cocoon—to man, who has but to unwind the beautiful, shining thread of silk, reel it onto spools, or bobbins, and send it to the "thrower" of the hoom, whence it will emerge as finished silk cloth, in due time to become a robe of state, gracing the person of royalty, or a gown of fashion, enhancing and enhanced by Beauty's charms. This, in brief, is the life-history of the silkworm, or, as they are called throughout China, "the precious ones."

PAK GAW WUN.

This article was written in the Chinese by Prof. Pak Gaw Wun, nd translated and abridged by E. Percivale Baker, interpreter-stary to the author.

tered a word himself. At last, when addressed directly, the cose to his full length and said in carnest tones:

"You may go, Stepan—You may go at cace—but with out the letter you want. Remember, I am a lew!"

Stepan's face grew red, then dark. His eyes abol lighteling, but he soon controlled himself.

"Yes, Annhol." he said, quite coolly, "I know that you are a lew. This is why I want your help you have a lew. This is why I want your help you go in the conflounced old fool of a rabbi won't take my word for it.

"How about Anishel? Are Join nurs of the Jew?" broke "one of the smutgiers.
"Ob, the old man will do his part. If he tries to spoil ut little came, why, I'll —" instead of thishing his

pieted. And then for a merry time! Would I knew it the curred Cossacks are on our trail again—Damn the luck! The wind gave out tee scon and it won't be much of a job to track us, I fear, once these hounds get-the right scent."

THE LOST COUNTRY.

By a Special Contributor.

Tost 's sung]

Copune sayabur. ated Magazine Section.

15

June 9, 1901.]

to father, Anshel dragged the son away to the table, nearer. Anshel put his hands upon the boy's head and wood him to drink a glass of wine, and said in a stern gave him his fatherly blessing.

voice:
"Young stranger! You are not a Jew, though your garb and your German might deceive others. What's more, you are a woman. How came you here in this storm, and why this masquerade?"

Tears were the stranger's sole response.

"Don't!" cried Anshel. "I can't bear to see those tears.
ell me everything, hide nothing. Anshel was pever

Tell me everything, hide nothing. Anshel was never blind to a woman's grief!"
"There's little to tell," she said, taking his proffered blind to a woman's grief!"

"There's little to tell," she said, taking his proffered chair. "We are Americans who made a tour of your country in the interests of a great publication in our own land. The assassination of Alexander found us in Odessa in close touch with people who had, if not a hand in the affair, at least some knowledge of it. When the catastrophe came, all who could escaped to Germany or Austria. We were too late. A reward was offered for the capture of my father. Disguised as Jews, we safely reached Ungen almost at the moment Stepan brought your letter. The Jews refused to go, lest the Sabbath still find them on the road. It was our only chance of escape and we took it. Already we were eyed with suspicion by the rabbi's followers. One hour after we left we were betrayed by our host and the Cossacks gave immediate chase. They overtook our party, consisting of two sleds, some fifteen miles from here. A fusillade began. Badly pressed, the imagglers, favored by darkness, jumped into the forest thicket, leaving us to our fate. My father was wounded and fast losing consciousness. With fingers frozen and numb, I beat and lashed the poor beasts, expecting every moment to be captured. Oh, the agony of the suspense! Later I heard another exchange of rhots far behind us. But I dared not look back. The reins fell out of my hands. The horses flew. I felt sleepy and could scarcely keep my eyes open. My head seemed in a whirl. Suddenly the sleigh bumped into the trunk of a fallen tree and I awoke in the snow. You know the rest." She sank back in her cheir, exhausted.

Anshel stood beside her, silent all through the narrative. He took her little hand in his and patted it.

"Keep your courage!" he said with trembling voice.
"You'll need it now more than ever. But trust to Him. He will be your guide!"

"Keep your courage!" he said with trembling voice. "You'll need it now more than ever. But trust to Him.

He will be your guide!"

"I don't care for myzelf," she resumed, sobbing. poor, dear father!" Will he ever speak to me a "I don't care for myself," she resumed, sobbing. "My poor, dear father!" Will he ever speak to me again? And yet"—here a fierce gleam of fire flashed in her eyes —"I'd much rather see him dead and buried here than dragged back to their vile jail and tortured alive. Anshel," she suddealy exciaimed, kneeling before him and trying to catch his hands. "Tis true I am a Christian. Tis true that your race suffered much at the hands of Christians, so-called. I myself have seen your men and women robbed, teaten, dishonored. But I was helpless; a stranger in a strange land. What can a woman do but love and hate and pray and weep? But, Anshel, if my heart tells me right, you will not seek to Anshel, if my heart tells me right, you will not seek to avenge your nation's wrongs upon a woman in distress. Remember the God who died that we might live, forgave His tormentors. Save us, oh, save us from the Cossacks! I beseech you by all that you deem sacred, by all that you love best!"

all that you love best!"
"Rise, woman, tise, and listen to what I have to say.
I am a Jew. My heart bleeds at the takes of my people's
woes. But I am a man above all. And fain would I do
your bidding, for my heart goes out to the poor and the
wretched, whoever they be. But you know not what
you ask. The Coesacks will be here in an hour. With the birds flown, cage, keepers and all will be burned to cinders. Oh, too well I know them. They shield not the innocent; they spare not the dying. Would you have me imperil myself, this boy who has seen so little of life, this wife of mine whose soul hangs on a thread so

"But we can flee together! Surely you, living here, must know the shortest route to Roumania! My father is not poor. It shall be my life's mission to comfort you in your old days. There, in our own country, in America, where all men and all creeds are alike, you shall see the dawn of a better life."

"Nay, nay! my good woman! Anchel will die where a's fathers have died before him. His days are few and numbered. Not my own fate I mind...My wife, my

"Go and prepare the sied, my boy; take off the bells and drive around in various directions to mix the tracks. Then come back and take our guests to the other side of the Dniester. Not at once. First bring them to that cabin in the woods you know so well, and when Cossacks have come and gone, cross the frozen river, but not till then. It is not often I send you upon er-rands of this kind on a Sabbath night. But human lives are in danger, my son, and the Lord will be merciful Go!

When Yankele left the room, Anshel turned to the girl again: "In doing for you all a man can co for a fellow-being, I ask no reward in money or thanks. Swear to me that you will keep the lad with you and make a man of him. Methinka, he need not blush for being a low!"

Jew!"

"I swear!" said the girl simply, but in such a tone that Anshel feit eatisfied she meant it. Twenty minutes later the doors and windows of old Anshel's inn were barred and the lights out. But sleep shunned this house. In a dark corner near the window sat Miriam, and beside her Anshel, holding her hand in his own, muttering prayers. Half a mile away Yankele cautiously led the horses that carried the American girl and her senseless father. Several times the boy halted to rest, for progress was slow and painful. Twice he fell, bruising his hands and face, but on and on he walked, leading the horse. Suddenly he stopped.

"What is it now?" came a voice from the sleigh.

"What is it now?" came a voice from the sleigh.

"The Cossacks!" answered Yankele.

With whoops and yells and curses three or four sleighs full of armed Cossacks drove up to the inn. The fug-tives could hear their shrill commands, which soon gave place to soft coaxing, to be again changed to vile threats and oaths. They could hear the battering of the oaken doors and iron shutters, but dared not move. Yankele crawled into the sleigh, getting a firmer hold on the reins to keep the horse from bolting. Suddenly the animal shied, tore loose and away it went like an arrow, as if driven by the evil spirit of the woods. "Look!" whispered Yankele in horror.

The inn was on fire. At first the mass of snow im-eded its progress, but soon the thatched roof gave way and the building burned like a match.
"Oh, God!" meaned the girl.

The horse fairly flew. Already it was on the shore of the river. One leap, and it struck the solid bed of ice. Here the animal stopped, but Yankele picked up the reins and lashed the horse fiercely. On and on it sped. It was but a question of minutes, aye, seconds, when the opposite bank would be reached. But the river was ex-posed. The fire cast a bright light upon snow and ice. Delay meant capture, meant death. With the last Delay meant capture, meant death. With the strength in him the boy beat the exhausted beast. other leap in the air, the sleigh tipped over, and the three rolled on the snow of the Roumanian bank.

On the other side the inn was still burning. Rour in a mad dance circled the Cossacks, like fiends, adding fuel, beating down the walls. On the roof of the stable, lding Miriam with one hand, stood Anshel, his gray beard flowing in the gale, his eyes raised to heave

"Father!" screamed Yankele, but the plucky girl shut his mouth in time and the cry was stifled. As if in response, a cry of triumph,

"Hear, O Israel, our Lord God is one and His nar

The walls fell in with a crash and everything wa hidden in a column of black smoke. When Yankele looked again, two miles away, he could see nothing but the full moon swimming placidly upon a blue, starr; sky above and the dry, crisp snow below.

For a moment the boy sat rigid in the sleigh, his eyes staring wildly at the girl; then his lips parted and moved, and slowly, mechanically he repeated:

"Hear, O Israel, our Lord God is one and His name is

Without a word the girl picked up the reins and the eigh left the scene forever. NATHAN M. BABAD, M.D.

mumbered. Not my own fate I mind....My wife, my Miriam."

"SHAPPING" THE ARTELOPE.

[A. G. Wallihan, in Lealit's Monthly:] Out in the open country, where his wonderful eyes and the the quick by the familiar voice, Anabel there or the girl's pleading, craw'ed from her bed to the girl's side. "Miriami," exclaimed Anabel.

"So fair, so young, and so much in trouble!" murmured Miriam, anger-rag the girl's tresses. "How do are you, my child?"

"Seventees."

"Seventees."

"Seventees."

"Just the age of my first and only torn when the Cosmacks took him from us to serve the Car. He never returned home. But you shall.... This time the beasts shall lose their proy!" And as the girl, tears in he speed, the sportsman, wage a continuous battle with an advantable located in a motion it is again producing current. The cycle grasped Mir'am's hand, the invalid's face sunder and beamed with an unearthly happiness.

"Kiss me one, little one," she maid, embracing the girl. "Just one, as you will your own grothers."

To full of emotion to speak, the young girl assisted Miriam to a chair, and for a time nothing broke the silence save the havy breathing of the wounded man Anabel was first to speak.

"So he it," he said, saidly, but firmly. "In the words of Miriam I heart the voice of Ged. His will be doned "Anabele and will tring you exiefy to Roumania long leftor the sun is up. I shall bolt the doors and keep the control of the girls in range of my less as the grass and stration shall be a the wounded man Anabel was first to speak.

"So he it," he said, saidly, but firmly. "In the words of Miriam I heart the voice of Ged. His will be doned "Anabele as a strong and willing "as. He knows the read will appear to great and will tring you exiefy the wounded man Anabel was first to speak.

"So he it," he said, saidly, but firmly will convene the Company which the source of the promption of the great production at a low cost. The f. L navara's own and the cort of the great production and the great production and the cort of the great produ

BEATS NIAGARA.

GREATEST ELECTRICITY GENERATOR IN THE WORLD.

By a Special Contributor.

By a Special Contributor.

A SA SOURCE of power supply to the Pan-American Exposition, so much is heard of Niagara as to cetablish a general impression that it is the most powerful source of electric current in the world. This is not so. Niagara is outdone in this respect by the St. Lawrence, that vast funnel which conveys the waters of the Great Lakes to the sea—a river which from its head at the Thousand Islands flows with such force that it forms a continuous waterfail for fully 175 miles. True, it is not a sheer descent like Niagara, but a gradual incline which really represents far more force than the enormous power of Lake Erie's outlet.

Near the little town of Massena, in the far northeastern corner of New York State, a thousand men have been at work for several years past constructing what engineers say is the largest power canal in the world. It is practically completed and a portion of the St. Lawrence now flows through it to the Grasse River. Though only about three miles in length, the canal is 150 feet wide and of sufficient depth to provide what experts say is sixty feet head—vertical descent of the water—at the power-house. This power-house, which is 700 feet in length and constructed of stone, will contain machinery which will actually generate more electric current than Niagara when it is completely installed.

machinery which will actually generate more electric current than Niagara when it is completely installed.

current than Niagara when it is completely installed. Fifteen sets of turbine water wheels, each containing six wheels, are set in what might be called the basement of the power station. The sets are separated into three pairs and turn upon horizontal shafts. Each set of wheels is connected with an electrical generator, which will develop power equal to the strength of 5000 horses. Although it is claimed that the Niagara generators are of the same caliber, electricians state that the St. Lawrence appearatus represents from 100 to 200 the St. Lawrence apparatus represents from 100 to 200 more horse-power per set of turbines. An idea can be gained of the size of the generators when it is stated that each weighs 175 tons. The rim cr "fled" is so large that when under construction at the works of the Westinghouse Company in Pittsburgh, three gymnastic work-men stood upon each other's shoulders, and the top man was just able to touch the inside of the upper rim with his hands. Each rim is three feet in width, and in the construction millions of feet of wire were required.

In setting up the generator in the power-house, the great wheels were arranged in a sort of tandem fashlon, one following the other. To place them in position a mammoth traveling crane, operated by electricity, was placed in position, trolling along an overhead railroad. This crane can lift eighty-five tons at one time. It held the parts of the generator while they were being fas-tened together. The shafts revolve in steel bearings so tened together. The shafts revolve in steel bearings so large that a man of medium size can crawl through the boring made to receive the shaft's end. Each generator is "coupled," as it is termed, directly to a set of turbine wheels, which furnish the water power to revolve it. This means that the shaft turning the turbines is continued on through the hub of the generator, and thus no belt is required. In fact, it is doubtful if any combination of leather or rubber could be made which would revolve these enormous discs aafely at the speed required. Although when all the apparatus is installed the pow-

Although when all the apparatus is installed the pow-cr-house will generate current equal to 100,000-horse-power, such is the simplicity of its control that but one man is required to start and stop the machinery. In the center of the building, on a raised platform, is what is center of the building, on a raised platform, is what is known as the controlling station, to which are attached a number of marble slabs with keys, such as are ordinarily used by a telegraph operator. Each key connects with a series of air valves and pistons, working what are called switch stands, one to each generator. A chemical battery furnishes an electric current to move the air valves and pistons. They convey the necessary force to operate the switches, which break or restore the electric current, which in turn starts the turbines. This force is generated from a set of three smaller turbines, coupled to generators, which are called turbines. This force is generated from a set of three smaller turbines, coupled to generators, which are called "exciters," and are merely used to stop and start the main plant, like the steam cylinder which moves the starting wheel on the engine of an ocean steamship. The switches are so close together on the controlling stand that the operator on sit in a chair and reach each one with his finger. Morely on the pressure of a key the 5000-horse-power it controls ceases to work. Another pressure and in a moment it is again producing current. Ordinarily a great power-producing plant is located in

in size very rapidly, as it in incessabily eating, ex-during the short periods when it stops to cha clothes. This change of skin (moulting, it is call occurs four times during: the silkworm's life, change requiring several bours, during which the u change requiring several bours, during which the u formance" at the diving table for that length of i formance" at the diving table for that length of i send as "all the time is dinner time" with our hu and as "all the time is dinner time" with our hu

I may add that, so highly do my countrymen and romen appreciate the value of the silk industry in fur-sishing them with an easy, profitable and respectable

day there is not a province in that country which has not at least one temple dedicated to the memory of the "Goddess of Bilkworms," as she became known, whither the people annually repair to celebrate her discovery of

ILS CHYNCES IN YMERICY. HOM IT IS CARRIED ON IN CHINA AND SILK CULTURE

June 9, 1901.]

MINING IN MEXICO.

A FIVE-WEEKS' JOURNEY THROUGH THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA.

From a Special Correspondent.

EPACHIC (Chihuahua) May 20.—Leaving El Paso in the morning we reached Casas Grandes about eight hours later, passing through a prosperous country, of cattle ranges, farms, and a rich mining section, all of which have received a great impetus from the fact of having had railroad communication with El Paso since the building of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific system. The objective point of our party was a mining camp to the south of Rio de Aros, and as we were not in a hurry, and fond of shooting, tiehing and sight-seeing, the time consumed in reaching our destination was live weeks, although the trip could teasily have been made in less than two weeks.

This is an ideal hunting ground for big game, and deer are so plentiful that the Mormons alaughter them by the wagonload to send to the El Paso markets. The Mormon villages through which we passed gave every evidence of prosperity, in startling contrast with the untidy, unthrifty native pueblos. The largest of their settlements is Colonia Dublan, four miles from the terminus of the railroad. There are beautiful orchards and gardens, thousands of acros of rich tilling and grazing land, controlled by about one thousand people, who are as one great family, each owning an equal interest in all property. The other colonies are Juarez, Diaz, Oaxaca, Pacheco, Carcia, Chuichupa and Morelos, owned and controlled by about five thousand people in all. Each settlement has, or will have, a fine schoolhouse, Oaxaca, Pacheco, Carcia, Chuichapa and Morelos, owned and controlled by about five thousand people in all. Each settlement has, or will have, a fine schoolhouse, church and public hall for entertainments and dances. The men are extremely thrifty and the women are not a whit behind them. While the men till the fields, the women make butter, and cheere, dry and can fruit, which bring fancy prices in the markets of Mexico.

The Thrifty Mormons.

When approaching one of the colonies, one does not sed to be told of the fact, for wagon roads are met need to be told of the fact, for wagon roads are met with wherever it is possible to construct one, and where not, the trails are kept in perfect condition, such as no native ever looked upon before the advent in Mexico of the Mormons. Polygamy is openly practiced, despite denials to the contrary, and their numbers, are being swelled greatly by converts among the Mexicans, who seem to take rapidly to that tenet of the Saints' "re-

Several sawmills have been built in remote parts of the mountains and distant mining camps are supplied with lumber by the Mormons. They also take contracts for hauling ore to the natiroad and delivering supplies to the mines. They are, in many respects, ideal citizens, the mines. They are, in many translations. And have accable, hard-working, fairly intelligent, and have accable, hard-working, fairly intelligent, and have much to make Northern Mexico habitable. As a the Mormons do not go in for mining, although several good copper prespects have recently been opened up by them in the Sierra Madre.

Some Great Mines.

Among the great mines of Northern Mexico that of Nacozari, owned by Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York, easily holds first place. The product is copper and silver, and several hundred men are constantly employed. Grading for the new railroad has begun, the company having made a most liberal offer to the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific system to extend their line to Nacozari, from which point it will eventually reach the Pacific. The output of the mine would be enormously increased with railroad communication.

Twenty-eight miles farther south is the new mining

Pacific. The output of the mine would be enormously increased with railroad communication.

Twenty-eight miles farther south is the new mining camp of La Californ'a, the vein being twelve feet wide and assaying from \$12 to \$200 per ton in gold. It is owned by Will Evans, G. W. Stout, Clyde Mitchell, B. L. Story and Dr. E. R. Clark. The mine is only five miles from the Bavispe River, and water power will eventually be employed to run the reduction works. Another promising ve'n in this camp is the Arizona, owned by Alexander Grant, E. M. Sturges, and Dr. E. D. Smith. The ore is of medium grade, but there is a vast amount of it. The camps of Sabinal and San Pedro are showing up good ores, and Escondido, El Chocolate and San Joaquin are also thriving camps, The camps of Chuichupa and Seven Stars have been deserted for some time. Considerable 'e elopment work vas dore on these veins, but the results were not satisfactory, or the owners lacked funds to go on, and they were abandoned. veins, but the results were not ratisfactory, or the owners lacked funds to go on, and they were abandoned. Not even a lone peon was left behind to guard the buildings and implements. A good assay outfit was left on the spot. However, an El Paro company, headed by C. B. James, has recently acquired the title to the Seven Stars mine and is preparing to push development work. It is claimed that a new ore body has been discovered. This is a beautiful country, with wood, water, game, feed for animals, etc., at command. There are beautiful mesas where anything can be grown by simply making a hole in the ground with a stick, dropping in the seed, covering it over by kicking the soil, and lo? the planter may rest until the product thereof is ready to harvest, just, as we are told, did the Aztecs of old.

A fine copper prospect is being worked by A. J. De-vine of Los Angeles, on the Rio Bonito. Two other Los Angeles men, A. Hudson and Daniel May, are opening up a small but rich gold vein ten miles south of up a small but rich gold vein ten miles south of Guadalupe, near Rio de Aros. We also met Ed Bell, John White and Harry Beal of Los Angeles, on the way to a new prospect in the same vicinity. Eight miles east of Rio de Aros is the Huizopa mine, discovered by a peon, who worked the wonderfully rich vein for several months, taking out to Chihuahua on burros many loads of ore showing masses of native silver and glittering with gold. He spent his money after the fashion is small burgh people, who are making extensive improvements in the mill. Dios-te-Gui mine has been sold to Pitts-burgh people, who are making extensive improvements in the mill. Dios-te-Gui mine has been sold by the serial months, taking out to Chihuahua on burros many loads of ore showing masses of native silver and glittering with gold. He spent his money after the fashion.

of his class, in gambling and drinking, and as the shaft he had opened filled with water, he had no means to purchase machinery. He sold the mine to Gen. Juan A. Heranedes of Chihushua, on deferred payments, but became involved in quarrels with the owner and died a poor man. Considerable money, about \$40,000, Mexican, was spent in opening the mine, and in putting up buildings, but the men in charge of the property managed to get away with the proceeds, and Gen. Hernandes is said to have never received a dollar in profits. The mine has been closed down for about two years. It is said that the vein gave out, being only in a pocket. Perhaps \$100,000 worth of this rich ore was stolen by workmen, and I can well credit it, for we saw specimens from Huizopa at every native jacal in the country.

The Search fer Lost Mines.

The Search for Lost Mines

The Search fer Lost Mines.

The San Leon mine, near Rio de Aros, consists of a small, rich streak. The owner not being able to give it his personal attention, has resped no reward from it. Various leasers have made some profit out of it, but the absence of timber and fuel render the ore of little value. Although but little worked, the mine is a very old one, having been operated by the "antiguas." Somewhere in this vicinity, so tradition says, is the famous "Casa Blanca," and the fabulously rich "Tiopa" is believed to be between this point and Guaynopa, to the north. Every year men from distant parts of the world, as well as natives of the soil, wearily pursue the search for these "lost mines," and so conflicting are the tales told of them that the hearer is inclined to disbelieve that such mines ever existed. Fifteen miles west is the famous old Mulatos mine, not famous on account of its wealth, but from the fact that one of the best experts in the United States, Daniel Gilette, was badly "saited" and purchased the property for Haywards and other San Francisco parties ten or twelve years ago. After spending a great deal of money on the place, in rebuilding the mill, etc., the new owners discovered that they had been tricked and, after a famous law suit, recovered damages from the Mexican who sold the property. The damages from the Mexican who sold the property. The property has been "sold" a number of times since, but has always come back to the owners with more damage to its reputation. Recently, it has been again sold to an American company, among whom are Mersrs. Spare and Sharpe, and extensive improvements are being made. Possibly with new machinery, economical management and reduced fragisty rates, the mine can be made to pay. Possibly with new machinery, economical management and reduced freight rates, the mine can be made to pay, as there is practically an inexhaustible supply of low-grade ore. After the first summer rains, many natives wash gold from the sands of the Mulatos River, but the quality is poor, it is very fine and difficult to save, so that the workers do not make on an average more than 75 cents, Mexican, a day.

The Yaqui Gold Fields.

The so-called "Yaqui gold fields" are a delusion and a nare. Gold exists in small quantities, and I have heard on good authority that an American washed out \$4000 worth of nuggets in an arroyo leading into Rio de Aros, worth or nuggets in an arroyo leading into Rio de Aros, but if this he true, he was a striking exception to the hundreds of prospectors that annually flock to this section. I have met many parties finely equipped, some of which consisted of expert prospectors, and never personally knew of one man who made wages in washing gold in the Arcs or Yaqui River. There are a few places where reduction works could be made to pay fairly well, but the prospector who deludes himself with the idea

but the prospector who deludes himself with the idea that he can make more than Mexican wages here would do well to stay out of the country, for it cannot be done. There is but little mining activity west of Mulatos until the great mines of Prietas are reached. Near Sahuaripa, J. Boyce, who represents considerable eastern capital, is working a few prospects. He also has a promising vein of \$20 gold ore, eight feet wide, near Yepachic, with a mill on the road for its reduction. Also, another vein several miles west, for which a "prospect mill" has been ordered.

The famous Casitas mine, discovered by James Brent

"prospect mill" has been ordered.

The famous Casitas mine, discovered by James Brent and his partners, has finally passed from the control of Brent, having been bought in by the creditors of Brent, who was for several years involved in a disastrous law suit with parties who claimed adjacent territory and the better part of the mine. Casitas was a famous silver producer, and is yet a great mine, although lying idde, as it may for years to come. In this vicinity are numerous old mines, with immense dumps of low-grade ore that, with modern reduction works, would yield a large profit, if 100 to 200 tons were treated per day.

The famous Pinos Altas mine, southwest of Guerrero, after many vicinstitudes, is almost entirely shut down, pending the rebuilding of the mill. The mine passed from the control of the English Company two years

from the control of the English Company two years ago, and since that time but little has been done. The ago, and since that time but little has been done. The ore is low-grade, but with electric power and a modern mill, it should be a good dividend-producer for many years to come. Most of the mines of the Jesus Maria group are doing well. The star property is Waterson's mine, at Ocampo. It has been owned and worked by Mr. Waterson from the beginning, and is a model of what a mine in Mexico should be, but so seldom is. It has never been left to the untender mercies of the paid superintendent, whose sole object, as a rule, is to draw his salary and do as little work as consistent to hold his "job." The mill is always in perfect order, the mine has ore blocked out for many years to come, all buildings and machinery are up-to-data, and the mine produces, when the mill runs to its full capacity, about \$50,000, Mexican, a month, with working expenses of about \$20,000, leaving a clear profit of \$30,000, Mexican, or \$15,000 gold. The ore averages about \$45, Mexican. An English company has been negotiating for this property for many mouths, and offered \$500,000, gold, for it, but the sale is now "off." Mr. Waterson being loath to

Grande, is being opened. There is an imimay be traced for many miles on the su ore so far encountered is rich in gold.

Liberal Mining Laws.

The mining laws of Mexico are very liberal, and tend to encourage mining by their simplicity. A prospector may place a "sone" over as great a territory as he desires, by application to the nearest mining agent, the fee being about \$2.50, Mexican. He then has the exclusive right to prospect the zone for ninety days. He then decides that he wants, say, four pertenencias, each being equivalent to 2.47 acres. He petitions the first mining agent for this territory, the cost of registering being \$1. Then the agent appoints a surveyor, who has sixty days in which to send in his maps and make a report to the mining agent. The usual charges of a surveyor is \$15 a claim and traveling expenses, or from \$75 to \$100, according to the number of claims denounced. The fee for stamps, etc., is about \$12 for each pertenencia, and when the titles are finally received from the City of Mexico, the cost of the stamps affixed is \$10 for each pertenencia. Thereafter, the total cost per year in \$16 for each claim, to be paid at the tax office, either in one advance payment or in three yearly payments. No work is necessary to hold a claim, provided the taxes are paid promptly.

The government tax on bullion, whether exported r sold to the mint, is 5 per cent., with a small cost for ssaying, etc.

S. CECIL. assaying, etc.

THE PYGMIES.

CENSUS OF THOSE IN THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS SHOWS THAT THEY NUMBER TEN THOUSAND.

[New York Times:] A census of the aboriginal pygmies of the Andaman Islands has for the first time been taken by the British authorities, and is to be published as part of the census of the British East Indies. The official figures in the enumeration of the members of the several tribes are not yet at 'hand, but it has been made known that the number is b.tween 10,000 and 12,-000, or several thousands more than the estimate for-merly regarded as trustworthy. It is now made certain that these travelers who had reported that the Andaman pygmies numbered "only about two thousand" were greatly mistaken.

The Kora tribe and the Tabo Labe, the existence of which was but recently brought within view of the British authorities, were a surprise to the census agents who counted their unexpectedly numerous members. There was frequently difficulty in making a count of the natives, for they feared that it would lead to plague, tamine, heave exactions, and enforced military service. The savage Jarawas were very greatly alarmed.

The savage Jarawas were very greatly alarmed.

Many interesting fac's have been gathered by the pensus takers in the Andaman Islands. Though the ancient inhabitants of the islands have generally been spoken of as "aboriginal pygmies," it is to be said that they are larger than the people of the dwarfish negro tribes found in some parts of Africa. Though of diminutive size and low type, yet many of the men reach a stature of five feet, and the average height of the race may be par at about a foot less than that of Britons or Americans. They are a black race, with coarse hair, blunt nose, small eyes, slender legs, and protuberant paunch.

It was formarly believed by athrologists that the An-

It was formerly believed by ethnologists that the Andaman pygmies were distinct from any other oriental race, and that their speech bore no affinity to any other in the Indies, but this opinion has been modified through later investigations, and it has now become probable that the race is related to some of the ancient tribes.

later investigations, and it has now become probable that the race is related to some of the ancient tribes.

The Andaman pygmies are enemies of all white people, but it seems that since the British government formally annexed the islands in 1858, they have become more and more disposed to keep the peace with their foreign rulers. The powers of the British is always within sight, and their defensive works are unassailable by the pygmies. The efforts made to bring these people underectivitization, and to draw them into Christianity have not been markedly productive.

It appears from the new census of India that the population of the Andamans has been greatly increased within recent years through the transportation there of convicts banished from the mainland of India by its British rulers. The number of transported convicts living there at the time of the taking of the census was over twelve thousand, so that their number is now greater than that of the primitive pygmy inhabitants. The convicts have cleared great tracts of land and brought them under cultivation. It will be remembered that it was one of these convicts who, nearly thirty years ago, murdered a viceroy of India, the Barl of Mayo, when he visited the islaids. The perpetrators of the deed was a Mohammedan outlaw.

The knowledge of the Andaman pygmies that has been gained through the researches made for the latest census will undoubtedly increase the interest takn in this strange race.

COST OF COLLEGIATE ROWING.

[J. F. Dorrance, in Leslie's Monthly:] The annual cost of a big university crew under present training methods is from \$4000 to \$10,000. This does not include the amount spent from time to time for improvements and new equipment. It cost \$4000 to put Cornell crews on the water last year, and nearly as much will be spent this season. The principal expense is the salaries of the reofessional head couch and the reofessional head couches and the reofessional head couche and the reofessional head couches a second the reofessional head couches a second the reofessional head couches a second the reofession and the reofessional head couches a second the reofession and the reofessional head couches a second the reofession and the reofession and the reofession and r

In the Heart of the Sierra Madres,

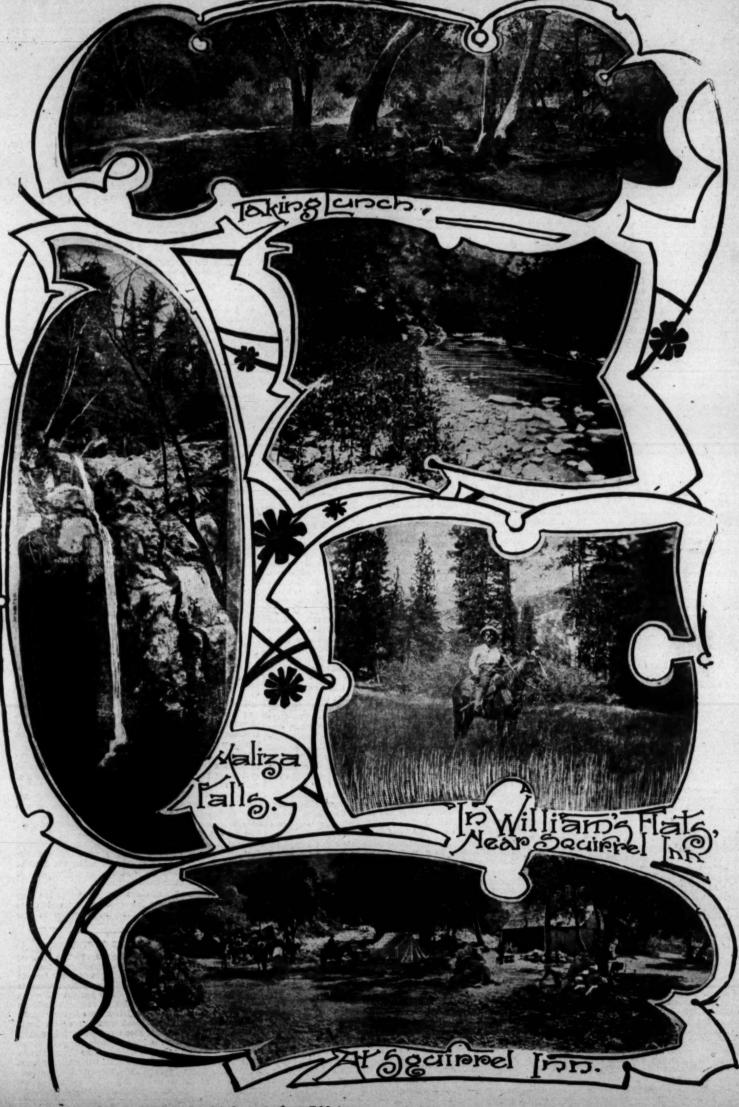
UPERB ROUTES OF TRAVE



(from places formibled the Times by members of the Last Amples Comes. Child

Santa Fe

Southern California Recreation Grounds.



Dress photos furnished The Times by members of the Los Angeles Chrown Clab.]